United Nations

Framework Convention on Climate Change

FCCC/APA/2017/L.4/Add.1

Distr.: Limited
15 November 2017

English only

Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement
Fourth part of the first session
Bonn, 7–15 November 2017

Agenda items 3–8[1]

Items 3–8 of the agenda

Addendum

Informal notes prepared under their own responsibility by the co-facilitators of agenda items 3–8 of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement

Informal note on agenda item 3: Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21

Informal note on agenda item 4: Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement

Informal note on agenda item 5: Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Informal note on agenda item 6: Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement

Informal note on agenda item 7: Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement

Informal note on agenda item 8: Further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement: matters relating to the Adaptation Fund

Informal note on agenda item 8: Further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement: other matters

[1] See document FCCC/APA/2016/3 for the titles of the agenda items.

GE.17-20285(E)

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13 September 2017

Agenda item 3–Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21, on:

- features of nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 26
- information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 28; and
- accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 31

Informal note by the co-facilitators – final version

Upon request of Parties at the informal consultation on 11 November 2017, this is the Co-facilitators' attempt to informally capture views expressed by Parties, including in their submissions and at the round table. It has been prepared under the Co-facilitators' own responsibility and thus has no formal status. The content is not exhaustive and Parties may decide to add additional views to this note. It does not represent agreed views, ideas or text and nor does it attempt to draw any conclusions on possible areas of convergence or divergence. The order of the information contained in this note does not correspond to any hierarchy or sequencing of proposals according to convergence or importance. The Co-facilitators also recognize that nothing is final until the guidance on NDCs is final. The Co-facilitators further recognize that there are varying views on the structure of the guidance, including differentiation and scope of NDCs. There is no intention to prejudge or prejudice any next steps relating to the preparation of a draft negotiating text or the position of Parties on further guidance and its contents.

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a. Input by Parties

I. Features

A wide range of strongly-held views on how to discuss the issues of scope of NDCs and differentiation were shared. While a number of Parties expressed the view that these issues should be discussed under features, a number of other Parties expressed the view that these issues should be discussed elsewhere under the process, and another number of Parties expressed the view that these issues were already treated within the overall architecture of the Paris Agreement.

A. Identify and list existing features

Option 1:

- Art 2.1: NDCs to achieve the purpose of the agreement, promote low emissions and climate resilient development, make financial flows consistent with this and accelerate the development and transfer of technology; context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- Art 2.2: equity, CBDRCC, national circumstances and differentiation;
- Art 3: National determination, include elements of mitigation, adaptation, financial support, technology development and transfer and capacity building;
- Art 4.1: long-term goals (peaking – slower for developing countries, and "a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks" by the second half of this century). "On the basis of equity", aggregable;
- Art 4.2: national determination, Parties pursue domestic mitigation measures, successive, maintain NDCs, unconditional component, successive increment;
- Art 4.3: progression, highest ambition, national circumstances; CBDRCC;
- Art 4.4: economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets by developed countries, leadership by developed countries, encouragement for developing country Parties to move over time towards economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, differentiation;
- Art 4.5: support to developing country Parties, differentiation, conditional component;
- Art 4.6: LDCs and SIDS to prepare and communicate plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development;
- Art 4.7: mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans;
- Art. 4.8: clear, transparent and understandable;
- Art. 4.9: communication every five years, informed by global stocktake, NDCs to be either for a 5 or 10-year period;
- Art. 4.10: common timeframes;
- Art. 4.11: upward adjustment;
- Art 4.12: registry;
- Art 4.13: accounting, quantifiable;
- Art 4.15: consideration of response measures, quantifiable;
- Art 4.16-4.18: collaborative or joint action;
- Art. 4.19: successive increment in a long-term time series;
- Art. 7.1: achieve the purpose of the agreement;
- Art 9.1: differentiation;
- Art 9.3: differentiation;
- Art 9.5: differentiation;
- Art 9.7: differentiation;
- Art 10: differentiation;
- Art 11: differentiation;
- Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 25: communication 9-12 months in advance of relevant CMA session;
- Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 27: reference years or periods, coverage in sectors and gases, metrics and guidelines.

Option 2:

- Recognize the work carried out so far;
- Features of NDCs are outlined in [[Article 3][Article 4][Articles 3 and 4][the relevant provisions] of] the Paris Agreement;
- While the efforts and level of ambition communicated by Parties are nationally determined, NDCs should be prepared and communicated pursuant to the Paris Agreement and the guidance adopted by the CMA, as applicable;
- Flexibility related to the nature of the features and characteristics included in NDCs shall be provided to LDCs and SIDS;
- Agrees to conclude the consideration of further guidance on features.

Option 3: no text

B. New/additional features

Option 1:

- Identification of unaccounted sectors;
- Identification of sectors included in transactions of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes;
- Quantified support assessment for developing country Parties;
- Quantified support disbursement and pledged;
- Summary of mitigation measures linked to bunker fuels;
- Low carbon and climate resilience development strategies;
- Low carbon long term development strategies;
- Quantifiability, in terms C02e;
- Conditions and circumstances or specification of emissions reduction capacity without support;
- Coverage of all significant emission sectors and gases;
- Reflect a link to a Party's long-term strategy;
- To be based on real and meaningful data and/or baselines;
- Information related aspects: coverage of sectors and gases, reference years or periods, metrics and accounting applied;
- NDCs to be in line with domestic development or poverty eradication strategies.

Option 2: no text

C. Guidance/Elaboration on features

Option 1: Guidance addressing all or a subset of features set out in A and B, where such guidance would assist Parties in preparing and communicating their NDCs, including inter alia on:

- quantifiability of efforts in tonnes of CO2-eq.;
- progression;
- highest possible ambition;
- use of common IPCC metrics;
- coverage, sources and removals;
- reference points;
- time frames for submission;
- target years;
- outline of all key assumptions;

- statement of nature of NDC - economy-wide absolute emission reduction target, economy-wide emission reduction or limitation target, or other;
- domestic mitigation measures in place in support;
- movement over time towards economy-wide emission limitation or reduction targets.

Option 2: no text

II. Information

A wide range of strongly-held views on how to discuss the issues of scope of NDCs and differentiation were shared. While a number of Parties expressed the view that these issues should be discussed under information, a number of other Parties expressed the view that these issues should be discussed elsewhere under the process, and another number of Parties expressed the view that these issues were already treated within the overall architecture of the Paris Agreement.

A. Objectives

- Facilitate the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 8, of the Paris Agreement;
- Enhance the clarity, transparency and understanding of Parties' NDCs, or contribute to a better understanding of NDCs;
- Be a tool or reference document to assist Parties in preparing and communicating their NDCs in line with the Paris Agreement;
- Assist Parties' domestic preparation of their NDCs, facilitate the exchange of best practices among Parties and contribute to raising public awareness of what Parties are going to do about climate change in the future;
- Enhance the transparency and predictability of climate action and foster trust among Parties;
- Facilitate the tracking of progress;
- Facilitate the aggregation and synthesizing of NDCs, including by the secretariat, also with a view to facilitating the global stocktake;
- Suitable for and relevant for the whole range of NDCs (target types, national capacities and circumstances);
- Provide sufficient comparable information in the NDC submissions
- Not present an additional burden on Parties, especially developing country Parties, in particular LDCs and SIDS;
- Not be prescriptive;
- Not aim to enable the quantification of NDCs or provide quantitative information;
- Not impose a common type of, or format for, NDCs.

B. Capacity of developing countries

- Developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, require support in order to progressively improve the information included to contextualize their NDCs.
- Recognize different starting points and capacities;
- Flexibility shall be provided to developing countries based on their NDC/type of NDCs, in particular LDCs and SIDS, recognizing that LDCs and SIDS may communicate plans and actions for low GHG emissions development;
- Incentive mechanisms should be established by the CMA to encourage and support developing country Parties to prepare, communicate and implement their NDCs and to provide relevant information in a successive and durable manner;
- Provide continuous and adequate support to developing country Parties to identify their capacity-building needs and increase their capacity for enhancing the clarity, transparency and understanding of their NDCs over time;
- Consider to identify their capacity-building needs and increase their capacity for enhancing the clarity, transparency and understanding of their NDCs over time, including what support would be required relative to what is available;
- Work with partners to build the capacity to improve the provision of information over time and support the implementation of NDCs

C. Procedural elements

a. Channel

- Vehicle for communicating is the NDC, submitted to the NDC registry;
- Parties are to put forward the information of NDCs when communicating their NDCs;
- The guidance should specify that the ICTU is to be provided in an information table that is annexed to the Party's NDC submission;
- Parties may provide additional or updated information at any time.

b. Timing/Application

- Second and subsequent NDCs/any future NDC submission;
- Parties should apply the guidance for information of NDCs to their subsequent NDCs (with the timeframe from 2031 onwards);
- Guidance should not apply retrospectively to NDCs (or INDCs) already submitted;
- Parties may elect to apply such guidance to their existing NDCs (most of which are pre-2030);
- LDCs and SIDS, in the light of their special circumstances, are encouraged to apply the guidance to the extent possible;
- The ICTU for the first NDCs should be provided as well with communication or update of those NDCs by 2020;
- The guidance on information for clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs should be applied by each Party as it communicates or updates its NDC in 2020, as required under 1/CP.21 paragraphs 23 and 24.

c. Revision

Option 1:

- The CMA shall define the year of the first review of the guidance, with a view to revising it on a regular basis;
- After the first global stocktake.

Option 2: no text

D. Substantive elements

A wide range of strongly-held views on how to structure substantive elements for further guidance on information to facilitate the clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs were shared. Some Parties expressed the view that such elements should be organized in different structures, clearly separating proposals from different groups of Parties. Other Parties were of the view that all elements should be arranged within a single structure. It was not possible for Parties to reach a common understanding on how to structure these elements.

Following the request from Parties, we, the co-facilitators, have streamlined the appendix 1.1 from our previous tool. The bullets below do not prejudge whether any specific bullet/element is needed or the extent to which they should be elaborated further, or not at all. The bullets are for reference purpose only.

- Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year);
- Time frames and/or periods;
- Scope and coverage;
- Planning processes;

- Assumptions and methodological approaches;
- Fairness and ambition
- Additional[1] general information on the NDC;
- Additional[1] information on the mitigation target of the NDC;
    - Description of the target/of each of the different targets if there are several
- Additional[1] information on adaptation;
- Additional[1] information on support:
    - Additional[1] Information on finance;
    - Additional[1] information on technology;
    - Additional[1] information on capacity building;
    - Information on support needs/received.
- [other elements]

a. Input by Parties

Parties agreed that submissions from Parties should be compiled in this document, with attribution to those parties that wish to be attributed. For ease of identification, the input by Parties have been shaded.

[1] Parties have different views on the need of the word "additional".

Substantive elements on information [2]

A. Quantifiable information on reference point

- Absolute emissions reduction target
  - Emissions levels for the base and target years in terms of CO_2 eq.
  - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %
- BAU target
  - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO_2 eq.
  - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO_2 eq.
  - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %
- Intensity target
  - Base and target years
  - Intensity level for the base year
  - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %
  - index value for the base year
- Policies and measures
  - Qualitative description of the policies and measures, including adaptation co-benefits
  - Quantitative information on expected emissions from the policies and measures (if possible)
- Emission Peaking target
  - Peak year
  - Indicators the party will use to assess the attainment of the objective

B. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- Information on the time frame of NDC (in accordance with the common time frame to be considered by the CMA)
- Information on whether the target is a single-year or a multi-year target

C. Scope and Coverage

- Information on the sectors and gases included in NDC (the sectors and GHG gases defined by IPCC guidelines) and coverage of NDC (e.g., economy-wide)
- If not all IPCC gases and/or sectors are included, provide an explanation for any gases and/or sectors excluded.

D. Planning Processes

- Planning processes
- How the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures
- Information on legal and institutional arrangements

[2] Input by Republic of Korea

- How the Party's NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake
- Information on any conditional element beyond headline number

E. Assumptions and Methodologies

- Metrics and methodologies – IPCC inventory guideline, GWP value used, accounting approach used in the land sector in accordance with the accounting guidance (if appropriate).
- How the Party will ensure the methodological consistency between the communication and im plementation of its NDC
- Whether the Party intends to use cooperative approaches in Article 6.2, the Article 6.4 mechanism, and non-market approaches (if appropriate).
- BAU target
  - Parameters, assumptions and methodologies used in setting the baseline projection
  - Information on whether the baseline is static or dynamic
- Intensity target
  - Data sources for the index value
- Policy and measures
  - Progress indicators and milestones

F. Fairness and Ambition

- How the party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
- How the Party's NDC represents a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC from it s previous NDC and reflects its highest possible ambition, reflecting CBDR-RC and in the light of national circumstances
- A Party with an absolute emissions reduction target should provide information on how its NDC compares with its BAU projection.

G. Contribution to the Objective of the Convention

- Information on How the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and the long-term goals under the Paris Agreement of holding the increase in the global average to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

Substantial elements on information

A. Basic information list for all Parties – As set out in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21

B. Further information guidance for developed country Parties

(a) General information of NDCs
- all the items listed in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21;
- in particular, indicating whether their NDCs include mitigation, adaptation and/or support to developing country Parties through information on "scope" referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21;

(b) Information on mitigation component of NDCs
- the entire information in relation to their absolute economy-wide emission reduction targets and measures relevant to the implementation of their targets at the domestic and international levels, including the general information in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21 and other information as set out in decision 2/CP.17 and 19/CP.18;
- information on domestic measures, including both existing and anticipated additional laws, plans and policies;
- information on international measures, including joint implementation as set out in Articles 4.16-4.18 of the Paris Agreement and the intention to use international transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
- additional information on Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans,
- specific information on the implementation of Article 4.15 of the Paris Agreement.

(c) Information on adaptation component of NDCs
- relevant information as set out in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21 and information related to the adaptation communication referred to in Articles 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the outcome of APA agenda item 4;
- additional specific information on Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans that result in Mitigation co-benefits.

(d) Information on support to be provided component of NDCs
- indicative quantitative and qualitative information in accordance with Articles 4.8, 9.5, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 27 and 55 of decision 1/CP.21, as well as taking into account relevant information requirements as set out in decision 19/CP.18;
- Specifically, the information on finance may include, inter alia:
  - base year,
  - period for implementation,
  - quantitative amount in the following two years and five years,
  - sources, including ratio between public and other resources,
  - delivery channels,
  - areas and priorities of support,
  - relevant assumptions and methodologies for accounting the financial resources, estimating public finance, identifying resources mobilized by public interventions and other policies and attributing private investment,
  - actions to make available the public finance, policies to attract finance flows from other resources and the causality between public interventions and mobilized investments, and
  - fairness and ambition including why such financial resources are new and additional and how such financial support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs.
- The information on technology may include, inter alia:
  - types of support,

- relevant amount of financial resources to be provided,
- delivery channels,
- areas and priorities of support,
- programmes and projects to be conducted by public agencies,
- plans and policies to encourage the participations by business and research institutes,
- measures on incentivizing innovation, promoting international collaboration on R&D, demonstration and deployment and facilitating the access to technologies and address barriers to their transfer to developing countries,
- relevant methodologies and assumptions on estimating their support, and
- fairness and ambition, including how such support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs and increase their access to climate related technologies.

- The information on capacity-building may include, inter alia:
  - types of support,
  - relevant amount of financial resources to be provided,
  - delivery channels,
  - areas and priorities of support,
  - policies, programmes and projects in different areas of capacity-building,
  - relevant methodologies and assumptions on estimating their support, and
  - fairness and ambition, including how such support will assist developing countries to strengthen their capacities on combating climate change.

C. Further information guidance for developing country Parties

(a) General information of NDCs
- paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21 as a reference list for developing country Parties when preparing their NDCs and providing their information;
- information on several or all of the items listed in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21 at their discretion, taking into account their diversified NDCs, national circumstances, capacities, data availability and support received for preparation and communication of the NDCs;

(b) Information on mitigation component of NDCs
- taking into account the general information of NDCs above, if applicable;
- additional information on Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans,
- specific information on the implementation of Article 4.15 of the Paris Agreement.

(c) Information on adaptation component of NDCs
- taking into account the general information of NDCs above, if applicable and the outcome of APA agenda item 4;
- additional specific information on Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans that result in Mitigation co-benefits.

(d) Information on support needed related to NDCs
- to be encouraged to provide information on the costs and barriers on implementing their NDCs and needs on finance, technology and capacity-building support.

Substantive elements of the information guidance

1. The information on mitigation, adaptation and means of implementation may include, as appropriate, the items in the information list as set out in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21;

2. Information on sustainable life styles;

3. Further information in this list may include:

    a. best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDCs;
    b. potential climate benefits and co-benefits in other areas resulting from the implementation of the NDCs; and
    c. measures and policies related to the implementation of the NDCs.
    d. Developed country Parties should provide the information on their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, including:
        i. the quantitative estimated effects resulting from the mitigation component of their NDCs;
        ii. existing and envisaged policies and measures to support the implementation of their emission reduction targets;
        iii. intentions to use ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; and
        iv. how the mitigation component of their NDCs could demonstrate their leadership in mitigating climate change.
    e. Developing country Parties should provide the information on their enhanced mitigation efforts and are encouraged to provide information on possible benefits and effects to be achieved correspondent to different scales of support to be received.
    f. Parties should provide information on the adaptation component of their NDCs, both on actions and support provided and needed, as appropriate, in accordance with Articles 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement.
    g. Developed country Parties are to provide the information on provision and mobilization of support in accordance with Articles 3, 4.5, 4.8, 9.5, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement and paragraphs 27 and 55 of decision 1/CP.21.
    h. Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on finance, technology and capacity-building support needed related to implementation of their NDCs.

<u>Substantive elements on information</u>

A. Information on mitigation component of NDCs

- Developed countries parties shall provide complete information in relation to their absolute economy-wide emission reduction targets and measures relevant to the implementation of their targets at the domestic and international levels, including the general information in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21 and other information as set out in decision 2/CP.17 and 19/CP.18; including information on the implementation of article 4 paragraph15
- Developing countries parties may provide mitigation information, on several or all of the items listed in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21 at their discretion, including information related mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans taking into account their diversified NDCs, national circumstances, capacities, data availability and support received for preparation and communication of the NDCs;
- Optional information

B. Information on adaptation component of NDCs

- Developed countries parties shall provide information on their adaptation efforts in their NDCs and developed countries parties to the Convention shall provide indicative information in their NDCs on support to be provided for adaptation efforts by developing countries parties;

- Developing countries parties may provide information on their adaptation efforts and needs in their NDCs, including information on Adaptation action that result in Mitigation co-befits.
- [place holder]

C. Finance

- Developed countries parties shall provide quantified information on provision of finance support in their NDCs, including the following information:
  - base year,
  - period for implementation,
  - quantitative amount in the following two years and five years,
  - sources, including ratio between public and other resources,
  - delivery channels,
  - areas and priorities of support,
  - relevant assumptions and methodologies for accounting the financial resources, and
  - why such financial resources are new and additional and how such financial support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs;
- developing countries parties may provide their information on finance support needed in relation to implementing their NDCs;

D. Technology development and transfer

- Developed countries parties shall provide quantifiable information on provision of technology development and transfer support in their NDCs, including the following information:
  - types of support,
  - base year,
  - period for implementation,
  - relevant amount of financial resources to be provided,
  - delivery channels,
  - areas and priorities of support,
  - plans and policies,
  - relevant methodologies and assumptions on estimating their support, and
  - how such support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs and increase their access to climate related technologies.
- Developing countries parties may provide their information on technology development and transfer support needed in relation to implementing their NDCs;

E. Capacity-building

- Developed countries parties shall provide information on provision of capacity-building support in their NDCs, including the following information:
  - types of support,
  - base year,
  - period for implementation,
  - relevant amount of financial resources to be provided,
  - delivery channels,
  - policies, programmes and projects of capacity-building,
  - relevant methodologies and assumptions on estimating their support, and
  - how such support will assist developing countries to strengthen their capacities on combating climate change.

- Developing countries parties may provide their information on capacity-building support needed in relation to implementing their NDCs.

Substantive elements on information [3]

[New heading]. Objective(s)/target(s)

- Description of the objective(s)/target(s) of the NDC, as determined by the Party, including the indicator or indicator(s) that the Party will use to measure and track progress, as applicable to the NDC

A. Reference point

Edit heading of appendix section A

- Quantifiable information on base year or base period, reference year or reference period, as applicable tailored to the type of target and indicators determined by the Party:
- Further information, as applicable, on:
    - Absolute emissions reduction target:
        - Emissions levels for the base and target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
        - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %.
    - BAU target:
        - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq.;
        - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
        - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %;
    - Intensity target:
        - Quantified target level of emissions or emission reduction per unit of GDP, unit of product/output or population, or another indicator;
        - Base and target years;
        - Intensity level for the base year;
        - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %;
        - Expected emissions level for the target year;
        - index value for the base year.
        - Assumptions of models utilized and whether these assumptions are consistent overtime
        - Models should be open sourced
    - Policies and measures:
        - Actions, including adaptation co-benefits;
        - Qualitative description of the policies and measures;

[3] Input by Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay

- Quantitative information on expected emissions reductions from the policies and measures (if possible);

- Mitigation co-benefits form adaptation actions:

  - Description of actions, including diversification plans;
  - Indicators the party will use to assess the attainment of the objective;
  - Estimated impact of adaptation actions in emissions levels

- Parameters and their values used to define the mitigation contribution, including information on related data sources and methodologies as relevant (e.g. emissions, GDP, population, policy metric, etc.);

B. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- This section of the appendix does not need much elaboration. A simple cross reference to the consideration by the CMA of Article 4.10 would suffice.

C. Scope and coverage

- Sectors, categories, pools and gases covered and definitions used, explaining how indicated sectors and categories are defined with respect to categories from IPCC guidance on national greenhouse gas inventories;
- If an NDC was planned considering different sectors from those identified by the IPCC, the Party has to clarify how sectors correspond to IPCC categories;
- Whether categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals reflect continued coverage of categories covered in previous NDCs;

D. Planning processes

- Information on the domestic planning processes conducted in the design of the NDCs, as appropriate.
- Information on the (most important) laws, policies, legal and institutional frameworks, plans and processes relevant for the implementation of NDCs.
- If applicable, how the NDC relates to other development plans or strategies, including the long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies submitted under Article 4(19);

E. Assumptions and methodological approaches

Edit heading of appendix section E

- Information on the accounting approaches and relevant emissions estimation methodologies to be used, in accordance with guidance on accounting adopted by the CMA
- Metrics and methodologies used to estimate emissions (in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA);
- [PLACEHOLDER for specific guidance as per type of target]
- Treatment of hard wood products
- Natural disturbances & legacy effects for LULUCF

F. Fairness and ambition

Edit heading and subheadings of appendix section F

How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious

- Information on how the Party considers that its NDC represents a progression beyond current NDC as per Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement;
- Information on how the NDC reflects the Party's highest possible ambition reflecting its CBDR-RC in the light of different national circumstances; e.g. using illustrative indicators such as [...]
- Information on how the NDC has been informed by the outcome of the global stocktake in accordance with Article 4.9 of the Paris Agreement, or the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue as relevant;
- Information on how the Party has addressed Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement and Article 4.6 of the Paris Agreement:
    - How the developed country Party considers that its economy-wide absolute emission reduction target reflects that the Party continues to take the lead;
    - How the developing country Party envisions to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets;
    - How the special circumstances of Parties that are SIDS and LDCs are reflected in the Party's NDC or strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development;

How the Party considers that its NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and the objectives of the Paris Agreement:

- Information on how the NDC is a contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;
- Information on how the NDC is consistent with the agreed global temperature goal as described in Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts are strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts foster low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production;

G. Other elements

Edit heading of appendix section G

- Specific information applicable to Parties that decided to act jointly under Article 4(2), including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of this agreement and quantified emission levels allocated to each party acting jointly, in accordance with articles 4.16-18;
- Information on how Parties take into consideration the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties;
- Parties may provide any additional information they believe it is relevant to the clarity, understanding and transparency of its NDC, noting that such information would not be subject to review under article 13;

H. Specific information on mitigation

Edit heading of appendix section H

- [PLACEHOLDER: further additional information requirements to types of NDC could be inserted in this section]

I. Specific information on adaptation

Edit heading of appendix section I

- If Party included an adaptation communication as a component of its NDC, should follow the guidance being developed under APA agenda item 4

J. Specific information on support

Edit heading of appendix section J

- Developed country Parties are to provide indicative quantitative and qualitative the information on provision and mobilization of support in accordance with Article 9.5 and its related guidance
- Developing country Parties to provide information on how enhanced support will allow for higher ambition in their efforts.

Substantive elements on information [4]

A. Quantifiable information on the reference point

a) The base year or the other reference point

b) The quantified value including emissions and emissions intensity in the base year and/or the other reference point, including;

- ✓ The value in the base year, if a base year is used
- ✓ The value in the base year and the target year, if a projected baseline is used
- ✓ The value in the target year, if a peak value is used

B. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

C. Scope and coverage

a) Sectors, categories, activities, gases and pools covered
b) Explanation of the reasons of exclusion of the sectors, categories, activities, gases and pools, if any of them are excluded
c) Definition of the sectors and/or the categories, if there is difference with the definitions used in the national inventory report

[4] Input by Japan

D. Planning processes

E. Assumptions and methodological approaches

a) Contribution expressed in terms of GHG emissions and removals

i) Methodologies used for estimating anthropogenic emissions and removals
ii) Metrics used for calculating carbon dioxide equivalent
iii) Accounting approaches to track the progress and achievement
iv) Additional accounting approaches for land sector and the assumptions and coverage related to the approaches, if land sector specific approaches are applied
v) Intended use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) including emission reductions resulting from the cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2 and the mechanism referred to in Article 6, paragraph 4, if relevant
vi) Information on the projected baseline, if relevant, including;
- ✓ Key assumptions used to construct the projected baseline, including GDP and population projection, and their data sources
- ✓ Scope of the policies and measures included, if applicable
- ✓ Intention to update the baseline, if applicable

vii) Information on the emissions intensity, if relevant, including;

- ✓ The Indicator used to calculate emission intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year
- ✓ Data sources of the indicator

b) Non-GHG contribution including implementation of policies and measures

i) Detailed explanation on the contribution
ii) Explanation on how to track the progress in implementation of the contribution, including, if applicable, identifying quantifiable indicators
iii) Estimated emission reduction effects, as available

F. How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances/How it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2

a) Explanation including on how the Party reflects the following provisions of the Paris Agreement in preparing its NDC;

- ✓ Art. 4.3: Highest possible ambition and progression beyond the previous nationally determined contribution
- ✓ Art. 4.4: Moving towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets
- ✓ Art. 4.9: Informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake

b) Explanation on conditional part of the contribution, if relevant

Substantive elements on information [5]

A. Description of the NDC

- Nature of mitigation contribution(s)
- Extent of the mitigation contribution(s)

B. Quantifiable information on the reference indicator(s)

- Base year and/or reference period
- Reference indicators and their values used, or sources, to define the mitigation contribution
- Information on conditions under which values of reference indicators will be updated

C. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

D. Scope and coverage of mitigation contribution(s)

- Sectors, categories, and gases covered and definitions used
- Information on excluded sectors, gases or categories, and any considerations on the timeline for economy-wide coverage
- Whether the Party intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6

E. Planning processes

- Information about the domestic planning processes that Parties have undertaken to determine their NDC
- Information on the long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies referred to in Article 4.19, as relevant

F. Assumptions, accounting approaches and relevant emissions estimation methodologies

- Information on the accounting approaches and relevant emissions estimation methodologies to be used
- Information on how base years, baselines, reference levels or projections were constructed
- IPCC methodologies and metrics to be used, consistent with 1/CP.21 paragraph 31(a)
- Further technical information on mitigation contributions as necessary

G. Fairness and ambition

- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
- Information on how Parties have addressed each of Articles 4.3 and 4.4
- How the contribution takes into account the agreed global temperature goal as described in Article 2.1(a)

How the contribution takes into account information from the most recent GST, or the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue as relevant.

[5] Input by Australia

Substantive elements on information

Procedural guidance

- Channels for putting forward the information:
  - Vehicle for communications the NDC;
  - Parties are to put forward the information of NDCs when communicating their NDCs;
  - With the NDC, 9-12 month in advance of the relevant session of the CMA;
  - The guidance should specify that the ICTU is to be provided in an information table that is annexed to the Party's NDC submission;
  - Parties are encouraged to highlight the information as set out in the guidance in their NDCs documents;
  - Parties may provide additional or updated information that are useful to facilitate the clarity, transparency and understanding at any time.
- Timing of application of the further guidance for information:
  - Guidance on information should will be applied to the Second and subsequent NDCs;
  - Guidance should apply only to subsequent NDCs to countries who have already announced their NDCs. Para 23 and 24 of 1/CP.21 should guide in this regard;
  - ICTU guidance should apply for NDCs that Parties are required to communicate or update by 2020 as required under 1/CP.21 paragraphs 23 and 24;
  - Parties should apply the guidance for information of NDCs to their subsequent NDCs (with the timeframe from 2031 onwards);
  - Guidance should not apply retrospectively to NDCs (or INDCs) already submitted;
  - Parties may elect to apply such guidance to their existing NDCs (most of which are pre-2030);
  - The ICTU for the first NDCs should be provided as well with communication or update of those NDCs by 2020;
  - The guidance on information for clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs should be applied by each Party as it communicates or updates its NDC in 2020.
- Application and Revision:
  - Parties shall apply this guidance for NDCs communications pursuant to Paris Agreement Art. 4.9, Art. 4.11, or para. 22 of 1/CP.21;
  - LDCs and SIDS, in the light of their special circumstances, are encouraged to apply the guidance to the extent possible;
  - The CMA shall define the year of the first review of the guidance, with a view to revising it on a regular basis.

Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)

- Quantifiable information on base year or base period, reference year or reference period, as applicable tailored to the type of target and indicators determined by the Party:
  - Absolute emissions reduction target:
    - Emissions levels for the base and target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %.
  - BAU target:
    - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %;

- Intensity target:
  - Quantified target level of emissions or emission reduction per unit of GDP, unit of product/output or population, or another indicator;
  - Base and target years;
  - Intensity level for the base year;
  - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %;
  - Expected emissions level for the target year;
  - index value for the base year.
- Policies and measures:
  - Actions, including adaptation co-benefits;
  - Qualitative description of the policies and measures;
  - Quantitative information on expected emissions reductions from the policies and measures (if possible);
- Emission Peaking target:
  - Peak year;
  - Indicators the party will use to assess the attainment of the objective;
  - Estimated emissions level in the peak year;
  - Emissions trajectory towards peak year.

- Information on the conditions and point in time under which the base year/baselines/reference level will be updated, if applicable;
- Parameters and their values used to define the mitigation contribution, including information on related data sources and methodologies as relevant (e.g. emissions, GDP, population, policy metric, etc.);
- Information on the base year(s) used to define relevant baselines, including the base year(s) for policy objectives that are part of the contribution such as increasing energy efficiency or forest cover;
- Gas by gas total GHG emissions and removals in the reference point/period (base year or starting year of the BAU or peaking projection);
- quantifiable data on base-year greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Party's national inventory for the applicable year(s);
- NDCs that refer to emissions trends or trajectories would need to provide or cite quantifiable information on the assumptions and methodologies used to construct these trajectories;
- NDCs that refer to mitigation policies and measures that are not reflected in national inventories should provide, for each such policy and measure, an estimate of the resulting GHG emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the policy or measure, in aggregable units;
- Information about reported emission level changes due to improvements in transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency of data, if applicable;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on finance, including on the base year;
- Relevant quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year) in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide quantifiable information on the reference point for means of implementation;

Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- Time frame and/or period for implementation, including end year; (in accordance with Article 4(10) on common timeframes, to be considered by the CMA);
- Target year;

- If a Party has referred to an absolute emission reduction target: approach used (e.g. specify whether single year target or multi-year emissions trajectory or budget);
- NDCs that use single-year GHG targets would need to specify a base year and a target year;
- NDCs that use multi-year emissions averages or "carbon budgets" would need to specify which years they intend to use for those purposes;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on finance, including on the period for implementation;
- Relevant information on time frames and/or periods for implementation in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on time frames and/or periods for implementation for means of implementation.

Scope and coverage

- Sectors, categories, pools and gases covered and definitions used, explaining how indicated sectors and categories are defined with respect to categories from IPCC guidance on national greenhouse gas inventories;
- If an NDC was planned considering different sectors from those identified by the IPCC, the Party has to clarify how sectors correspond to IPCC categories;
- Definition of the sectors and/or the categories, if there is difference with the definitions used in the national inventory report;
- Whether categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals reflect continued coverage of categories covered in previous NDCs;
- How the NDC has considered the encouragement to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals;
- Information on excluded sectors, gases or categories, and any considerations on the timeline for economy-wide coverage, and if available, provide information on the significance of that gas or sector in national emissions;
- Whether the Party intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6;
- Information on geographical coverage;
- Information on whether NDCs include mitigation, adaptation and/or means of implementation;
- Relevant information on scope and coverage in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on scope and coverage of means of implementation.

Planning processes

- Information on the (domestic) planning processes conducted in the design of the NDCs; and to achieve the objectives of the NDC; incl. considerations related e.g.:
  - how different public agencies and levels of government helped design the NDC;
  - institutional responsibilities;
  - development of implementation measures;
  - stakeholder consultations;
  - indigenous peoples and local communities;
  - elders and youth;
  - just transition;
  - gender;
  - human rights;
  - other important considerations.

- Information on the (most important) laws, policies, legal and institutional frameworks, plans and processes relevant for the implementation of NDCs;
- Information on how the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures;
- Information on how the Party's NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake;
- Information on any conditional element beyond headline number;
- Description of information gaps, barriers or issues that the Party faced during NDC design process;
- Information relating to long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies submitted under Article 4(19);
- If applicable, how the NDC relates to other development plans or strategies;
- Relevant information on planning processes in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide existing and envisaged policies and measures to support the implementation of their emission reduction targets;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on planning proc[illegible] for means of implementation.

Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals

- Information on the accounting approaches and relevant emissions estimation methodologies to be used, in accordance with guidance on accounting adopted by the CMA, including on:
  - how the Party will draw from existing approaches;
  - how the approach is consistent with the NDC and the Party's national circumstances;
  - how the approach is consistent with the accounting guidance and the Article 4.13 principles.
- Methods and assumptions related to main drivers of national GHG emissions that allow to understand the evolution of those emissions as well as their expected value in the target year;
- Information on how base years, baselines, reference levels or projections were constructed - including key assumptions and parameters; relevant estimation methodologies; where projection based baselines and/or reference levels are used, information on policies and measures included and projection methodology;
- Metrics and methodologies used to estimate emissions (in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA), consistent with 1/CP.21 paragraph 31(a);
- Quantification of emission reductions in tonnes of C02 or C02 equivalent;
- To ensure consistency, comparability and to facilitate aggregation Parties shall use the most resent IPCC Guidelines and any further methodological guidance from the IPCC if adopted by the CMA;
- Information on how the Party will ensure the methodological consistency between the communication and implementation of its NDC;
- For common metrics, Parties shall continue to use the well-established GWP-100 values from the IPCC, if adopted by the CMA;
- Intended use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, including the intended accounting approach to be used in accordance with relevant guidance;
- Developed countries to provide intentions to use ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
- All Parties that include the LULUCF sector in their NDC should provide information on accounting methodological approach used to estimate emissions and removals towards their NDC and clarify which sources and sinks are not accounted for;

- If the Party has included the LULUCF sector in its NDC:
  - Treatment in NDC (e.g. accounting like any other sector, sectoral target);
  - Accounting approach (e.g. land-based vs. activity-based, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, use of base years/base periods/reference levels);
  - Coverage of activities/categories or sub-categories/pools (including HWPs) /fluxes/gases (comprehensive/partial);
  - Intention to exclude emissions from natural disturbances and provisions to be applied;
  - Information on reference level, if this accounting approach is used, and its relation to the overall baseline;
  - Treatment of HWP, Natural disturbance, Legacy, Other;
  - Linkage to IPCC categories/pools;
  - If using managed land proxy, specify which land is classed as managed;
  - Construction of any specific baselines for land use categories/activities.
- If a Party has referred to an absolute, economy-wide target
  - Further information to help understand the NDC;
  - Multi-year or single year targets, (budget-based or single year approach)
- If Party has referred to a BAU baseline or scenario:
  - Assumptions used and sources for data series that form part of the NDC target (e.g. GDP, population, energy use, type of model used if NDC is based on projected values, past trends,);
  - Model used to develop BAU baseline;
  - Whether the baseline scenario is static or dynamic;
  - Which policies and measures are included/excluded in the baseline, and on what basis? (e.g. does the baseline include policies/measures adopted up to a specific point in time?);
  - Timing of updates and parameters that will be updated.
- If a Party has referred to emission intensity (e.g. emissions per capita or per GDP):
  - Data sources used to calculate the index (e.g. population or any other macroeconomic indicators);
  - Source and type of GDP used, if applicable;
  - Past trends,
  - Projections, if available;
  - Timing and parameters of updates.
- If a Party has referred to an emission peaking target:
  - Intended date of the peak;
  - Expected peak emission level, if available;
  - Expected rate of emissions decline after peak, if available.
- If a party has referred to the implementation of policies and measures (intended or proposed):
  - Detailed list and scope of intended or proposed policies and measures to be implemented, with sectors and gases involved;
  - Implementation milestone;
  - Estimated quantified emissions impact (if available) and underlying assumption;
  - Explanation on how to track the progress in implementation of the contribution, including, if applicable, identifying quantifiable indicators.
- If a Party has referred to achieving carbon/emission neutrality:
  - Information explaining the Party's definition of carbon or emission neutrality;
  - Accounting approach used for carbon neutrality;
  - How emissions from the land sector will be accounted for;
  - Explanation whether and to what extent units from international market mechanisms or other compensation activities/credits will be used to reach target.

- Further technical information on mitigation contributions as necessary – e.g. any additional technical information the Party deems relevant to specify their GHG and/or non-GHG mitigation contributions, including related mitigation co-benefit resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, and other kinds of contributions;
- Any changes that may occur during implementation and that affect the NDC should be reflected in the progress report as referred to in Art. 13.7 (b) of the Paris Agreement;
- Relevant information on assumptions and methodological approaches in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant assumptions and methodologies for accounting the financial resources, estimating public finance, identifying resources mobilized by public interventions and other policies and attributing private investment;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant methodologies and assumptions on estimating their support;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on assumptions and methodological approaches related to the means of implementation.

How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2

How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious

- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances;
- Information on fairness considerations of efforts such as approaches and concepts that the Party has used to operationalize equity and fairness considerations, and emissions levels or trajectory under the NDC compared to the appropriate counterfactual;
- Information on how the Party considers that its NDC represents a progression beyond current NDC as per Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement;
- Information on how the NDC reflects the Party's highest possible ambition reflecting its CBDR-RC in the light of different national circumstances; e.g. using illustrative indicators such as past emission trends, projections, national circumstances, mitigation costs, mitigation potentials or domestic mitigation targets;
- A Party with an absolute emissions reduction target should provide information on how its NDC compares with its BAU projection;
- Guidance should recognize that progression on ambition is co-terminus with progression on support provided;
- Information on how inputs from the best available science was considered in the Party's NDC, in a view of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement goals;
- A Party's national circumstances may include any features of its geography, climate or economy that set practical limits on its ambition;
- Information on how the NDC has been informed by the outcome of the global stocktake in accordance with Article 4.9 of the Paris Agreement, or the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue as relevant;
- Information on how the Party has addressed Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement and Article 4.6 of the Paris Agreement:
    - How the developed country Party considers that its economy-wide absolute emission reduction target reflects that the Party continues to take the lead;
    - How the developing country Party envisions to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets;

- How the special circumstances of Parties that are SIDS and LDCs are reflected in the Party's NDC or strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development;
- Developed countries to provide how the mitigation component of their NDCs could demonstrate their leadership in mitigating climate change.

- Relevant information on fairness and ambition in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition relating to the provision of financial support including why such financial resources are new and additional and how such financial support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition, including how support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs and increase their access to climate related technologies;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition, including how support will assist developing countries to strengthen their capacities on combating climate change;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on how the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, in relation to the means of implementation;

How the Party considers that its NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2:

- Information on how the NDC is a contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;
- Information on how the NDC is consistent with the agreed global temperature goal as described in Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement and the collective aim to reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible and undertake rapid reductions thereafter (Article 4.1);
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts are strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts foster low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- Information related to intended or proposed domestic mitigation measures that the Party will pursue to implement its NDC in accordance with Article 4.2 of the Paris Agreement (including for example whether and how mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans as referred to in Article 4.7 of the Paris Agreement contribute to mitigation outcomes);
- Once a Party presents its LT-LEDS, it should present information on how its NDCs are in line with its long-term mitigation goal. This mitigation goal should be aligned with the long term global mitigation goal set by Article 2.1 (a) of the Paris Agreement;
- Relevant information on how the Party considers that its NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on how the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 in relation to the means of implementation.

Additional general information on the NDC

- Information on best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDCs;

- Information on potential climate benefits and co-benefits in other areas resulting from the implementation of the NDCs;
- Information on measures and policies related to the implementation of the NDCs;
- Specific information applicable to Parties that decided to act jointly under Article 4(2), including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of this agreement, in accordance with articles 4.16-18;
- Information on compliance to implementation;
- Information on review & verification;
- Developed country Parties to indicate whether their NDCs include mitigation, adaptation and/or support to developing country Parties through information on "scope" referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21.

Additional information on the mitigation target of the NDC

- Description of the target/of each of the different targets if there are several
  - General description of the target(s), including type(s) (e.g. absolute, intensity, reduction from BAU, policies and measures etc., including information on how the contribution is expressed – e.g. as point target, carbon budget, or multi-year target) and/or mitigation efforts;
  - Information should be quantified or quantifiable, to the extent possible, as applicable to the type of target and indicators determined by the Party;
  - Extent of the mitigation contribution (e.g. headline percentage reduction, and/or policy objective);
  - For all type of quantified mitigation targets, Parties should include information on expected emissions trajectory that will be followed by the Party to meet its mitigation goal;
  - Provide a forward-looking estimate of its future economy-wide emissions that would be consistent with the achievement of its NDC (tCO2 eq);
  - Provide indicator(s) that the Party intends to use to track progress and account for its NDC;
  - Explanation on conditional part of the contribution, if relevant;
  - Sub-targets and sectoral mitigation plan;
  - Criteria for determining targets;
  - Developed country Parties should provide the information on their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, in accordance with paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21, and other information as set out in decision 2/CP.17 and 19/CP.18;
  - Developing country Parties should provide the information on their enhanced mitigation efforts, in accordance with paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21;
  - Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on possible benefits and effects to be achieved correspondent to different scales of support to be received.
- Quantified impacts of policies and measures;
- Developed countries to provide the quantitative estimated effects resulting from the mitigation component of their NDCs;
- Voluntary information on indicators/parameters which are deemed necessary by Parties, considering national capacity and needs;
- Information, if applicable, on how adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans contribute to mitigation outcomes of the NDC;
- Mitigation costs.

Additional information on adaptation

- Parties should provide information on the adaptation component of their NDCs, both on actions and support provided and needed, as appropriate, in accordance with Articles 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement;
- The information on adaptation component of NDCs could be informed by the discussions under APA Agenda Item 4, the outcomes of which will form part of the guidance for information;
- Developed country Parties to provide relevant information as set out in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21and information related to the adaptation communication referred to in Articles 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the outcome of APA agenda item 4;
- Developed country Parties to provide relevant information on adaptation activities including experience in various aspects of adaptation, considering Articles 7.1, 7.7, 7.9, 7.10, 7.11 and 7.13 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the outcome of APA agenda item 4.

Additional Information on support

- Developed country Parties are to provide indicative quantitative and qualitative the information on provision and mobilization of support in accordance with Articles 3, 4.5, 4.8, 9.5, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 27 and 55 of decision 1/CP.21, as well as taking into account relevant information requirements as set out in decision 19/CP.18;
- Further guidance for information on finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties could be informed by the discussions under the relevant COP/SBI Agenda Items, the outcome of which shall be available as part of the package of guidance for information under the Paris Agreements, well in advance of the adoption of such guidance;
- Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on finance, technology and capacity-building support needed related to implementation of their NDCs. They may share information on voluntary support to other developing country Parties;
- Information on how enhanced support will allow for higher ambition in the developing country's efforts.

- Additional Information on finance
  - Information on the developed country's communication on funding to be provided, referred to in article 9.5, including as a summary, an attachment or a weblink, as applicable;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on quantitative amount in the following two years and five years;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on sources, including ratio between public and other resources;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on actions to make available the public finance, policies to attract finance flows from other resources and the causality between public interventions and mobilized investments.

- Additional information on technology
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on types of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;

- Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on programmes and projects to be conducted by public agencies;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on plans and policies to encourage the participations by business and research institutes;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on measures on incentivizing innovation, promoting international collaboration on R&D, demonstration and deployment and facilitating the access to technologies and address barriers to their transfer to developing countries.

- Additional information on capacity building
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on types of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on the relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on policies, programmes and projects in different areas of capacity building.

- Information on support needs/received
  - Developing country Parties to be encouraged to provide information on the costs and barriers on implementing their NDCs and needs on finance, technology and capacity-building support;
  - Expected need for financial support (for developing countries);
  - Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on possible benefits and effects to be achieved correspondent to different scales of support to be received;
  - Developing country Parties would require a differentiated framework in projecting their needs for resources for achieving their NDCs and the different types of contributions.

Substantive elements on information [6]

Procedural guidance

- Channels for putting forward the information:
  - Vehicle for communications the NDC;
  - Parties are to put forward the information of NDCs when communicating their NDCs;
  - With the NDC, 9-12 month in advance of the relevant session of the CMA;
  - The guidance should specify that the ICTU is to be provided in an information table that is annexed to the Party's NDC submission;
  - Parties are encouraged to highlight the information as set out in the guidance in their NDCs documents;
  - Parties may provide additional or updated information that are useful to facilitate the clarity, transparency and understanding at any time.
- Timing of application of the further guidance for information:

[6] Input by Norway

- Guidance on information should will be applied to the Second and subsequent NDCs;
- Guidance should apply only to subsequent NDCs to countries who have already announced their NDCs. Para 23 and 24 of 1/CP.21 should guide in this regard;
- ICTU guidance should apply for NDCs that Parties are required to communicate or update by 2020 as required under 1/CP.21 paragraphs 23 and 24;
- Parties should apply the guidance for information of NDCs to their subsequent NDCs (with the timeframe from 2031 onwards);
- Guidance should not apply retrospectively to NDCs (or INDCs) already submitted;
- Parties may elect to apply such guidance to their existing NDCs (most of which are pre-2030);
- The ICTU for the first NDCs should be provided as well with communication or update of those NDCs by 2020;
- The guidance on information for clarity, transparency and understanding of NDCs should be applied by each Party as it communicates or updates its NDC in 2020.

- Application and Revision:
  - Parties shall apply this guidance for NDCs communications pursuant to Paris Agreement Art. 4.9, Art. 4.11, or para. 22 of 1/CP.21;
  - LDCs and SIDS, in the light of their special circumstances, are encouraged to apply the guidance to the extent possible;
  - The CMA shall define the year of the first review of the guidance, with a view to revising it on a regular basis.

Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)

- Quantifiable information on base year or base period, reference year or reference period, as applicable tailored to the type of target and indicators determined by the Party:
  - Absolute emissions reduction target:
    - Emissions levels for the base and target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %.
  - BAU target:
    - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %;
  - Intensity target:
    - Quantified target level of emissions or emission reduction per unit of GDP, unit of product/output or population, or another indicator;
    - Base and target years;
    - Intensity level for the base year;
    - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %;
    - Expected emissions level for the target year;
    - index value for the base year.
  - Policies and measures:
    - Actions, including adaptation co-benefits;
    - Qualitative description of the policies and measures;
    - Quantitative information on expected emissions reductions from the policies and measures (if possible);
      - Emission Peaking target:
    - Peak year;

- Indicators the party will use to assess the attainment of the objective;
- Estimated emissions level in the peak year;
- Emissions trajectory towards peak year.

- Information on the conditions and point in time under which the base year/baselines/reference level will be updated, if applicable;
- Parameters and their values used to define the mitigation contribution, including information on related data sources and methodologies as relevant (e.g. emissions, GDP, population, policy metric, etc.);
- Information on the base year(s) used to define relevant baselines, including the base year(s) for policy objectives that are part of the contribution such as increasing energy efficiency or forest cover;
- Gas by gas total GHG emissions and removals in the reference point/period (base year or starting year of the BAU or peaking projection);
- quantifiable data on base-year greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Party's national inventory for the applicable year(s);
- NDCs that refer to emissions trends or trajectories would need to provide or cite quantifiable information on the assumptions and methodologies used to construct these trajectories;
- NDCs that refer to mitigation policies and measures that are not reflected in national inventories should provide, for each such policy and measure, an estimate of the resulting GHG emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the policy or measure, in aggregable units;
- Information about reported emission level changes due to improvements in transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency of data, if applicable;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on finance, including on the base year;
- Relevant quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year) in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide quantifiable information on the reference point for means of implementation;

Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- Time frame and/or period for implementation, including end year; (in accordance with Article 4(10) on common timeframes, to be considered by the CMA);
- Target year;
- If a Party has referred to an absolute emission reduction target: approach used (e.g. specify whether single year target or multi-year emissions trajectory or budget);
- NDCs that use single-year GHG targets would need to specify a base year and a target year;
- NDCs that use multi-year emissions averages or "carbon budgets" would need to specify which years they intend to use for those purposes;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on finance, including on the period for implementation;
- Relevant information on time frames and/or periods for implementation in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on time frames and/or periods for implementation for means of implementation.

Scope and coverage

- Sectors, categories, pools and gases covered and definitions used, explaining how indicated sectors and categories are defined with respect to categories from IPCC guidance on national greenhouse gas inventories;
- If an NDC was planned considering different sectors from those identified by the IPCC, the Party has to clarify how sectors correspond to IPCC categories;
- Definition of the sectors and/or the categories, if there is difference with the definitions used in the national inventory report;
- Whether categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals reflect continued coverage of categories covered in previous NDCs;
- How the NDC has considered the encouragement to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals;
- Information on excluded sectors, gases or categories, and any considerations on the timeline for economy-wide coverage, and if available, provide information on the significance of that gas or sector in national emissions;
- Whether the Party intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6;
- Information on geographical coverage;
- Information on whether NDCs include mitigation, adaptation and/or means of implementation;
- Relevant information on scope and coverage in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on scope and coverage of means of implementation.

Planning processes

- Information on the (domestic) planning processes conducted in the design of the NDCs; and to achieve the objectives of the NDC, incl. considerations related e.g.:
  - how different public agencies and levels of government helped design the NDC;
  - institutional responsibilities;
  - development of implementation measures;
  - stakeholder consultations;
  - indigenous peoples and local communities;
  - elders and youth;
  - just transition;
  - gender;
  - human rights;
  - other important considerations.
- Information on the (most important) laws, policies, legal and institutional frameworks, plans and processes relevant for the implementation of NDCs;
- Information on how the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures;
- Information on how the Party's NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake;
- Information on any conditional element beyond headline number;
- Description of information gaps, barriers or issues that the Party faced during NDC design process;
- Information relating to long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies submitted under Article 4(19);
- If applicable, how the NDC relates to other development plans or strategies;
- Relevant information on planning processes in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);

- Developed country Parties to provide existing and envisaged policies and measures to support the implementation of their emission reduction targets;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on planning processes for means of implementation.

Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals

- Information on the accounting approaches and relevant emissions estimation methodologies to be used, in accordance with guidance on accounting adopted by the CMA, including on:
  - how the Party will draw from existing approaches;
  - how the approach is consistent with the NDC and the Party's national circumstances;
  - how the approach is consistent with the accounting guidance and the Article 4.13 principles.
- Methods and assumptions related to main drivers of national GHG emissions that allow to understand the evolution of those emissions as well as their expected value in the target year;
- Information on how base years, baselines, reference levels or projections were constructed – including key assumptions and parameters; relevant estimation methodologies; where projection based baselines and/or reference levels are used, information on policies and measures included and projection methodology;
- Metrics and methodologies used to estimate emissions (in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA), consistent with 1/CP.21 paragraph 31(a);
- Quantification of emission reductions in tonnes of C02 or C02 equivalent;
- To ensure consistency, comparability and to facilitate aggregation Parties shall use the most resent IPCC Guidelines and any further methodological guidance from the IPCC if adopted by the CMA;
- Information on how the Party will ensure the methodological consistency between the communication and implementation of its NDC;
- For common metrics, Parties shall continue to use the well-established GWP-100 values from the IPCC, if adopted by the CMA;
- Intended use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, including the intended accounting approach to be used in accordance with relevant guidance;
- Developed countries to provide intentions to use ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
- All Parties that include the LULUCF sector in their NDC should provide information on accounting methodological approach used to estimate emissions and removals towards their NDC and clarify which sources and sinks are not accounted for;
- If the Party has included the LULUCF sector in its NDC:
  - Treatment in NDC (e.g. accounting like any other sector, sectoral target);
  - Accounting approach (e.g. land-based vs. activity-based, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, use of base years/base periods/reference levels);
  - Coverage of activities/categories or sub-categories/pools (including HWPs) /fluxes/gases (comprehensive/partial);
  - Intention to exclude emissions from natural disturbances and provisions to be applied;
  - Information on reference level, if this accounting approach is used, and its relation to the overall baseline;
  - Treatment of HWP, Natural disturbance, Legacy, Other;
  - Linkage to IPCC categories/pools;
  - If using managed land proxy, specify which land is classed as managed;

- Construction of any specific baselines for land use categories/activities.

- If a Party has referred to an absolute, economy-wide target
  - Further information to help understand the NDC;
  - Multi-year or single year targets, (budget-based or single year approach)
- If Party has referred to a BAU baseline or scenario:
  - Assumptions used and sources for data series that form part of the NDC target (e.g. GDP, population, energy use, type of model used if NDC is based on projected values, past trends);
  - Model used to develop BAU baseline;
  - Whether the baseline scenario is static or dynamic;
  - Which policies and measures are included/excluded in the baseline, and on what basis? (e.g. does the baseline include policies/measures adopted up to a specific point in time?);
  - Timing of updates and parameters that will be updated.
- If a Party has referred to emission intensity (e.g. emissions per capita or per GDP):
  - Data sources used to calculate the index (e.g. population or any other macroeconomic indicators);
  - Source and type of GDP used, if applicable;
  - Past trends;
  - Projections, if available;
  - Timing and parameters of updates.
- If a Party has referred to an emission peaking target:
  - Intended date of the peak;
  - Expected peak emission level, if available;
  - Expected rate of emissions decline after peak, if available.
- If a party has referred to the implementation of policies and measures (intended or proposed):
  - Detailed list and scope of intended or proposed policies and measures to be implemented, with sectors and gases involved;
  - Implementation milestone;
  - Estimated quantified emissions impact (if available) and underlying assumption;
  - Explanation on how to track the progress in implementation of the contribution, including, if applicable, identifying quantifiable indicators.
- If a Party has referred to achieving carbon/emission neutrality:
  - Information explaining the Party's definition of carbon or emission neutrality;
  - Accounting approach used for carbon neutrality;
  - How emissions from the land sector will be accounted for;
  - Explanation whether and to what extent units from international market mechanisms or other compensation activities/credits will be used to reach target.
- Further technical information on mitigation contributions as necessary – e.g. any additional technical information the Party deems relevant to specify their GHG and/or non-GHG mitigation contributions, including related mitigation co-benefit resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, and other kinds of contributions;
- Any changes that may occur during implementation and that affect the NDC should be reflected in the progress report as referred to in Art. 13.7 (b) of the Paris Agreement;
- Relevant information on assumptions and methodological approaches in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant assumptions and methodologies for accounting the financial resources, estimating public finance, identifying resources mobilized by public interventions and other policies and attributing private investment;

- Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant methodologies and assumptions on estimating their support;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on assumptions and methodological approaches related to the means of implementation.

How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2

How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious

- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances;
- Information on fairness considerations of efforts such as approaches and concepts that the Party has used to operationalize equity and fairness considerations, and emissions levels or trajectory under the NDC compared to the appropriate counterfactual;
- Information on how the Party considers that its NDC represents a progression beyond current NDC as per Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement;
- Information on how the NDC reflects the Party's highest possible ambition reflecting its CBDR-RC in the light of different national circumstances; e.g. using illustrative indicators such as past emission trends, projections, national circumstances, mitigation costs, mitigation potentials or domestic mitigation targets;
- A Party with an absolute emissions reduction target should provide information on how its NDC compares with its BAU projection;
- Guidance should recognize that progression on ambition is co-terminus with progression on support provided;
- Information on how inputs from the best available science was considered in the Party's NDC, in a view of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement goals;
- A Party's national circumstances may include any features of its geography, climate or economy that set practical limits on its ambition;
- Information on how the NDC has been informed by the outcome of the global stocktake in accordance with Article 4.9 of the Paris Agreement, or the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue as relevant;
- Information on how the Party has addressed Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement and Article 4.6 of the Paris Agreement:
  - How the developed country Party considers that its economy-wide absolute emission reduction target reflects that the Party continues to take the lead;
  - How the developing country Party envisions to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets;
  - How the special circumstances of Parties that are SIDS and LDCs are reflected in the Party's NDC or strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development;
  - Developed countries to provide how the mitigation component of their NDCs could demonstrate their leadership in mitigating climate change.
- Relevant information on fairness and ambition in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition relating to the provision of financial support including why such financial resources are new and additional and how such financial support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs;

- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition, including how support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs and increase their access to climate related technologies;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition, including how support will assist developing countries to strengthen their capacities on combating climate change;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on how the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, in relation to the means of implementation;

How the Party considers that its NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2:

- Information on how the NDC is a contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;
- Information on how the NDC is consistent with the agreed global temperature goal as described in Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement and the collective aim to reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible and undertake rapid reductions thereafter (Article 4.1);
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts are strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts foster low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- Information related to intended or proposed domestic mitigation measures that the Party will pursue to implement its NDC in accordance with Article 4.2 of the Paris Agreement (including for example whether and how mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans as referred to in Article 4.7 of the Paris Agreement contribute to mitigation outcomes);
- Once a Party presents its LT-LEDS, it should present information on how its NDCs are in line with its long-term mitigation goal. This mitigation goal should be aligned with the long term global mitigation goal set by Article 2.1 (a) of the Paris Agreement;
- Relevant information on how the Party considers that its NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on how the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 in relation to the means of implementation.

Additional general information on the NDC

- Information on best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDCs;
- Information on potential climate benefits and co-benefits in other areas resulting from the implementation of the NDCs;
- Information on measures and policies related to the implementation of the NDCs;
- Specific information applicable to Parties that decided to act jointly under Article 4(2), including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of this agreement, in accordance with articles 4.16-18;
- Information on compliance to implementation;
- Information on review & verification;

- Developed country Parties to indicate whether their NDCs include mitigation, adaptation and/or support to developing country Parties through information on "scope" referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21.

Additional information on the mitigation target of the NDC

- Description of the target/of each of the different targets if there are several
  - General description of the target(s), including type(s) (e.g. absolute, intensity, reduction from BAU, policies and measures etc., including information on how the contribution is expressed – e.g. as point target, carbon budget, or multi-year target) and/or mitigation efforts;
  - Information should be quantified or quantifiable, to the extent possible, as applicable to the type of target and indicators determined by the Party;
  - Extent of the mitigation contribution (e.g. headline percentage reduction, and/or policy objective);
  - For all type of quantified mitigation targets, Parties should include information on expected emissions trajectory that will be followed by the Party to meet its mitigation goal;
  - Provide a forward-looking estimate of its future economy-wide emissions that would be consistent with the achievement of its NDC (tCO2 eq);
  - Provide indicator(s) that the Party intends to use to track progress and account for its NDC;
  - Explanation on conditional part of the contribution, if relevant;
  - Sub-targets and sectoral mitigation plan;
  - Criteria for determining targets;
  - Developed country Parties should provide the information on their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, in accordance with paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21, and other information as set out in decision 2/CP.17 and 19/CP.18;
  - Developing country Parties should provide the information on their enhanced mitigation efforts, in accordance with paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21;
  - Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on possible benefits and effects to be achieved correspondent to different scales of support to be received.
- Quantified impacts of policies and measures;
- Developed countries to provide the quantitative estimated effects resulting from the mitigation component of their NDCs;
- Voluntary information on indicators/parameters which are deemed necessary by Parties, considering national capacity and needs;
- Information, if applicable, on how adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans contribute to mitigation outcomes of the NDC;
- Mitigation costs.

Additional information on adaptation

- Parties should provide information on the adaptation component of their NDCs, both on actions and support provided and needed, as appropriate, in accordance with Articles 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement;
- The information on adaptation component of NDCs could be informed by the discussions under APA Agenda Item 4, the outcomes of which will form part of the guidance for information;
- Developed country Parties to provide relevant information as set out in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21and information related to the adaptation communication referred to in Articles 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the outcome of APA agenda item 4;

- Developed country Parties to provide relevant information on adaptation activities including experience in various aspects of adaptation, considering Articles 7.1, 7.7, 7.9, 7.10, 7.11 and 7.13 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the outcome of APA agenda item 4.

Additional Information on support

- Developed country Parties are to provide indicative quantitative and qualitative the information on provision and mobilization of support in accordance with Articles 3, 4.5, 4.8, 9.5, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 27 and 55 of decision 1/CP.21, as well as taking into account relevant information requirements as set out in decision 19/CP.18;
- Further guidance for information on finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties could be informed by the discussions under the relevant COP/SBI Agenda Items, the outcome of which shall be available as part of the package of guidance for information under the Paris Agreements, well in advance of the adoption of such guidance;
- Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on finance, technology and capacity-building support needed related to implementation of their NDCs. They may share information on voluntary support to other developing country Parties;
- Information on how enhanced support will allow for higher ambition in the developing country's efforts.

- Additional Information on finance
  - Information on the developed country's communication on funding to be provided, referred to in article 9.5, including as a summary, an attachment or a weblink, as applicable;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on quantitative amount in the following two years and five years;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on sources, including ratio between public and other resources;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on actions to make available the public finance, policies to attract finance flows from other resources and the causality between public interventions and mobilized investments.
- Additional information on technology
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on types of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on programmes and projects to be conducted by public agencies;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on plans and policies to encourage the participations by business and research institutes;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on measures on incentivizing innovation, promoting international collaboration on R&D, demonstration and deployment and facilitating the access to technologies and address barriers to their transfer to developing countries.

- Additional information on capacity building
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on types of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on the relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on policies, programmes and projects in different areas of capacity building.
- Information on support needs/received
  - Developing country Parties to be encouraged to provide information on the costs and barriers on implementing their NDCs and needs on finance, technology and capacity-building support;
  - Expected need for financial support (for developing countries);
  - Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on possible benefits and effects to be achieved correspondent to different scales of support to be received;
  - Developing country Parties would require a differentiated framework in projecting their needs for resources for achieving their NDCs and the different types of contributions.

Substantive elements on information [7]

Description of the target [8]:

- Quantitative description of the target that should include, for instance, information of the expected emissions reduction/deviation (expressed in % for those mitigation targets that are quantified) and the expected emissions level, depending on the type of mitigation target:

Type of target	Information to describe the target
Mitigation targets based on BAU deviation	Expected emissions level in the target year
Mitigation intensity targets	Expected emissions intensity in the target year
Peaking emissions target	Expected emissions level in peaking year and emissions trajectory towards it (that should include not only the peaking year but also some years after it, when not included in the NDC timeframe)
Fixed level target	Expected emissions level in target year
Targets based on mitigation strategies, plans and actions or low GHG emission development or adaptation actions	- Clear non GHG goals that could facilitate the understanding of the impact of a policy, strategy or action. - Estimation in terms of GHG emissions impact, i.e.

[7] Input by AILAC

[8] This heading represents an addition to those elements included in the paragraph 27 of the Decision 1/CP.21

		expressed in tCO2e for the purpose of informing the Global Stocktake.

- For all type of quantified mitigation targets, Parties should include information on expected emissions trajectory that will be followed by the Party to meet its mitigation goal.

Quantifiable information of the reference point/period

Parties should strive to provide not only complete quantitative information of baselines/reference points but also all necessary information that helps to understand how those baselines/reference points were calculated. Some of these quantitative information, and depending on the type of mitigation goal, could include:

- Gas by gas total GHG emissions and removals in the reference point/period (base year or starting year of the BAU or peaking projection).
- For mitigation targets based on BAU deviation: Description of the baseline, including quantitative information of projected emissions for every year of the implementation period.
- For mitigation intensity targets: level of emissions intensity in the base year.

Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- Time frame and/or period for implementation
- Target year

Scope and coverage

- Sectors, categories, gases or carbon sinks covered by the Party's NDC.
- If a NDC was planned considering different sectors from those identified by the IPCC, the Party has to clarify how sectors correspond to IPCC categories.
- Description on how a Party is considering to increase the level of coverage of its NDC (in the case of NDCs that are not based on economy-wide emission reduction targets).

Planning process

- Information on the process conducted in the design of the NDC.
- Description of information gaps, barriers or issues that the Party faced during NDC design process.
- Information on the most important policies and actions that the Party could implement to reach its NDC mitigation goal.

Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals

- Detailed information on assumptions, data and methodological approaches that could include elements such as:
    - IPCC methodologies and metrics used (i.e. GWP) for estimations of GHG emissions and removals.
    - All Parties that include the LULUCF sector in their NDC should provide information on accounting methodological approach used to estimate emissions and removals towards their NDC and clarify which sources and sinks are not accounted for.

- Methods and assumptions related to main drivers of national GHG emissions that allow to understand the evolution of those emissions as well as their expected value in the target year. For example, in the case of emissions intensity targets: assumptions related to projections for GDP, population or any other macroeconomic indicators used and GHG emissions.
- In the case of a mitigation target based on a deviation from BAU:
    - Description of assumptions and methodologies employed in baseline setting (including those related to GDP, population or others), as well as mitigation actions and policies included in the baseline.
    - Whether the baseline scenario is static or dynamic. If it is dynamic, information on conditions or criteria that should be taken into account in case it should be necessary to recalculate/update the baseline.
- For targets based on mitigation strategies, plans and actions or low GHG emission development or adaptation actions: description of methodological approaches used to measure impact of policy, plan or action.

How the Party consaders that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious

- Information on how inputs from the best available science was considered in the Party's NDC, in a view of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement goals.
- Explanation on how a Party´s NDC represents a progression beyond its previous/last NDC and reflects its highest possible ambition.
- Explanation on how a Party´s NDC takes into account the outcomes of the global stocktake and increases its ambition as a result.

How Party's NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention

- Once a Party presents its LT-LEDS, it should present information on how its NDCs are in line with its long-term mitigation goal. This mitigation goal should be aligned with the long term global mitigation goal set by Article 2, paragraph 1 a) of the Paris Agreement
- Explanation on how NDCs reflect Parties´ concrete plans in achieving the collective goals specified in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement.

Substantive elements on information for CTU [9]

A. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)

- Quantifiable information on base year or base period, reference year or reference period, as applicable tailored to the target and indicators determined by the Party:
    - Base year
        - Quantifiable data quantifiable data on base-year greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Party's national inventory for the applicable year(s) in terms of CO2 eq;
    - Emissions reduction or limitation target:
        - Emissions levels for the base and target year(s) in terms of CO2 eq.;
        - Headline number in terms of emission reduction or limit in % relative to the base year.

[9] Input by Canada

- Emissions trends or trajectories, including BAU:
  - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq. for relevant years;
  - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
  - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %;
  - Quantifiable information on the relevant assumptions of methodologies used to construct these trajectories
- Economic or demographic indicators, including population and GDP:
  - Estimated values of the economic measures/indicators in the base and target years
  - unit of product/output or population, or another indicator;
  - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %;
  - Expected emissions level for the target year;
  - index value for the base year.
- Policies and measures:
  - Qualitative description of the policies and measures;
  - Quantitative information on expected emissions reduced or avoided from the policies and measures in terms of CO2 eq;
- Emission Peaking target:
  - Peak year;
  - Indicators the party will use to assess the attainment of the objective;
  - Estimated emissions level in the peak year and initial year of implementation;

- Information on the conditions and point in time under which the base year/baselines/reference level will be updated, if applicable;
- Parameters and their values used to define the mitigation contribution, including information on related data sources and methodologies as relevant (e.g. emissions, GDP, population, policy metric, etc.);
- Information on the base year(s) used to define relevant baselines, including the base year(s) for policy objectives that are part of the contribution such as increasing energy efficiency or forest cover;
- Gas by gas total GHG emissions and removals in the reference point/period (base year or starting year of the BAU or peaking projection);
- quantifiable data on base-year greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Party's national inventory for the applicable year(s);
- NDCs that refer to emissions trends or trajectories would need to provide or cite quantifiable information on the assumptions and methodologies used to construct these trajectories;
- NDCs that refer to mitigation policies and measures that are not reflected in national inventories should provide, for each such policy and measure, an estimate of the resulting GHG emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the policy or measure, in aggregable units;
- Information about reported emission level changes due to improvements in transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency of data, if applicable;

B. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- Time frame and/or period for implementation, including end year; (in accordance with Article 4(10) on common timeframes, to be considered by the CMA);
- Target year;
- Approach used (e.g. specify whether single year target or multi-year emissions trajectory or budget);
- NDCs that use single-year GHG targets would need to specify a base year and a target year;
- NDCs that use multi-year emissions averages or "carbon budgets" would need to specify which years they intend to use for those purposes.

C. Scope and coverage

- Sectors, categories, pools and gases covered and definitions used, explaining how indicated sectors and categories are defined with respect to categories from IPCC guidance on national greenhouse gas inventories adopted by the UNFCCC;
- If an NDC was planned considering different sectors from those identified by the IPCC, the Party has to clarify how sectors correspond to IPCC categories;
- Definition of the sectors and/or the categories, if there is difference with the definitions used in the national inventory report;
- Whether categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals reflect continued coverage of categories covered in previous NDCs;
- How the NDC has considered the encouragement to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals;
- Information on excluded sectors, gases or categories, and any considerations on the timeline for economy-wide coverage, and if available, provide information on the significance of that gas or sector in national emissions;
- Whether the Party intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6;
- Information on geographical coverage;

D. Planning processes

- Information on the (domestic) planning processes conducted in the design of the NDCs; and to achieve the objectives of the NDC, incl. considerations related e.g.:
    - how different public agencies and levels of government helped design the NDC;
    - institutional responsibilities;
    - development of implementation measures;
    - stakeholder consultations;
    - indigenous peoples
    - local communities;
    - elders and youth;
    - just transition;
    - gender;
    - human rights;
    - other important considerations.
- Information on the (most important) laws, policies, legal and institutional frameworks, plans and processes relevant for the implementation of NDCs;
- Information on how the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures;
- Information on how the Party's NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake;
- Information on any conditional element beyond headline number;
- Description of information gaps, barriers or issues that the Party faced during NDC design process;
- Information relating to long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies submitted under Article 4(19);
- If applicable, how the NDC relates to other development plans or strategies.

E. Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals

- Information on the accounting approaches and relevant emissions estimation methodologies to be used, in accordance with guidance on accounting adopted by the CMA, including on:
    - how the Party will draw from existing approaches;
    - how the approach is consistent with the NDC and the Party's national circumstances;
    - how the approach is consistent with the accounting guidance and the Article 4.13 principles.
- Methods and assumptions related to main drivers of national GHG emissions that allow to understand the evolution of those emissions as well as their expected value in the target year;

- Information on how base years, baselines, reference levels or projections were constructed – including key assumptions and parameters; relevant estimation methodologies; where projection based baselines and/or reference levels are used, information on policies and measures included and projection methodology;
- Metrics and methodologies used to estimate emissions (in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA), consistent with 1/CP.21 paragraph 31(a);
- Quantification of emission reductions in tonnes of C02 or C02 equivalent;
- To ensure consistency, comparability and to facilitate aggregation Parties shall use the most resent IPCC Guidelines and any further methodological guidance from the IPCC adopted by the UNFCCC;
- Information on how the Party will ensure the methodological consistency between the communication and implementation of its NDC;
- For common metrics, Parties shall continue to use the most recent GWP-100 values from the IPCC adopted by the UNFCCC;
- Intended use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, including the intended accounting approach to be used in accordance with relevant guidance;
- If the Party has included the LULUCF sector in its NDC:
    - Treatment in NDC (e.g. accounting like any other sector, sectoral target);
    - Accounting approach (e.g. land-based vs. activity-based, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, use of base years/base periods/reference levels);
    - Coverage of activities/categories or sub-categories/pools (including HWPs) /fluxes/gases (comprehensive/partial);
    - Intention to exclude emissions from natural disturbances and provisions to be applied;
    - Information on reference level, if this accounting approach is used, and its relation to the overall baseline;
    - Treatment of HWP, Natural disturbance, Legacy, Other;
    - Linkage to IPCC categories/pools;
    - If using managed land proxy, specify which land is classed as managed;
    - Construction of any specific baselines for land use categories/activities.
- If a Party has referred to an absolute, economy-wide target
    - Further information to help understand the NDC;
    - Multi-year or single year targets (budget-based or single year approach).
- If Party has referred to a BAU baseline or scenario:
    - Assumptions used and sources for data series that form part of the NDC target (e.g. GDP, population, energy use, type of model used if NDC is based on projected values, past trends);
    - Model used to develop BAU baseline;
    - Whether the baseline scenario is static or dynamic;
    - Which policies and measures are included/excluded in the baseline, and on what basis? (e.g. does the baseline include policies/measures adopted up to a specific point in time?);
    - Timing of updates and parameters that will be updated.
- If a Party has referred to emission intensity (e.g. emissions per capita or per GDP):
    - Data sources used to calculate the index (e.g. population or any other macroeconomic indicators);
    - Source and type of GDP used, if applicable;
    - Past trends;
    - Projections, if available;
    - Timing and parameters of updates.
- If a Party has referred to an emission peaking target:
    - Intended date of the peak;
    - Expected peak emission level, if available;
    - Expected rate of emissions decline after peak, if available.

- If a party has referred to the implementation of policies and measures (intended or proposed):
  - Detailed list and scope of intended or proposed policies and measures to be implemented, with sectors and gases involved;
  - Implementation milestone;
  - Estimated quantified emissions impact (if available) and underlying assumption;
  - Explanation on how to track the progress in implementation of the contribution, including, if applicable, identifying quantifiable indicators.
- If a Party has referred to achieving carbon/emission neutrality:
  - Information explaining the Party's definition of carbon or emission neutrality;
  - Accounting approach used for carbon neutrality;
  - How emissions from the land sector will be accounted for;
  - Explanation whether and to what extent units from international market mechanisms or other compensation activities/credits will be used to reach target.
- Further technical information on mitigation contributions as necessary – e.g. any additional technical information the Party deems relevant to specify their GHG and/or non-GHG mitigation contributions, including related mitigation co-benefit resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, and other kinds of contributions;
- Any changes that may occur during implementation and that affect the NDC should be reflected in the progress report as referred to in Art. 13.7 (b) of the Paris Agreement.

F. How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2

How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious

- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances:
- Emissions levels or trajectory under the NDC compared to the appropriate counterfactual;
- Information on how the Party considers that its NDC represents a progression beyond current NDC as per Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement;
- Information on how the NDC reflects the Party's highest possible ambition in the light of different national circumstances; e.g. using illustrative indicators such as past emission trends, projections, national circumstances, mitigation costs, mitigation potentials or domestic mitigation targets;
- A Party with an absolute emissions reduction target should provide information on how its NDC compares with its BAU projection;
- Information on how inputs from the best available science was considered in the Party's NDC, in a view of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement goals;
- A Party's national circumstances may include any features of its geography, climate or economy that set practical limits on its ambition;
- Information on how the NDC has been informed by the outcome of the mitigation component of the global stocktake in accordance with Article 4.9 of the Paris Agreement, or the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue as relevant;
- Information on how the Party has addressed Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement and Article 4.6 of the Paris Agreement:
  - How the developing country Party envisions to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets;

How the Party considers that its NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2:

- Information on how the NDC is a contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;
- Information on how the NDC is consistent with the agreed global temperature goal as described in Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement and the collective aim to reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible and undertake rapid reductions thereafter (Article 4.1);
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts are strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts foster low greenhouse gas emissions development;
- Once a Party presents its LT-LEDS, it should present information on how its NDCs are in line with its long-term mitigation goal. This mitigation goal should be aligned with the long term global mitigation goal set by Article 2.1 (a) of the Paris Agreement;

G. Headline or Abstract

- General description of the target(s), including indicators (e.g. absolute or relative to intensity, reduction from BAU, policies and measures etc., including information on how the contribution is expressed – e.g. as point target, carbon budget, or multi-year target) and/or mitigation efforts;
- Quantified or quantifiable information as applicable to the type of target and indicators determined by the Party;
- Extent of the mitigation contribution (e.g. headline percentage reduction, and/or policy objective);
- For all type of quantified mitigation targets, Parties should include information on expected emissions trajectory that will be followed by the Party to meet its mitigation goal;
- Provide a forward-looking estimate of its future economy-wide emissions that would be consistent with the achievement of its NDC (tCO2 eq);
- Provide indicator(s) that the Party intends to use to track progress and account for its NDC;
- Explanation on conditional part of the contribution, if relevant;
- Quantified impacts of policies and measures.

H. End-year emissions estimate

- Forward-looking estimate of future economy-wide emissions in the target year or final year of implementation that would be consistent with achievement of the Party's NDC, in units of CO2 eq.

Substantive elements on information [10]

We acknowledge the disclaimer in the preliminary material from the co-factilitators related to scope and differentiation. On this regard, the EU is of the view that this agenda item focuses on mitigation as per its mandate. On differentiation, we see the diversity of the NDCs as a key strength of the Paris Agreement. Through the concept of national determination, as well as through dynamic provisions such as in Article 4(3) and 4(4), the Agreement safeguards this diversity and operationalises the principle of CBDR-RC & NC. In determining their individual NDCs, Parties take into account their national circumstances, capabilities, and different starting points.

[10] Input by EU

Consequently, the guidance needs to be sufficiently detailed in order to guide Parties in the formulation of their NDC. Given the diversity of the NDCs, parts of the guidance will only be applicable to certain NDCs, depending on what Parties included in their NDC. We call this idea applicability, although many other Parties refer to a similar approach using different wording (e.g. in the submissions we find "if applicable", "where relevant", references to types of targets...). However, we see applicability as a broader concept than one that refers to types of targets. Indeed, applicability not only refers to the types of contributions, but also to other elements that may give need for information, such as the sectors included, the intention to use cooperatives approaches from art 6, whether a Party has published a long term strategy under art 4.19, etc.

In our view, Parties shall provide all of the necessary information detailed below, as applicable to their NDCs.

(all headings except A) and I) are taken from decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 27)

A. Description of the target / of each of the different targets if there are several

- General description of the target(s), including type(s) (e.g. absolute, intensity, reduction from BAU, policies and measures etc., including information on how the contribution is expressed – e.g. as point target, carbon budget, or multi-year target)
- Extent of the mitigation contribution (e.g. headline percentage reduction, and/or policy objective)

B. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including base year) or period

- Base year or base period, reference year or reference period
- Quantifiable information related to the reference level(s). e.g. (depending on target type) emissions, BAU projected emissions, denominator information (such as GDP, population) for intensity targets, etc.)

Update of information on reference point (including base year) or period

- Information on the conditions and point in time under which the base year/baselines/reference level will be updated, if applicable

Parameters used to formulate the NDC

- Parameters and their values used to define the mitigation contribution, including information on related data sources and methodologies as relevant (e.g. emissions, GDP, population, policy metric, etc.)

C. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- Time frame and/or periods for implementation (in accordance with Article 4(10) on common timeframes, to be considered at SBI.47))
- Target year(s)
- If a Party has referred to an absolute emission reduction target: approach used (e.g. specify whether single year target or multi-year emissions trajectory or budget)

D. Scope and coverage of mitigation commitments

- Sectors, categories, pools and gases covered and definitions used, explaining how indicated sectors and categories are defined with respect to categories from IPCC guidance on national greenhouse gas inventories

Increasing comprehensiveness and explanation for exclusion

- Whether categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals reflect continued coverage of categories covered in previous NDCs
- How the NDC has considered the encouragement to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals
- Explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded

E. Planning processes

Laws, policies, plans and processes relevant for the NDCs

- Description of planning processes related to the NDC; e.g. development of implementation measures (intended or proposed) institutional responsibilities, stakeholder consultations and other processes to achieve the objectives of the NDC
- If applicable, how the NDC relates to other development plans or strategies
- Information about the domestic planning processes that Parties have undertaken to determine their NDC

Information relating to long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies

- If applicable, how the NDC relates to the long-term strategy submitted under Article 4(19)

F. Assumptions & methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for emissions and removals

Information on accounting

- Information on accounting approach(es) to be used to track progress against the mitigation contribution, in accordance with guidance on accounting adopted by the CMA

Construction of base years/baselines/reference levels including assumptions and parameters

- If Party has referred to a BAU baseline or scenario:
  (i) Which policies and measures are included/excluded in the baseline, and on what basis? (e.g. does the baseline include policies/measures adopted up to a specific point in time?)
  (ii) Assumptions used and sources for data series that form part of the NDC target (e.g. GDP, population, energy use, type of model used if NDC is based on projected values, past trends)

Metrics and methodologies used

- Metrics and methodologies used to estimate emissions (in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA)

Specific information

- Intended use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA (e.g. intended acquisitions and transfers)

- If the Party has included the land sector in its NDC:
    - Treatment in NDC (e.g. accounting like any other sector, sectoral target)
    - Accounting approach (e.g. land-based vs. Activity-based, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, use of base years/base periods/reference levels, HWP approach used)
    - Coverage of activities / categories or sub-categories / pools (including HWPs) / fluxes /gases (comprehensive/partial)
    - Intention to exclude emissions from natural disturbances and provisions to be applied
    - Information on reference level, if this accounting approach is used, and its relation to the overall baseline
- If a Party has referred to emission intensity (e.g. emissions per capita or per GDP):
    - Data sources used to calculate the index
    - Source and type of GDP used, if applicable
    - Past trends
    - Projections, if available
- If a Party has referred to an emission peaking target:
    - Intended date of the peak
    - Expected peak emission level, if available
    - Expected rate of emissions decline after peak, if available
- If a party has referred to the implementation of policies and measures (intended or proposed):
    - List of intended or proposed policies and measures to be implemented, with sectors and gases involved
    - Implementation milestone
    - Estimated emissions impact (if available) and underlying assumption
- If a Party has referred to achieving carbon / emission neutrality, information explaining the Party's definition of carbon or emission neutrality

G. Fairness and ambition

Fairness

- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair, in the light of its national circumstances
- Information on fairness considerations of efforts such as approaches and concepts that the Party has used to operationalise equity and fairness considerations

Ambition

- Information on how the Party demonstrates that the successive NDC represents a progression beyond the Party's previous NDC as per Article 4(3)
- Information on how the NDC reflects the Party's highest possible ambition reflecting its CBDR-RC in the light of different national circumstances (for example through the use of illustrative indicators)
- Emissions levels or trajectory under the NDC compared to the appropriate counterfactual (e.g. BAU scenario, historic reference year etc)
- Information on how the Party has addressed Article 4(4) (encouragement to move toward economy-wide targets over time)

H. Contribution to the objective of the Convention

Reflection of the global stocktake

- Information concerning how the NDC has been informed by the previous outcome of the global stocktake in accordance with Article 4(9)

Consideration of the contribution to the temperature goal

- Information on how the NDC takes the temperature goal of the Paris Agreement in to account
- Information related to intended or proposed domestic mitigation measures that the Party will pursue to implement its NDC in accordance with Article 4(2) (including for example whether and how mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans as referred to in Article 4(7) contribute to mitigation outcomes)

I. Intention to act jointly with other countries (Article 4(16))

- Specific information applicable to Parties that decided to act jointly under Article 4(2), including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of this agreement

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Substantive elements on information

In communicating their nationally determined contributions submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, all Parties to provide the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding including, inter alia:

(Existing para 27 as headlines)

- Quantifiable information on the reference point or points, including;
  - The metrics used to quantify the reference point; eg, GDP, etc.
  - The quantified value in the base year, should a base year be used;
  - The quantified value of the base year and target year, should a projected baseline be used;
  - Sources for data used in quantifying the reference point or points;
- Time frames and/or periods for implementation, including:
  - The time period for the implementation, or end date, of the NDC
  - The reference period, should a historical baseline be used;
- Scope and coverage, including:
  - Economy-wide scope, or less than economy-wide. Percentage of the national net GHG emissions addressed by the nationally determined contribution;
  - Sectors
  - Gasses
  - Pools
  - Key categories
  - Land categories or lands, if applicable
  - Activities, if applicable
  - An explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded, if any have not been included in the nationally determined contribution;

- A confirmation that all sources, sinks or activities previously included in nationally determined contributions continue to be included;
- For Parties considering the use of international markets consistent with Article 6, a description of how these markets may be used, including the estimated volume of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes that may be used towards the achievement of the nationally determined contribution, or transferred to another stakeholder, or another Party for use towards a nationally determined contribution;

- Planning processes, including:
  - Information on the planning processes used to develop and communicate the nationally determined contribution;
- Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals, including:
  - Approaches that will be used for accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals (for example, net-net reduction of GHG emissions against a base year; net-net reduction of GHG emissions against a projected base line, reduction of gross emissions per unit of GDP);
  - Information on how any existing methods and guidance under the convention has been taken into account, including inter alia as appropriate:
    - The approach used to establish a projected baseline, if any;
      - If the approach will vary by sector or activity, describe each approach in detail;
      - Provide any additional details needed to understand the accounting approach for AFOLU components of the target, including:
        - Approach that will be used to account for Harvested Wood Products, if any;
        - Approach that will be used to factor out emissions from natural disturbances, if any;
  - Methodologies and assumptions including but not limited to those used in the construction of any projected baseline or intensity target;
  - IPCC guidance and guidelines used, consistent with decision XXX of CMA;
  - GHG Metrics used, consistent with decision XXX of CMA, if relevant;
  - Definitions used in the nationally determined contribution (for example, "renewable energy," or "native forest");
    - If the definition of a sector or land category varies from definitions used for national inventory report categories, explain the difference;
  - Key data sources;
  - Models used, if any;
- Information on how the nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances;
- Information on how the NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;

Substantive elements on information

Cluster 1.1 A. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)

Comment: Policies and measures does not belong in the section on quantifiable information. This could be reframed to focus on 1) Quantitative information on expected emission reductions from

the policies and measures; and 2) supporting qualitative information related to those policies and measures, and actions including adaptation co-benefits. Or alternatively could be moved to a section that focuses on narrative or qualitative information.

Substantive elements on information [11]

Elements of guidance on information

A. Description of the NDC

- Type of mitigation contribution: e.g. absolute, intensity, reduction from BAU, policies and measures etc.
- How the contribution is expressed: e.g. as point target, carbon budget _ Extent of the mitigation contribution: e.g. headline percentage reduction, and/or policy objective
- Information on conditionality: where applicable e.g. conditions; extent of the conditional component

B. Quantifiable information about the reference point or period

- Base year(s) and/or reference period/ level: e.g. the base year or years used to define relevant baselines, including base year(s) and/or reference level(s) for policy objectives that are part of the contribution (e.g. increasing renewable energy or forest cover)
- Reference indicators and values used to define the mitigation contribution: e.g. net emissions, GDP, etc. for the base and target year(s) and data sources used
- Updating, conditions under which the base year/baselines/reference level will be updated, if applicable; information about reported emission level changes due to improvements in transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency of data, if applicable

C. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- end year, or period over which the contribution will be implemented, taking into account relevant decisions under Art. 4.10

D. Scope and coverage

- Sectors, categories, gases and pools covered and definitions used: e.g. how the nominated sectors and categories are defined with respect to inventory reporting sectors and categories; whether categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals reflect continued coverage (i.e. once in, always in)
- Relevance of any excluded sector, category, pool and/or gas and reasons for their exclusion
- Movement towards economy-wide coverage: including how the Party has considered the encouragement to cover all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals over time
- Intended voluntary cooperation under Article 6

E. Planning processes

- Domestic mitigation measures aimed at achieving the NDC
- Domestic planning processes to determine the NDC

[11] Input by New Zealand

- Long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies

F. Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for emissions and removals

- Accounting approach(es) to be used: including o how the Party will draw from existing approaches
  - how the approach is consistent with the NDC and the Party's national circumstances
  - how the approach is consistent with the accounting guidance and the Article 4.13 principles
- Assumptions and methodological approaches specific to land use: (if included in NDC):
  - Treatment of HWP, Natural disturbance, Legacy, Other
  - Specify which land categories are included; or, if using activity based approach, define activities, and hierarchy
  - Specify definition of categories and pools
  - Linkage to IPCC categories/pools
  - if using managed land proxy, specify which land is classed as managed.
  - Construction of any specific baselines for land use categories/activities
- Construction and/ or selection of base years/ baselines/reference levels:
  - key assumptions and parameters; o estimation methodologies;
  - use of projection based baselines and/or reference levels, including coverage of policies and measures and projection methodology
- IPCC metrics and methodologies:
  - IPCC guidelines, methodologies and metrics used
  - Quantification of emission reductions in tonnes of CO2 or CO2 equivalent
- Further information to help understand the NDC (as appropriate):
  - Absolute, economy-wide targets
  - BAU baselines or scenarios
  - Information appropriate to emission intensity targets
  - Information appropriate to emission peaking targets
  - Information appropriate to NDCs containing policies and measures
  - related mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans

G. Fairness and ambition

- How the NDC is fair and ambitious, in the light of the Party's national circumstances
- How the NDC is consistent with Articles 4.3 and 4.4 of the Agreement

H. Contribution to the objective of the Convention, as set out in its Article 2

- How the NDC is consistent with the long-term goals set out in Articles 2. 1a) and 4.1 of the Agreement
- How the NDC was informed by the GST

Substantive elements on information [12]

First proposal (GDP based)

A. Parties with GDP higher than 100 billion (in US$) and those in a position to do so

- Quantifiable information on reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)
  - Absolute emissions reduction target
    - Emissions levels for the base and target year in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %
  - BAU target
    - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %
  - Intensity target
    - Base and target years;
    - Intensity level for the base year;
    - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %;
    - Expected emissions level for the target year;
    - index value for the base year
  - Policies and measure
    - Qualitative description of the policies and measures
    - Quantitative information on expected emissions reductions from the policies and measures (if possible)
  - Emission Peaking target
    - Peak year
    - Indicators the party will use to assess the attainment of the objective
    - Estimated emissions level in the peak year
- Time frames and/or periods for implementation
  - Information on the time frame of NDC (in accordance with the common time frame to be considered by the CMA)
  - Information on whether the target is a single-year or a multi-year target
- Scope and Coverage
  - Information on the sectors and gases included in NDC (the sectors and GHG gases defined by IPCC guidelines) and coverage of NDC (e.g., economy-wide)
  - If not all IPCC gases and/or sectors are included, provide an explanation for any gases and/or sectors excluded, and if available, provide information on the significance of that gas or sector in national emissions
- Planning Processes
  - Planning Processes
  - How the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures
  - Information on legal and institutional arrangements
  - How the Party's NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake
  - Chocolate consumption per capita (in kg), including the share of chocolate produced in Switzerland (in %)
- Assumptions and Methodologies, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals

[12] Input by Switzerland

- Metrics and methodologies–IPCC inventory guideline, GWP value used, accounting approach used in the land sector in accordance with the accounting guidance (if appropriate)
- How the Party will ensure the methodological consistency between the communication and implementation of its NDC
- Whether the Party intends to use cooperative approaches in Article 6.2, the Article 6.4 mechanism, and non-market approaches (if appropriate), including the intended accounting approach to be used in accordance with relevant guidance.
- BAU Target
  - Parameters, assumptions and methodologies used in setting the baseline projection
- Intensity target
  - Data sources for the index value
- Policy and measures
  - Progress indicators and milestones

- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
  - How the party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
  - How the Party's NDC represents a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC from its previous NDC and reflects its highest possible ambition, reflecting CBDR-RC and in the light of national circumstances
  - A Party with an absolute emissions reduction target should provide information on how its NDC compares with its BAU projection.
- Contribution to the Objective of the Convention
  - How it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and the long-term goals under the Paris Agreement of holding the increase in the global average to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

B. Parties with GDP lower than 100 billion (in US$)

- Quantifiable information on reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)
  - Absolute emissions reduction target
    - Emissions levels for the base and target year in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %
  - BAU target
    - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %
  - Intensity target
    - Base and target years;
    - Intensity level for the base year;
    - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %;
    - Expected emissions level for the target year;
  - Policies and measure
    - Qualitative description of the policies and measures

- Time frames and/or periods for implementation
  - Information on the time frame of NDC (in accordance with the common time frame to be considered by the CMA)
  - Information on whether the target is a single-year or a multi-year target
- Scope and Coverage
  - Information on the sectors and gases included in NDC (the sectors and GHG gases defined by IPCC guidelines) and coverage of NDC (e.g., economy-wide)
- Planning Processes
  - How the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures
  - Information on any conditional element beyond headline number
  - Information on how the NDC is in line with domestic development or poverty eradication strategies
  - Chocolate consumption per capita (in kg), including the share of chocolate produced in Switzerland (in %)
- Assumptions and Methodologies, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals
  - Metrics and methodologies–IPCC inventory guideline, GWP value used, accounting approach used in the land sector in accordance with the accounting guidance (if appropriate)
  - Whether the Party intends to use cooperative approaches in Article 6.2, the Article 6.4 mechanism, and non-market approaches (if appropriate), including the intended accounting approach to be used in accordance with relevant guidance.
  - BAU Target
    - Parameters, assumptions and methodologies used in setting the baseline projection
  - Intensity target
    - Data sources for the index value
- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
  - How the party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
  - How the Party's NDC represents a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC from its previous NDC and reflects its highest possible ambition, reflecting CBDR-RC and in the light of national circumstances
- Contribution to the Objective of the Convention

<u>Second proposal (based on emissions)</u>

A. Parties with a share of global emissions higher than 1% and those in a position to do so

- Quantifiable information on reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)
  - Absolute emissions reduction target
    - Emissions levels for the base and target year in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %
  - BAU target
    - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %
  - Intensity target
    - Base and target years;
    - Intensity level for the base year;

        - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %;
        - Expected emissions level for the target year;
        - index value for the base year
    - Policies and measure
        - Qualitative description of the policies and measures
        - Quantitative information on expected emissions reductions from the policies and measures (if possible)
    - Emission Peaking target
        - Peak year
        - Indicators the party will use to assess the attainment of the objective
        - Estimated emissions level in the peak year
- Time frames and/or periods for implementation
    - Information on the time frame of NDC (in accordance with the common time frame to be considered by the CMA)
    - Information on whether the target is a single-year or a multi-year target
- Scope and Coverage
    - Information on the sectors and gases included in NDC (the sectors and GHG gases defined by IPCC guidelines) and coverage of NDC (e.g., economy-wide)
    - If not all IPCC gases and/or sectors are included, provide an explanation for any gases and/or sectors excluded, and if available, provide information on the significance of that gas or sector in national emissions
- Planning Processes
    - Planning Processes
    - How the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures
    - Information on legal and institutional arrangements
    - How the Party's NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake
- Assumptions and Methodologies, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals
    - Metrics and methodologies–IPCC inventory guideline, GWP value used, accounting approach used in the land sector in accordance with the accounting guidance (if appropriate)
    - How the Party will ensure the methodological consistency between the communication and implementation of its NDC
    - Whether the Party intends to use cooperative approaches in Article 6.2, the Article 6.4 mechanism, and non-market approaches (if appropriate), including the intended accounting approach to be used in accordance with relevant guidance.
    - BAU Target
        - Parameters, assumptions and methodologies used in setting the baseline projection
    - Intensity target
        - Data sources for the index value
    - Policy and measures
        - Progress indicators and milestones
- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
    - How the party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
    - How the Party's NDC represents a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC from its previous NDC and reflects its highest possible ambition, reflecting CBDR-RC and in the light of national circumstances

- A Party with an absolute emissions reduction target should provide information on how its NDC compares with its BAU projection.

- Contribution to the Objective of the Convention
  - How it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and the long-term goals under the Paris Agreement of holding the increase in the global average to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

B. Parties with a share of global emissions smaller than 1%

- Quantifiable information on reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)
  - Absolute emissions reduction target
    - Emissions levels for the base and target year in terms of CO2 eq.
  - BAU target
    - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq.
    - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.
  - Intensity target
    - Base and target years;
    - Intensity level for the base year;
    - Expected emissions level for the target year;
    - index value for the base year
  - Policies and measure
    - Qualitative description of the policies and measures
- Time frames and/or periods for implementation
  - Information on the time frame of NDC (in accordance with the common time frame to be considered by the CMA)
  - Information on whether the target is a single-year or a multi-year target
- Scope and Coverage
  - Information on the sectors and gases included in NDC (the sectors and GHG gases defined by IPCC guidelines) and coverage of NDC (e.g., economy-wide)
- Planning Processes
  - Planning Processes
  - How the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures
  - Information on how the NDC is in line with domestic development or poverty eradication strategies
  - Information on any conditional element beyond headline number
- Assumptions and Methodologies, including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals
  - Metrics and methodologies–IPCC inventory guideline, GWP value used, accounting approach used in the land sector in accordance with the accounting guidance (if appropriate)
  - Whether the Party intends to use cooperative approaches in Article 6.2, the Article 6.4 mechanism, and non-market approaches (if appropriate), including the intended accounting approach to be used in accordance with relevant guidance.
- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances
  - How the party considers that its NDC is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances

- How the Party's NDC represents a progression beyond the Party's then current NDC from its previous NDC and reflects its highest possible ambition, reflecting CBDR-RC and in the light of national circumstances

- Contribution to the Objective of the Convention
  - How it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and the long-term goals under the Paris Agreement of holding the increase in the global average to well below 2°C and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C.

Substantive elements on information [13]

A. Quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year)

- Quantifiable information [for developed country parties] on base year or base period, reference year or reference period, as applicable tailored to the type of target and indicators determined by the Party:
  - Absolute emissions reduction target:
    - Emissions levels for the base and target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %.
  - BAU target:
    - Baseline, including emissions level in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Emissions level for the target year in terms of CO2 eq.;
    - Headline number in terms of emission reduction in %;
  - Intensity target:
    - Quantified target level of emissions or emission reduction per unit of GDP, unit of product/output or population, or another indicator;
    - Base and target years;
    - Intensity level for the base year;
    - Headline number in terms of intensity reduction in %;
    - Expected emissions level for the target year;
    - index value for the base year.
  - Policies and measures:
    - Actions, including adaptation co-benefits;
    - Qualitative description of the policies and measures;
    - Quantitative information on expected emissions reductions from the policies and measures (if possible); [14]
  - Emission Peaking target:
    - Peak year;
    - Indicators the party will use to assess the attainment of the objective;

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[13] Input by AGN

[14] Comment: Not sure this belongs here. Qualitative information describing the quantifiable information is useful. But this is a purely qualitative section, unless it actually captures the expected emission reduction from policies and measures. Otherwise this qualitative information should be captured in a section that is purely qualitative in nature. This could be reframed:
*Quantitative information on expected emissions reduction from the policies and measures; and
*Supporting qualitative information related to policies and measures, and actions including adaptation co-benefits

- Estimated emissions level in the peak year;
- Emissions trajectory towards peak year.

- Developed country parties to provide information on the conditions and point in time under which the base year/baselines/reference level will be updated, if applicable;
- Developed country parties to provide information on parameters and their values used to define the mitigation contribution, including information on related data sources and methodologies as relevant (e.g. emissions, GDP, population, policy metric, etc.);
- Developed country parties to provide information on the base year(s) used to define relevant baselines, including the base year(s) for policy objectives that are part of the contribution such as increasing energy efficiency or forest cover;
- Developed country parties to provide information on gas by gas total GHG emissions and removals in the reference point/period (base year or starting year of the BAU or peaking projection);
- Developed country parties to provide quantifiable data on base-year greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the Party's national inventory for the applicable year(s);
- Developed country parties' NDCs that refer to emissions trends or trajectories would need to provide or cite quantifiable information on the assumptions and methodologies used to construct these trajectories;
- Developed country parties' NDCs that refer to mitigation policies and measures that are not reflected in national inventories should provide, for each such policy and measure, an estimate of the resulting GHG emissions reduced or avoided as a result of the policy or measure, in aggregable units;
- Developed country parties to provide information about reported emission level changes due to improvements in transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency of data, if applicable;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on finance, including on the base year;
- Relevant quantifiable information on the reference point (including, as appropriate, a base year) in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide quantifiable information on the reference point for means of implementation;
- Developing country parties to provide quantifiable information on several or all of the items listed in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21 at their discretion, taking into account their diversified NDCs, national circumstances, capacities, data availability and support received for preparation and communication of the NDCs.

A. Time frames and/or periods for implementation

- Time frame and/or period for implementation, including end year; (in accordance with Article 4(10) on common timeframes, to be considered by the CMA);
- Target year;
- If a Party has referred to an absolute emission reduction target: approach used (e.g. specify whether single year target or multi-year emissions trajectory or budget);
- NDCs that use single-year GHG targets would need to specify a base year and a target year;
- NDCs that use multi-year emissions averages or "carbon budgets" would need to specify which years they intend to use for those purposes;
- [Developed country Parties to provide information on finance, including on the period for implementation;]
- Relevant information on time frames and/or periods for implementation in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);

- Developed country Parties to provide information on time frames and/or periods for implementation for means of implementation.

B. Scope and coverage

- The scope of information should be consistent and coherent with the comprehensive scope of NDCs as defined in Article 3 of the Paris Agreement.
- Sectors, categories, pools and gases covered and definitions used, explaining how indicated sectors and categories are defined with respect to categories from IPCC guidance on national greenhouse gas inventories;
- If an NDC was planned considering different sectors from those identified by the IPCC, the Party has to clarify how sectors correspond to IPCC categories;
- Definition of the sectors and/or the categories, if there is difference with the definitions used in the national inventory report;
- Whether categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals reflect continued coverage of categories covered in previous NDCs;
- How the NDC has considered the encouragement to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals;
- Information on excluded sectors, gases or categories, and any considerations on the timeline for economy-wide coverage, and if available, provide information on the significance of that gas or sector in national emissions;
- Whether the Party intends to use voluntary cooperation under Article 6;
- Information on geographical coverage;
- Information on whether NDCs include mitigation, adaptation and/or means of implementation;
- Relevant information on scope and coverage in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on scope and coverage of means of implementation.

C. Planning processes

- At the discretion of the party, information on the (domestic) planning processes conducted in the design of the NDCs; and to achieve the objectives of the NDC; incl. considerations related e.g.:
    - how different public agencies and levels of government helped design the NDC;
    - institutional responsibilities;
    - development of implementation measures;
    - stakeholder consultations;
    - indigenous peoples and local communities;
    - elders and youth;
    - just transition;
    - gender;
    - human rights;
    - other important considerations.
- At the discretion of the party, information on the (most important) laws, policies, legal and institutional frameworks, plans and processes relevant for the implementation of NDCs;
- Information on how the Party's NDC has been anchored in domestic mitigation measures, as appropriate;
- Information on how the Party's NDC has been informed by the outcomes of the global stocktake, as appropriate;
- Information on any conditional element beyond [headline number];
- Description of information gaps, barriers or issues that the Party faced during NDC design process;

- Information relating to long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies submitted under Article 4(19);
- At the discretion of the party, iIf applicable, how the NDC relates to other development plans or strategies;
- Relevant information on planning processes in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide existing and envisaged policies and measures to support the implementation of their emission reduction targets;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on planning processes for means of implementation.

D. Assumptions and methodological approaches including those for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and, as appropriate, removals

- Developed country parties to provide iInformation on the accounting approaches and relevant emissions estimation methodologies to be used, in accordance with guidance on accounting adopted by the CMA, including on:
    - how the Party will draw from existing approaches;
    - how the approach is consistent with the NDC and the Party's national circumstances;
    - how the approach is consistent with the accounting guidance and the Article 4.13 principles.
- Developed country parties to provide information on ~~M~~methods and assumptions related to main drivers of national GHG emissions that allow to understand the evolution of those emissions as well as their expected value in the target year;
- Developed country parties to provide Information on how base years, baselines, reference levels or projections were constructed – including key assumptions and parameters; relevant estimation methodologies; where projection based baselines and/or reference levels are used, information on policies and measures included and projection methodology;
- Developed country parties to provide information on ~~M~~metrics and methodologies used to estimate emissions (in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA), consistent with 1/CP.21 paragraph 31(a);
- Developed country parties to provide information on ~~q~~quantification of emission reductions in tonnes of C02 or C02 equivalent;
- Developed country parties to ~~To~~ ensure consistency, comparability and to facilitate aggregation Parties shall use the most recent IPCC Guidelines and any further methodological guidance from the IPCC if adopted by the CMA;
- Information on how the developed country Party will ensure the methodological consistency between the communication and implementation of its NDC;
- For common metrics, developed county Parties shall continue to use the well-established GWP-100 values from the IPCC, if adopted by the CMA;
- Intended use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, including the intended accounting approach to be used in accordance with relevant guidance;
- Developed countries to provide intentions to use ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement;
- All Parties that include the LULUCF sector in their NDC should provide information on accounting methodological approach used to estimate emissions and removals towards their NDC and clarify which sources and sinks are not accounted for;
- If the Party has included the LULUCF sector in its NDC:
    - Treatment in NDC (e.g. accounting like any other sector, sectoral target);
    - Accounting approach (e.g. land-based vs. activity-based, in accordance with the guidance decided by the CMA, use of base years/base periods/reference levels);
    - Coverage of activities/categories or sub-categories/pools (including HWPs)/fluxes/gases (comprehensive/partial);

- Intention to exclude emissions from natural disturbances and provisions to be applied;
- Information on reference level, if this accounting approach is used, and its relation to the overall baseline;
- Treatment of HWP, Natural disturbance, Legacy, Other;
- Linkage to IPCC categories/pools;
- If using managed land proxy, specify which land is classed as managed;
- Construction of any specific baselines for land use categories/activities.

- If a developed country Party has referred to an absolute, economy-wide target
  - Further information to help understand the NDC;
  - Multi-year or single year targets, (budget-based or single year approach)
- If a developed country Party has referred to a BAU baseline or scenario:
  - Assumptions used and sources for data series that form part of the NDC target (e.g. GDP, population, energy use, type of model used if NDC is based on projected values, past trends);
  - Model used to develop BAU baseline;
  - Whether the baseline scenario is static or dynamic;
  - Which policies and measures are included/excluded in the baseline, and on what basis? (e.g. does the baseline include policies/measures adopted up to a specific point in time?);
  - Timing of updates and parameters that will be updated.
- If a developed country Party has referred to emission intensity (e.g. emissions per capita or per GDP):
  - Data sources used to calculate the index (e.g. population or any other macroeconomic indicators);
  - Source and type of GDP used, if applicable;
  - Past trends;
  - Projections, if available;
  - Timing and parameters of updates.
- If a developed country Party has referred to an emission peaking target:
  - Intended date of the peak;
  - Expected peak emission level, if available;
  - Expected rate of emissions decline after peak, if available.
- If a developed country party has referred to the implementation of policies and measures (intended or proposed):
  - Detailed list and scope of intended or proposed policies and measures to be implemented, with sectors and gases involved;
  - Implementation milestone;
  - Estimated quantified emissions impact (if available) and underlying assumption;
  - Explanation on how to track the progress in implementation of the contribution, including, if applicable, identifying quantifiable indicators.
- If a developed country Party has referred to achieving carbon/emission neutrality:
  - Information explaining the Party's definition of carbon or emission neutrality;
  - Accounting approach used for carbon neutrality;
  - How emissions from the land sector will be accounted for;
  - Explanation whether and to what extent units from international market mechanisms or other compensation activities/credits will be used to reach target.
- Further technical information on mitigation contributions as necessary – e.g. any additional technical information the Party deems relevant to specify their GHG and/or non-GHG mitigation contributions, including related mitigation co-benefit resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, and other kinds of contributions;
- Any changes that may occur during implementation and that affect the NDC should be reflected in the progress report as referred to in Art. 13.7 (b) of the Paris Agreement;
- Relevant information on assumptions and methodological approaches in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);

- Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant assumptions and methodologies for accounting the financial resources, estimating public finance, identifying resources mobilized by public interventions and other policies and attributing private investment;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant methodologies and assumptions on estimating their support;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on assumptions and methodological approaches related to the means of implementation.
- Developing country Parties may provide quantified information on the NDC and information on methodologies and assumptions that underpin the NDC, including any reference points, baselines, base year etc. and, as applicable, coverage (sectors and gases etc.).

E. How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, and how it contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2

How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious

- How the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances;
- Information on fairness considerations of efforts such as approaches and concepts that the Party has used to operationalize equity and fairness considerations, and emissions levels or trajectory under the NDC compared to the appropriate counterfactual;
- Information on how the Party considers that its NDC represents a progression beyond current NDC as per Article 4.3 of the Paris Agreement;
- Information on how the NDC reflects the Party's highest possible ambition reflecting its CBDR-RC in the light of different national circumstances; e.g. using illustrative indicators such as past emission trends, projections, national circumstances, mitigation costs, mitigation potentials or domestic mitigation targets;
- A developed country Party with an absolute emissions reduction target should provide information on how its NDC compares with its BAU projection;
- Guidance should recognize that progression on ambition is co-terminus with progression on support provided;
- Information on how inputs from the best available science was considered in the Party's NDC, in a view of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement goals;
- A Party's national circumstances may include any features of its geography, climate or economy that set practical limits on its ambition;
- Information on how the NDC has been informed by the outcome of the global stocktake in accordance with Article 4.9 of the Paris Agreement, or the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue as relevant;
- Information on how the Party has addressed Article 4.4 of the Paris Agreement and Article 4.6 of the Paris Agreement:
    - How the developed country Party considers that its economy-wide absolute emission reduction target reflects that the Party continues to take the lead;
    - How the developing country Party envisions to move over time towards economy-wide emission reduction or limitation targets;
    - How the special circumstances of Parties that are SIDS and LDCs are reflected in the Party's NDC or strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development;
    - Developed countries to provide how the mitigation component of their NDCs could demonstrate their leadership in mitigating climate change.
- Relevant information on fairness and ambition in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);

- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition relating to the provision of financial support including why such financial resources are new and additional and how such financial support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition, including how support will assist developing country Parties to implement their NDCs and increase their access to climate related technologies;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on fairness and ambition, including how support will assist developing countries to strengthen their capacities on combating climate change;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on how the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution is fair and ambitious, in the light of its national circumstances, in relation to the means of implementation;

How the Party considers that its NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2:

- Information on how the NDC is a contribution towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2;
- Information on how the NDC is consistent with the agreed global temperature goal as described in Article 2.1(a) of the Paris Agreement and the collective aim to reach global peaking of GHG emissions as soon as possible and undertake rapid reductions thereafter (Article 4.1);
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts are strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty;
- Information on how the Party considers that its efforts foster low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production;
- Information related to intended or proposed domestic mitigation measures that the Party will pursue to implement its NDC in accordance with Article 4.2 of the Paris Agreement (including for example whether and how mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans as referred to in Article 4.7 of the Paris Agreement contribute to mitigation outcomes);
- Once a Party presents its LT-LEDS, it should present information on how its NDCs are in line with its long-term mitigation goal. This mitigation goal should be aligned with the long term global mitigation goal set by Article 2.1 (a) of the Paris Agreement;
- Relevant information on how the Party considers that its NDC contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, in relation to the adaptation component (if applicable for developing countries);
- Developed country Parties to provide information on how the Party considers that its nationally determined contribution contributes towards achieving the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 in relation to the means of implementation.
- Information on how the NDC comprises an equitable contribution to the global goal under Article 4.1 of the Paris Agreement.

F. Additional general information on the NDC

- Information on best practices and experience related to the preparation of the NDCs;
- Information on potential climate benefits and co-benefits in other areas resulting from the implementation of the NDCs;
- Information on measures and policies related to the implementation of the NDCs;
- Specific information applicable to Parties that decided to act jointly under Article 4(2), including the Parties that agreed to act jointly and the terms of this agreement, in accordance with articles 4.16-18;
- Information on compliance to implementation;

- Information on review & verification;
- Developed country Parties to indicate whether their NDCs include mitigation, adaptation and/or support to developing country Parties through information on "scope" referred to in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21.
- Information on how Parties take into consideration the concerns of Parties with economies most affected by the impacts of response measures, particularly developing country Parties;
- Information on economic diversification plans.

G. Additional information on the mitigation [target] [component] of the NDC

- Description of the target/of each of the different targets if there are several
  - A general description of the target(s), including type(s) (e.g. absolute, intensity, reduction from BAU, policies and measures etc., including information on how the contribution is expressed – e.g. as point target, carbon budget, or multi-year target) and/or mitigation efforts;
  - Information should be quantified or quantifiable, to the extent possible, as applicable to the type of target and indicators determined by the Party;
  - Extent of the mitigation contribution (e.g. headline percentage reduction, and/or policy objective);
  - For all type of quantified mitigation targets, Parties should include information on expected emissions trajectory that will be followed by the Party to meet its mitigation goal;
  - Provide a forward-looking estimate of its future economy-wide emissions that would be consistent with the achievement of its NDC (tCO2 eq);
  - Provide indicator(s) that the Party intends to use to track progress and account for its NDC;
  - Explanation on conditional part of the contribution, if relevant;
  - Sub-targets and sectoral mitigation plan;
  - Criteria for determining targets]

    [Developed country Parties should provide the information on their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, in accordance with paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21, and other information as set out in decision 2/CP.17 and 19/CP.18;
  - Developing country Parties should provide the information on their enhanced mitigation efforts, in accordance with paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21;
  - Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on possible benefits and effects to be achieved correspondent to different scales of support to be received.]
- Quantified impacts of policies and measures;
- Developed countries to provide the quantitative estimated effects resulting from the mitigation component of their NDCs;
- Voluntary information on indicators/parameters which are deemed necessary by Parties, considering national capacity and needs;
- Information, if applicable, on how adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans contribute to mitigation outcomes of the NDC;
- Mitigation costs.

H. Additional information on adaptation [component of the NDC]

- Parties should provide information on the adaptation component of their NDCs, both on actions and support provided and needed, as appropriate, in accordance with Articles 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement;
- The information on adaptation component of NDCs could be informed by the discussions under APA Agenda Item 4, the outcomes of which will form part of the guidance for information;
- Developed country Parties to provide relevant information as set out in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21and information related to the adaptation communication referred to in Articles 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the outcome of APA agenda item 4;

- Developed country Parties to provide relevant information on adaptation activities including experience in various aspects of adaptation, considering Articles 7.1, 7.7, 7.9, 7.10, 7.11 and 7.13 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the outcome of A/A agenda item 4.

I. A Information on support [component of the NDC]

- Developed country Parties are to provide indicative quantitative and qualitative the information on provision and mobilization of support in accordance with Articles 3, 4.5, 4.8, 9.5, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 27 and 55 of decision 1/CP.21, as well as taking into account relevant information requirements as set out in decision 19/CP.18;
- Further guidance for information on finance, technology and capacity-building support by developed country Parties could be informed by the discussions under the relevant COP/SBI Agenda items, the outcome of which shall be available as part of the package of guidance for information under the Paris Agreements, well in advance of the adoption of such guidance;
- Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on finance, technology and capacity-building support needed related to implementation of their NDCs. They may share information on voluntary support to other developing country Parties;
- Information on how enhanced support will allow for higher ambition in the developing country's efforts.
- Information on support provided by developed countries.

- A Information on finance [component of the NDC]
  - Information on the developed country's communication on funding to be provided, referred to in article 9.5, including as a summary, an attachment or a weblink, as applicable;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on quantitative amount in the following two years and five years;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on sources, including ratio between public and other resources;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on actions to make available the public finance, policies to attract finance flows from other resources and the causality between public interventions and mobilized investments.

- A information on technology
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on types of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on programmes and projects to be conducted by public agencies;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on plans and policies to encourage the participations by business and research institutes;
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on measures on incentivizing innovation, promoting international collaboration on R&D, demonstration and deployment and facilitating the access to technologies and address barriers to their transfer to developing countries.

- A information on capacity building
  - Developed country Parties to provide information on types of support;

- Developed country Parties to provide information on the relevant amount of financial resources to be provided;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on delivery channels;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on areas and priorities of support;
- Developed country Parties to provide information on policies, programmes and projects in different areas of capacity building.

- Information on support needs/received
  - Developing country Parties to be encouraged to provide information on the costs and barriers on implementing their NDCs and needs on finance, technology and capacity-building support;
  - Expected need for financial support (for developing countries);
  - Developing country Parties are encouraged to provide information on possible benefits and effects to be achieved correspondent to different scales of support to be received;
  - Developing country Parties would require a differentiated framework in projecting their needs for resources for achieving their NDCs and the different types of contributions.

Information on support required by developing countries.

III. Accounting

A wide range of strongly held views on how to discuss the issues of scope of NDCs and differentiation were shared. While a number of Parties expressed the view that these issues should be discussed under accounting, a number of other Parties expressed the view that these issues should be discussed elsewhere under the process, and another number of Parties expressed the view that these issues were already treated within the overall architecture of the Paris Agreement.

A. Understanding of accounting

Option 1:

- Being responsible for NDCs:
  - Parties should explain their NDCs in the communication and implementation stage in a responsible manner;
  - by giving an explanation through certain methodologies and approaches, such as which sectors and gases will be included in their NDCs and what the meanings of relevant reference, parameters and other aspects of NDCs are;
- The process where Parties use information from their national greenhouse gas inventories and other sources to track progress and compare outcomes against NDCs;
- Parties compare the intended value of the indicators in the target year reflecting their NDCs, with the actual value in the year of tracking progress or target year;
- A set of methodologies used to measure implementation of NDC including anthropogenic emissions/removal of GHG;
- "Accounting for" is equivalent to accountability, and to the "information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4";
- Demonstrating the achievement of the objectives by providing, through the biennial reports under the transparency framework, information on implemented results (e.g., national GHG inventory data, information on ITMOs, and other relevant information corresponding to the attributes of the mitigation targets) in relation to the target year(s);
- A common tool for having NDC implementation progress being monitored, tracked, and aggregated
- Assess what has been accomplished, after considering use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, emissions and removals from the land sector, and the avoidance of double counting.

Option 2: no text

B. Objectives

Option 1:

- Ensure that the principles contained in Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement are implemented in the process of reporting and tracking progress with implementing and achieving NDCs;
- Promote mutual trust among Parties and to provide the public a clear, accurate and comprehensive explanation on what Parties are planning to do on climate change;
- Help/assist Parties in fulfilling existing obligations under the Paris Agreement Article 4;
- Have clear methodological approaches to estimate data;
- Provide guidance and/or support on how a Party could undertake a quantitative assessment on the achievement of its NDC;
- Link between the NDCs and the information provided under the Enhanced Transparency Framework;
- Allow Parties to demonstrate that their most recent emission levels are consistent with targets, in accordance with the parameters and indicators they have set out in their own NDCs;
- [Developed country Parties may not][No Party may] backtrack from existing requirements.

- Facilitate aggregation of the impacts of NDCs in relation to the long-term goal, and to support the tracking of progress;
- Be flexible, particularly for LDCs and SIDS, and promote progression and ambition;
- The adoption of further requirements to developing countries is contingent upon the provision of new, additional and adequate resources to meet their agreed full costs, or a portion of those costs.

Option 2: no text

C. Capacity of developing countries

- In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 14 and Article 13, paragraph 15, support shall be provided to assist developing country Parties in the accounting of their NDCs, including integrating and incorporating accounting elements in national MRV systems;
- Continuous and adequate support shall be provided to developing country Parties to increase their relevant capacities on implementing the guidance for accounting;
- Incentivizing mechanisms should be established by the CMA to encourage and support developing country Parties to apply the guidance for accounting;
- Support is addressed under other APA and SBSTA agenda items;
- Capacity concerns must be addressed through strong and sustained capacity building support and frameworks for developing countries – not in the guidance, which should be common and applicable to all.
- Flexibility to be provided to developing country Parties, in particular LDCs and SIDS, in the scope and level of details related to application of the relevant guidance, with specific accounting approaches in developing country Parties' NDCs to be nationally-determined by the Parties concerned, in line with the general guidance referred to in Article 4.13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 31 and 32 of decision 1/CP.21;
- Recognize the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS in terms of the accounting provisions applied, and that progressive improvement in accounting systems is dependent on support provided.

D. Drawing from approaches under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

- Approaches and institutional arrangements established under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol offer valuable lessons and approaches for the development of an accounting system under the Paris Agreement;
- The guidance for accounting for mitigation targets in the NDCs by developed country Parties [and/or all Parties] could be drawn from the experience from the application of the accounting rules for quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, bearing in mind the difference between single-year targets in the NDCs and multi-year targets under the Kyoto Protocol;
- Use of GHG inventories for the accounting for their NDCs when NDCs are expressed in terms of GHG emissions;
- Guidance related to emissions and removals from LULUCF that refers to approaches under the Convention and its legal instruments on which Parties could draw from;
- Outline of the existing methods and guidance under the Convention and IPCC with references to the appropriate decisions and/or IPCC Publications.

E. Principles

- Promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and to ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Preserve the national determination of NDCs by respecting the accounting approaches embedded in their NDCs, which correspond to their highest possible ambition in the light of different capacities and national circumstances;

- Reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, stated in Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement, particularly in line with the diversity of NDCs of developed and developing country Parties;
- Consistent with the scope of NDCs and covering both actions and support component of NDCs in accordance with Article 3 of the Paris agreement;
- Parties should strive to increase coverage over time;
- Flexibility to be provided to developing country Parties in the scope and level of details related to application of the relevant guidance;
- Information used to be consistent with, and underpinned by, inventory;
- A framework whereby:
    - Developed countries use comparable methodologies and approaches, and to ensure methodological consistency between the communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation;
    - Developing countries are allowed to utilize their own methodologies and approaches to explain other references, parameters and other aspects of content in their NDCs, as appropriate, while making their best endeavor to ensure methodological consistency between communication and implementation;
- A framework for accounting in which all countries use comparable methodologies and approaches and ensure methodological consistency between the communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation;
- A robust accounting framework with clear provisions on how to avoid double counting is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6;
- The contribution from forest and land use must represent real, permanent and verifiable emission reductions that would not occur irrespective of the Party's actions.
- Applicability to all;
- Progress in quality and coverage;
- Capacity principle: Expectation that the high income and upper middle income countries follow robust accounting guidance;
- Responsibility principle: Expectation that the biggest emitters follow robust accounting guidance.

F. Procedural elements

a. Channel

Option 1:

- In the NDCs documents;
- Under the enhanced Transparency Framework (Article 13 of the Paris Agreement);
- [PLACEHOLDER cross reference to guidance on Article 13]

- The guidance on reporting on accounting is inherently different from guidance on transparency, and is intended to give a sense of the planned actions by Parties, which can then be evaluated against actuals in the transparency framework.

Option 2: no text

b. Timing/Application

- In accordance with 1/CP.21 paragraph 32, accounting guidance will apply to second and subsequent NDCs/following NDCs;
- The guidance on accounting shall be applied to the NDC relevant from 2026

- In accordance with paragraph 32 of decision 1/CP.21, Parties shall apply the guidance for accounting in their subsequent rounds of NDCs (from 2030 onwards). Parties may elect to apply the guidance for accounting in their NDCs up to 2030;
- Each Party shall apply the following guidance for accounting of NDCs for the first NDC on the basis that:
    - they voluntarily elect to apply the guidance for the first NDC; or
    - they wish to avail themselves of Article 6, paragraph 2 or Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement in the achievement of the first or subsequent NDC.

c. Revision

Option 1:

- Review and, if necessary, revision of guidance at a future point following experience with implementation;
- Subsequent updates to the guidance could address any outstanding gaps and/or make further incremental improvements, based on insights from collective review processes such as the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue and 2023 global stocktake;
- The CMA shall define the year of the first review of the guidance, with a view to revising it on a regular basis.

Option 2: no text

G. Specific elements

A wide range of strongly-held views on how to structure substantive elements for guidance on accounting of NDCs were shared. Some Parties expressed the view that such elements should be organized in different structures, clearly separating proposals from different groups of Parties. Other Parties were of the view that all elements should be arranged within a single structure. It was not possible for Parties to reach a common understanding on how to structure these elements.

Following the request from Parties, we, the co-facilitators, have streamlined the appendix 1.2 from our previous tool. The bullets below do not prejudge whether any specific bullet/element is needed or the extent to which they should be elaborated further, or not at all. The bullets are for reference purpose only.

- Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a)):
    - Parties strive to use the most recent methods, guidance and metrics produced by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. Parties who are unable to use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting process should explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
    - Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
    - Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guidelines under the transparency framework under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement;
    - Parties with GHG targets need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories and report on progress;
    - Parties that refer to economic or demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;
    - The metrics should be assessed by the IPCC, and include the Global Warming Potential (GWP) and the Global Temperature Potential;

- Develop guidance whereby:
  - Developed countries continue taking the lead in applying any updated good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC, in particular the 2006 IPCC Guidelines;
  - Developing countries follow the IPCC methodology by choosing the most appropriate IPCC guidelines, or categories of emissions and removals, in light of their different capacities and circumstances.
- Fairness and ambition of NDCs and contribution to achieving the objectives the Convention;
- How to aggregate NDCs, including comparability aspect of various NDCs;
- Use of indicators and other information that allows to understand progress on implementation of policies and actions that have the most significant impact on the NDC emission levels;
- Additional guidance for Parties with mitigation targets that are based on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development (or adaptation actions that could take the form of mitigation benefits) should be provided for the design of tracking indicators (i.e.: increase of renewable energies installed capacity (GW)) and the estimation of GHG impacts of policies or actions implemented.

- Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b)).
  - Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation, including on baselines;
  - Parties wishing to make improvements to their accounting approach or methodologies, would need to apply any necessary recalculations to their initial reference points, base years and baselines, as well as to the estimates;
  - Definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made, describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period and describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;
  - Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs;
  - The guidance should elaborate on:
    - The meaning of methodological consistency and how it can be ensured and applied based on existing IPCC guidance;
    - How to apply recalculations;
    - Procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies; or
    - technical corrections to baselines or reference levels(s);
    - Indicators for base years, baselines, reference levels and projections, such as to avoid overestimation/underestimation, use of historical data, extrapolations, modelling, projections and updates, and what information should be reported.
  - Develop guidance whereby:
    - Developed countries ensure methodological consistency between the communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation;
    - Developing countries make their best endeavor to ensure methodological consistency between communication and implementation;
- Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs c and d).
  - Include all categories (gases, activities, pools) of anthropogenic emissions or removals;
  - Provide during the implementation period a description of sectors, gases, categories, pools covered and definitions;

- A Party might exclude a category of emissions or removals from consideration in its national inventory, and by extension, from the GHG target in its NDC; in this case, the Party should clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered and explain the reasons for such exclusions;
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs;
- Coverage may increase at any time and Parties should communicate any changes in coverage between implementation periods as well as definitions;
- Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines, should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation;
- Develop guidance whereby:
  - Developed countries account for their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, with a view to ensuring all gases, sectors, sinks and activities included;
  - Developing countries are allowed to choose the categories of emissions and removals, including sectors and gases covered in their NDCs, in a nationally determined manner and be encouraged to include all categories of emissions and removals over time, in accordance with Articles 4.4 and 4.5 of the Paris Agreement.

- Article 6
  - To be informed by the discussions on the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6
  - Cover the avoidance of double counting in relation to the use of Article 6 internationally transferred mitigation outcomes towards achieving NDCs
  - Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards achieving their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules and should report on various aspects, including how to avoid double counting and how the mechanisms are additional.
- LULUCF, forests and REDD+
  - Parties are encouraged to include the land sector in their NDCs and those that include it shall continue to do so in the future;
  - No prejudging any requirements on mitigation in agriculture;
  - Develop specific guidance on:
    - Natural disturbances;
    - Harvested wood products;
    - Treatment of lagged emissions.
  - Develop guidance whereby:
    - Developed countries apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC, with the improvement of the existing rules on LULUCF to close any loopholes;
    - Developing countries may account for their actions on forest and REDD+ in accordance with the relevant arrangements under the Convention if their NDCs include such aspects.
- Accounting for adaptation;
  - Placeholder for outcome under agenda item 4;
- Support component of NDC:
  - Developed countries account for their NDCs on financial support in accordance with the modalities to be developed referred to in paragraph 57 of decision 1/CP.21, in order to ensure the requirement of "new and additional" and avoid double counting on financial support;
  - Developed countries to account for their NDCs on technology development and transfer and capacity-building with a view to clarifying the definition and scope of technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, developing the appropriate methodologies to count and calculate the scale and possible effects of such support and avoiding double counting;
- Harmonization of accounting rules with those developed by ICAO and IMO.

a. Input by Parties

Parties agreed that submissions from Parties should be compiled in this document, with attribution to those Parties that wish to be attributed. For ease of identification, the input by Parties have been shaded.

Specific Elements on accounting [15]

1. (Accounting for) Emissions and reference point
   - Parties to strive to use the most recent IPCC guidelines adopted by the CMA for their nationa l GHG inventories for the NDCs relevant from 2031 (i.e. the NDCs communicated 9-12 months prior to COP31 in 2025) and may elect to do so in earlier communications (PA Art 4.11; 1/CP.2 1 para 22)
   - Parties to use common IPCC metrics adopted by the CMA.
   - Parties to ensure that the same accounting approaches, including baselines, method ologies, and definitions, are used throughout the NDC cycle or provide an explanation an d the relevant information necessary to understand the implications of the changes made, th rough their biennial reports under the transparency framework.
2. (Accounting for) Land sector
   - Parties that choose to include the land sector in their NDCs strive to continue to include it.
   - Parties, when using existing guidance, provide information on the exact use of the guidanc e, including choices made within that guidance.
3. (Accounting for) The use of Internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) towards NDCs
   - Accounting for the achievement of NDCs, which involves the use of ITMOs, should be done i n accordance with the Article 6 guidance on corresponding adjustment taking into account t he diversity of NDCs, including target year and period.

Specific elements on specific accounting

1. Specific accounting guidance for all Parties
   (a) Common metrics – to apply common metrics, as appropriate;
   (b) Article 6 related accounting – to avoid double counting when a Party use the ITMOs to implement the mitigation component of its NDC, with further guidance to be elaborated under the SBSTA agenda item "matters related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement".
2. Specific accounting guidance for developed country Parties
   (a) Accounting for mitigation component of NDCs
      - Methodologies on GHGs – to apply the IPCC 2006 guidelines and continue taking the lead in applying any updated good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC and ensure methodological consistency, including base years, baselines, reference levels, and assumptions, between the communication of NDCs and inventory and report on progress;
      - Methodologies and methodological consistency on other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including on Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans – to use comparable methodologies and approaches to explain their other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including domestic emissions, policies and utilization of international transferred mitigation outcomes, and to ensure methodological consistency between the

[15] Input by Republic of Korea

communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation;

- Categories of emissions and removals – to account for their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, with a view to ensuring all gases, sectors, sinks and activities included;
- LULUCF related accounting – to apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC, with the improvement of the existing rules on LULUCF to close any loopholes;

(b) Accounting for support to be provided component of NDCs

- Finance component of NDCs – to account for their NDCs on financial support in accordance with the modality to be developed referred to in paragraph 57 of decision 1/CP.21, in order to ensure the requirement of "new and additional" and avoid double counting on financial support;
- Technology and capacity-building component of NDCs – to account for their NDCs on technology development and transfer and capacity-building in accordance with the modalities and methodologies to be further developed under this sub-item, with a view to clarifying the definition and scope of technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, developing the appropriate methodologies to count and calculate the scale and possible effects of such support and avoiding the double counting.

3. Specific accounting guidance for developing country Parties

(a) Accounting for mitigation component of NDCs

- Methodologies on GHGs – to follow the IPCC methodology by choosing the most appropriate IPCC guidelines in light of their different capacities and circumstances.
- Methodologies and methodological consistency on other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including on Mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans – to be allowed to utilize their own methodologies and approaches to explain other references, parameters and other aspects of content in their NDCs, as appropriate, while making their best endeavor to ensure methodological consistency between communication and implementation.
- Categories of emissions and removals – to be allowed to choose the categories of emissions and removals, including sectors and gases covered in their NDCs, in a nationally determined manner;
- Forest related accounting for developing country Parties – may account for their actions on forest and REDD+ in accordance with the relevant arrangements under the Convention if their NDCs include such aspects, without implicitly or explicitly leading to any requirement to undertake mitigation actions in agriculture;

(b) Accounting for support needed related to NDCs by developing country Parties

- To be encouraged to use clear, concise and transparent methodologies or approaches to explain the costs, barriers and support needed related to their NDCs.

Specific elements of the accounting guidance

1. Accounting for mitigation targets in NDCs

a) Common metrics

- Applying common metrics should be taken into consideration

b) Methodologies related to GHGs

- Developed country Parties should apply the IPCC 2006 and any updated good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC.
- Developing country Parties should follow the IPCC methodology by choosing the most appropriate tier of the IPCC guidelines.

c) Methodologies related to other aspects

- Developed country Parties should use comparable methodologies and approaches to explain their other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including base years, baselines, reference levels, assumptions, domestic emissions, policies and using international transferred mitigation outcomes.
- Developing country Parties are allowed to use their own methodologies and approaches to explain other aspects of the targets in their NDCs, as appropriate.

d) LULUCF in developed country Parties

- Developed country Parties should apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC.

e) Forest in developing country Parties

- Developing country Parties are encouraged to account for their actions related to relevant sinks and reservoirs including forest, as referred to in Article 5 of the Paris Agreement

f) {placeholder and further mandate after 2018 for accounting issues related to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement}

2. Accounting related to adaptation relevant targets in NDCs, as appropriate

3. Accounting for targets on provision of support in NDCs

- Developed country Parties are to account for their contributions on provision of support in accordance with Articles 4.5, 4.13, 9.7, 10 and 11 and paragraph 57 of decision 1/CP.21.

Specific Elements on accounting

1. [placeholder outcome of Agenda item 5]

2. Accounting no text

Specific Elements on accounting [16]

Section III A. Understanding of accounting

- While under the Kyoto Protocol accounting is equivalent to compliance and counting units, under the Paris Agreement "accounting for" is equivalent to accountability, to the "information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4";

Section III B. Objectives

- Promote the principles contained in Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement are implemented in the process of reporting and tracking progress with implementing and achieving NDCs.
- Link between the NDCs and the information provided under the Enhanced Transparency Framework;
- Allow Parties to demonstrate that their most recent emission levels are consistent with targets, in accordance with the parameters and indicators they have set out in their own NDCs;
- Require Parties to clearly indicate (either in the NDC itself or in the transparency reports under article 13) which indicators and parameters the Party will adopt to track progress of their efforts, noting that developed country parties may not backtrack from existing requirements.
- The adoption of further requirements to developing countries is contingent upon the provision of new, additional and adequate resources to meet their agreed full costs;

Section III C Capacity building

- In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 14 and Article 13, paragraph 15, support shall be provided to assist developing country Parties in the accounting of their NDCs, including integrating and incorporating accounting elements in national MRV systems;
- Continuous and adequate support shall be provided to developing country Parties to increase their relevant capacities on implementing the guidance for accounting;
- Incentivizing mechanisms should be established by the CMA to encourage and support developing country Parties to apply the guidance for accounting;

Section III D. Drawing from approaches under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol

- Outline of the existing existing methods and guidance under the Convention and IPCC with references to the appropriate decisions and/or IPCCC Publications

Section III E. Principles

- Reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, stated in Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement,
- Parties should strive to increase coverage over time;
- Flexibility to be provided to developing country Parties in the scope and level of details related to application of the relevant guidance;

[16] Input by Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay

Section III F. Procedural elements

a. Channel

- Reporting the accounting related to NDCs under the information provided under the enhanced Transparency Framework (Article 13 of the Paris Agreement);
- [PLACEHOLDER cross reference to guidance on Article 13]

b. Timing

- In accordance with 1/CP.21 paragraph 32, accounting guidance will apply to second and subsequent NDCs;

c. Revision

Option 1

- The CMA shall define the year of the first review of the guidance, with a view to revising it on a regular basis.

Option 2

- No text on review

Section III G. Specific elements / appendix

A. Methodologies and common metrics

Edit heading of appendix section A

- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, an explanation shall be provided
- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- The guidance should also adopt the metrics assessed by the IPCC to quantify emissions from different gases, the Global Warming Potential (GWP) and the Global Temperature Potential (GTP). In this context, Parties would be required to clearly indicate which metrics and values (i.e., from which Assessment Report) have been adopted to track progress of their NDCs, as well as to continue to report GHG inventories on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass.

B. Methodological consistency

Edit heading of appendix section B

- Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;

- Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period, as applicable to the indicator(s) the Party has decided to track progress;
- Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;
- [PLACEHOLDER specific information for different types of NDCs]

C. Parties strive to include all categories

Edit heading of appendix section C

- Consistently to include all categories (gases, activities, pools) of anthropogenic emissions or removals;
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC. In doing so, Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs.

D. Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
    - During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).
- Accuracy
    - Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation a achievement of these goals under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.
- Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
    - Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
    - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;
- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
    - Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it;
    - Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.
- Comparability
    - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The

CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.

- Environmental integrity and double counting
  - In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only.

E. Article 6 related accounting

- With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms. This section requires only a cross reference to the guidance being developed under SBSTA.

F. LULUCF

Edit heading of appendix section F

- The Warsaw Framework for REDD+ guidance clearly states that REDD+ reference levels are exclusively for the purposes of obtaining results based finance. REDD+ is therefore NOT an accounting approach for tracking progress of NDCs, but to match action and support. Our group strongly objects to any reference to REDD+ under this agenda item.
- This section is not required, since it is already addressed in section A methodologies. There is no need to single out guidance to LULUCF, beyond the treatment of natural disturbances and hard wood products.

G. Adaptation

Edit heading of appendix section G

- Accounting for adaptation component of NDCs could be informed, if needed, by the discussions under APA Agenda Item 4 and the Adaptation Committee, the outcomes of which may form part of guidance for accounting as appropriate.

H. Support

Edit heading of appendix section H

- Developed countries to account for their NDCs on financial support in accordance with the modalities and procedures being developed under articles 9.5 and 9.7

I. ICAO and IMO

Edit heading of appendix section I

- Delete section. The treatment of emissions in ICAO and IMO are outside the scope of the NDCs by definitions, considering they are not included in national inventory. Furthermore, references to IMO prejudge the outcomes of discussions under IMO on the kind of measures to be adopted. There are also reservations towards the use by ICAO of units and standards developed outside of the Convention. Any possible relationship, if any, between CORSIA and UNFCCC should be dealt under the guidance on Article 6.

Specific elements on accounting [17]

I. Methodological approaches to account for each component of mitigation contributions

1. Contribution expressed in terms of GHG emissions

a) GHG emissions and removals (including the use of ITMOs)

i) General

- ✓ Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework.
- ✓ Striving to move towards economy-wide and cover all gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, SF_6, PFCs and NF_3) to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions and removals, and continuing to include those once included. In case Parties exclude any categories, the Parties provide an explanation of why these categories are excluded.
- ✓ When Parties improve coverage, methodologies, parameters or other elements of estimation of emissions corresponding to their NDCs, the Parties need to explain the change and ensure the methodological consistency between the times of the communication and the implementation of NDCs by recalculating emissions in the base year and/or the other reference point.

ii) Land sector

- ✓ Parties can account emissions and removals from land sector based on the following two approaches: 1) to incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other sectors or 2) to separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied.
- ✓ Parties should follow the general guidance described above to account for land sector.
- ✓ Parties may draw the accounting approaches from the existing methods and guidance under the Convention including on accounting of LULUCF activities decided by the CMP and accounting of REDD+ activities decided by the COP.
- ✓ Parties explain which approaches to use and the assumptions and coverage (e.g. land use categories, activities and/or carbon pools) related to the approaches. Parties specify the approaches for each land categories/activities/elements, if necessary.
- ✓ Harvested wood products are accounted based on a common accounting approach in order to ensure avoiding global double counting.

iii) ITMOs (Credits/units)

- ✓ In accounting for credits/units used for achieving NDCs, Parties follow the guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement, and the rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Agreement.

b) Other components

Parties use the following guidance in addition to a) above, if relevant:

[17] Input by Japan

iv) Projected baseline

- ✓ Parties construct the projected emission level in the target year, identifying the scope of the policies and measures included if applicable.
- ✓ Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These update should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs.

v) Emissions intensity

- ✓ Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.

2. Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures

Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

II. Tracking progress in implementation/achievement of NDCs and provision of information

1. Parties identify the quantified value including emissions or emissions intensity in the base year and/or the other reference point and the accounting approaches in accordance with section II of this guidance, and provide those information in accordance with the ICTU guidance.

2. During the timeframe or the implementation period, Parties track the progress in implementation of NDCs in accordance with paragraph 4 below, and provide the information on the progress and how they track it as well as any update on the information provided as per paragraph 1 above in accordance with the reporting guideline under the transparency framework.

3. After the end of the timeframe or the implementation period, Parties assess the achievement of NDCs in accordance with paragraph 4 below, and provide the information on the assessment and how they assess it in accordance with the reporting guideline under the transparency framework.

4. Parties track progress in implementation and assess achievement of their NDCs including by following;

a) Contribution expressed in absolute emissions

- ✓ Parties compare intended net emissions in the target year reflecting their NDCs, with actual net emissions in the year of tracking progress or target year based on the same assumptions and methodological approaches they used for preparing their NDCs.
- ✓ Parties can take into account ITMOs in accordance with section II of this guidance.

b) Contribution expressed in emission intensity

- ✓ Parties compare intended net emissions intensity in the target year reflecting their NDCs, with actual net emissions intensity in the year of tracking progress or target year based on the same assumptions and methodological approaches they used for preparing their NDCs.
- ✓ Parties can take into account ITMOs in accordance with section II of this guidance.

c) Non-GHG contribution implementation of policies and measures

- ✓ Based on the indicators identified to assess the progress and achievement of the targets by Parties, Parties compare the intended value of the indicators in the target year reflecting their NDCs, with the actual value in the year of tracking progress or target year.

Specific elements for accounting [16]

1. General accounting principles
   - Account in a manner that demonstrates TACCC and environmental integrity
   - Strive for continuous improvement over time
   - Information used to be consistent with, and underpinned by, inventory
   - GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO_2e
   - Accounting approaches to be based on sound science and evidence
   - Parties strive to increase coverage over time
   - Once a sector, gas, category is covered, should remain covered
   - In constructing reference indicators avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources
     - Where projections are used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions
     - Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publically available data
   - Periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies, report any updates at the earliest opportunity
   - Avoiding double counting
     - a given outcome to be used toward a single NDC only

2. Metrics and methodologies
     - Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA
     - Use IPCC metrics as adopted by CMA

3. Methodological consistency
   - Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period
   - Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency)
   - Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period
   - Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods
   - Parties to describe at the earliest opportunity, how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s)
     - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period
   - Describe approach to natural disturbance

4. Coverage
   - For GHG targets, provide at earliest opportunity during implementation period:

[16] Input by Australia

- description of sectors, gases, categories, pools covered; where they differ from inventory coverage and definitions
- other definitions used as relevant (e.g. for forests)

- May increase coverage at any time, should communicate at next earliest opportunity
- Describe any changes in coverage between implementation periods
- Describe any changes in definitions between implementation periods
- General description of how the base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and projection(s) was constructed – including approaches, assumptions and relevant estimation methodologies,
  - Sectors, categories and gases, and as relevant, activities and pools, that have been included, including explaining exclusions or omissions
  - Policies and measures that have been included and their implementation timeframes, reasons for exclusion of relevant policies and measures
  - Contributions from sub-national or sectoral baselines, reference levels and projections as relevant

5. Use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs
   - Placeholder, pending further developments in relation to Article 6.

We note that Australia has further views as to when and how information should be provided by Parties with regard to the above. This is outlined in our submission to the UNFCCC of 19 September 2017:

http://www4.unfccc.int/Submissions/Lists/OSPSubmissionUpload/261_356_131502678156998053-2017-Sept-APA%203%20Submission-Australia.pdf

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Specific Elements on accounting

detailed list of elements for accounting

Understanding of what is meant by accounting

- Accounting of NDCs means being responsible for NDCs, which is understood in the context of the Paris Agreement that Parties should explain their NDCs in the communication and implementation stage in a responsible manner;
- Accounting mean Parties being responsible for their 'Nationally Determined Contributions' with the purpose to promote transparency of action and support with a view to enhance the mutual trust among Parties. The information is of ex-ante nature, i.e., before the NDCs are implemented.
- Accounting for NDCs means that Parties should be responsible for their NDCs by giving an explanation through certain methodologies and approaches, such as which sectors and gases will be included in their NDCs and what the meanings of relevant reference, parameters and other aspects of NDCs are. Accounting is also an important issue related to transparency;
- Accounting is the process where Parties use information from their national greenhouse gas inventories and other sources to track progress and compare outcomes against NDCs. Guidance for accounting should promote TACCC and environmental integrity, and help Parties accurately understand and track progress toward NDCs;

- Based on the indicators identified to assess the progress and achievement of the targets by Parties, Parties compare the intended value of the indicators in the target year reflecting their NDCs, with the actual value in the year of tracking progress or target year.
- Accounting of NDC is a set of methodologies used to measure implementation of NDC including anthropogenic emissions/removal of GHG;
- Accounting for their NDCs involves clarifying the mitigation targets set out in NDCs by providing the CTU information on the reference point, and assumptions and methodological approaches;
- Accounting of NDCs is a procedural obligation for all Parties as set out in Article 4.13 of the Paris Agreement. However, the specific methodologies and approaches are not common, "one size fits all" or mandatory for all;
- Accounting has a different and broader meaning than accounting QELROS in the context of the Kyoto Protocol. While under the Kyoto Protocol accounting is equivalent to compliance and counting units, under the Paris Agreement "accounting for" is equivalent to accountability, to the "information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4";
- Accounting consists in demonstrating the achievement of the objectives by providing through the biennial reports under the transparency framework, information on implemented results (e.g., national GHG inventory data, information on ITMOs, and other relevant information corresponding to the attributes of the mitigation targets) in relation to the target year(s);
- Accounting is also important for determining the aggregate impact of NDCs in relation to the long-term temperature goal under the Paris Agreement, in the context of Article 4.1;
- Accounting will be used as a common tool for having NDC implementation progress being monitored, tracked, and aggregated;
- A robust accounting system is needed under the Paris Agreement:
  - to understand the expected mitigation effects of Parties' planned NDCs and the impacts of any overlaps between Parties' pledged efforts;
  - to track progress toward meeting pledged efforts and aggregate goals;
  - to assess what has been accomplished, after considering use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, and emissions and removals from the land sector, and the avoidance of double counting.

Objective/purpose of the guidance on accounting

- The purpose of accounting guidance is to ensure that the principles contained in Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement are implemented in the process of reporting and tracking progress with implementing and achieving NDCs. This includes promoting/operationalizing transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency; ensuring the avoidance of double-counting; and promoting environmental integrity;
- The basic purpose of guidance for accounting is to promote mutual trust among Parties and to provide the public a clear, accurate and comprehensive explanation on what Parties are planning to do on climate change;
- Purpose of the guidance under APA 3 is to help/assist Parties in fulfilling existing obligations under the Paris Agreement Article 4. No new obligations will derive from the guidance;
- A common/agreed methodology in tracking progress (before and after the implementation of NDC) and on how to aggregate various NDC;
- Having clear methodological approaches to estimate data related to these specific moments is crucial to report the progress on the implementation of Parties´ NDCs under the enhanced transparency framework;
- Accounting guidance should provide support on how a Party could undertake a quantitative assessment on the achievement of its NDC;
- The accounting framework also has to be differentiated with differentiated guidance;

- Guidance is the link between the NDCs and the information provided under the Enhanced
- Transparency Framework; o Guidance on accounting for Parties NDCs should allow parties to demonstrate that their most recent emission levels are consistent with targets, in accordance with the parameters and indicators they have set out in their own NDCs;
- Guidance should require Parties to clearly indicate (either in the NDC itself or in the transparency reports under article 13) which of these the Party will adopt to track progress of their efforts, noting that developed country parties may not backtrack from existing requirements. The adoption of further requirements to developing countries is contingent upon the provision of new, additional and adequate resources to meet their agreed full costs;
- The objective of guidance is to clarify the contents of NDCs, progress made, and whether or not NDCs have been achieved in a rigorous and objective way;
- Guidance on which elements are relevant for "accounting for" progress towards and/or achievement of the NDC; guidance on how to "account for" progress towards and/or achievement of the NDC and guidance on how to count emissions and removals;
- Elements as relevant for accounting for progress towards and/or achievement of the NDC: I) inventory emissions and removals, II) information on emissions and/or removals in case the assumptions underlying the NDC differ from the inventory (e.g. land sector), III) transfers of ITMOs;
- Guidance elaborated under this item should assist each Party to demonstrate it is meeting this responsibility to account for its NDC.
- The guidance on accounting for NDCs must accommodate:
    - the universal nature of obligations under Article 4;
    - the nationally determined nature of NDCs; and
    - the diversity of NDCs communicated.
- The structure of the guidance to be developed under this agenda item could be outlined as follows:
    - Principles
        - Principles outlined in decision 1/CP/21, paragraph 31
    - Existing methods and guidance
        - Cross reference to relevant decisions and IPCC documents
        - Request to clearly indicate, in the NDC and biennial reports, the methods and guidance adopted to track progress. In case there has been changes between the communication of the NDC and the reports, a justification shall be provided.
    - Common metrics
        - Adoption of GWP and GTP (100 years) to estimate emissions
        - Obligation to continue to report GHG inventories on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass (this provision should also be reflected under the Enhanced Transparency Framework)
    - Additional elements
        - Guidance on the use of additional parameters, assumptions and/or indicators associated with the Party's NDC, as applicable
        - Additional elements of guidance associated to general types of mitigation targets, as applicable.
        - Cross reference to the decision on article 6, applicable to Parties that intend to use the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs.
- Issues to be addressed in the guidance
    - Purpose
    - Definitions
    - Elements listed in 1/CP.21, para. 31

- Common IPCC metrics, gases, sectors, timeframes
- Multi-year v. single year targets
- Multiple contributions of different types within an NDCs
- Institutional elements and tools (registries, tracking, international oversight, transparent governance, transparency, reporting)
- Means to ensure the avoidance of double counting (including double issuance of units for the same reductions, double claiming between host country and acquiring Party, double claiming of reductions between types of domestic programmes,
- double claiming in different or multiple time periods, potential double claiming under UNFCCC and ICAO or IMO)
- Link between inventories and accounting system
- Options for land sector accounting that guarantee an acceptable level of environmental integrity and transparency in given contexts
- Avoidance of perverse incentives in the context of successive periods requiring progression
- Relationship with existing accounting guidance applied by Parties

o Elements of guidance for accounting

- Anthropogenic
  - exclusion of non-anthropogenic effects where possible, e.g.:
  - Use of Managed Land Proxy or use of methods to address/ exclude emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed land
- Environmental integrity
  - Demonstration mitigation represents real, measurable, and verifiable changes relative to baselines
- Transparency. Accuracy, Consistency, Completeness, Comparability (Article 4.13)
  - Use of accurate and verifiable data; provision of information (e.g. data and methodology) to allow Technical Expert Review teams to reconstruct baselines/ projections
  - Avoiding under- and over-estimation (if you can be, be accurate; if you can't, be conservative)
  - Expression of GHG mitigation as tCO2-eq
- Avoidance of double counting (Article 4.13)
  - Avoiding counting Mitigation outcomes more than once within or among Parties
- Accounting methodologies
  - Use of latest IPCC guidance for GHG estimation
  - Drawing from existing methodologies for accounting: use of latest IPCC guidance, where available; taking existing guidance into account if no CMA guidance exists; explaining how existing guidance has been drawn from; alignment over time
  - Projection of baseline/reference level guidance for all Parties and all sectors
  - Application of KP-LULUCF IPCC guidance to inventory land-based categories
  - Accommodation of REDD+ mitigation
  - Use of IPCC metrics as adopted by CMA
- Methodological consistency
  - Consistency in accounting approaches, assumptions, and definitions
  - Time series consistency
  - Consistency with GHG inventory
  - Process for updating/ recalculating of data and initial benchmark/ parameters

- Inclusion of both emissions and removals consistently
- Coverage
  - Application of guidance to sectors, gases, categories and pools
  - Inclusion of all source categories of emissions or removals adherence to
  - "Once in, always in" unbiased coverage
  - Explanation of omitted categories
  - Timeline or improvement plan for inclusion of omitted categories in future
  - Explanation of how certain matters were considered when omitting categories

- To facilitate aggregation of the impacts of NDCs in relation to the long-term goal, and to support the tracking of progress, accounting guidance should be applicable to Parties that have communicated different types of NDCs, including those that present target emissions levels as an end-point or over a multi-year period;
- Specific accounting guidance is required for the different types of NDCs and should capture the range of NDCs adopted by Parties;
- Given the diversity of NDCs, the development of prescriptive guidance applicable to all types of NDCs would probably be a fruitless and/or vague exercise;
- Some provisions of the accounting guidance will be relevant to all NDCs, whereas others will be relevant only in certain circumstances based on the components determined as part of the NDCs. For example, guidance related to common inventory methodologies and common metrics, as requested to be prepared under Paragraph 31 of Decision 1/CP.21, would apply to all Parties. On the other hand, accounting guidance related to voluntary cooperation under Article 6, would only apply to Parties that pursue such voluntary cooperation;
- Parties that determine additional parameters and/or indicators to track progress other than emission levels should also indicate these, including information on relevant methodologies, assumptions and/or statistical sources. There may be need therefore for additional elements to cater to specific types of NDCs, indicating or cross-referencing existing methods to follow the evolution of these other parameters and/or indicators. As such, for example, Parties that adopt intensity targets would be required to indicate the sources of statistical information used to measure their GDPs, unit of product/output, their populations, or other indicator, as appropriate. Parties that adopt "business as usual scenarios" would also clarify the premises, assumptions, models and calculations associated with their projections and their expected trajectories over time;
- Clear accounting rules and guidance will need to be defined for each type of NDC mitigation target, including for the land-use sector and designed so that the emissions reductions can be readily determined;
- The guidance for accounting of Parties' NDCs should be in accordance with differentiated NDCs of developed and developing country Parties; o However, Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11. With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms.

Linkages

- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6 in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties;

- The work should be informed by the discussion on ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Joint consultations between APA Agenda Item 3 and the relevant SBSTA Agenda Item could be conducted if needed;
- APA3 Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, the use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected for the tracking of progress with NDCs;
- Guidance should cover avoidance of double counting in relation to use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs. Further topics may include guidance relating to how Article 6 outcomes are applied toward NDCs;
- Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11. With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on
- "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms;
- The guidance relating to Art. 6 deals with the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs towards the achievement of NDCs, including the avoidance of double counting in relation to the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs.
- In addition to paragraph 31 accounting guidance, Parties that intend to use mechanisms under Article 6 should be required to report on various aspects associated with, inter alia:
    - Their national governance system, including their national transaction log;
    - How they will avoid double counting;
    - How they will avoid environmental impacts of such mechanisms;
    - How these mechanisms will contribute to sustainable development and not have adverse consequences for sustainable development;
    - How the mechanisms are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the mechanisms;
    - How the use of any mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the international accounting framework established by SBSTA through its work on developing rules, modalities and procedures for Article 6 mechanisms;
    - Such Parties should be required to indicate the national transaction log system they intend to use and how they will avoid double counting, and ensure environmental integrity in their use of this mechanism. Such measures will need to be consistent with accounting measures prescribed for the mitigation registry and the transparency framework developed under Article 13.
- Specific accounting guidance is required for the relationship between accounting and GHG inventories, recognizing that detailed work on rules and guidance for cooperative
- approaches under Article 6.2 and use of the Article 6.4 mechanism, and for the transfer and use of ITMOs, will be undertaken in the related SBSTA work programme under Article 6;
- Accounting guidance in relation to Article 6.2 will have to address the promotion of sustainable development, and how environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, will be ensured. It will also have to establish systems and tools to avoid the double counting that may arise in many ways, and be integrated with rules established in relation to other Article 6 provisions;
- Internationally-agreed guidance must be in place at the international level before mitigation outcomes are transferred between Parties for use toward NDCs, and the proper application of this guidance must be a condition precedent for the recognition of transferred outcomes;
- Accounting guidance only applies to relevant quantified elements of Parties' NDCs. It does not cover the full suite of information to be reported under Article 13.7(b) such as broader reporting on policies and measures;

- Further guidance must recognize the inherent difference in the nature and purpose of NDC accounting and Transparency accounting. While the former is ex-ante i.e. before the implementation of NDC, the latter is ex-post, i.e. after the implementation. The details of the information required of NDCs can therefore be less as compared to details of information pertaining to Transparency. Moreover, the purpose of NDC accounting is to give a sense of the planned actions by Parties, which can be then evaluated against actuals in the transparency framework;
- Guidance developed under this agenda sub-item is thus the link between the NDCs and the information provided under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Guidance on accounting for Parties NDCs should allow Parties to demonstrate that their most recent emission levels are consistent with said targets, in accordance with the parameters and indicators they have set out in their own NDCs, as appropriate. As such, Parties would be expected to report through the Enhanced Transparency Framework on emissions levels, estimated through their national inventories, against the targets they have established in their respective NDCs;
- The accounting guidance is an essential element to be able to aggregate progress across Parties under the Paris Agreement.

Revision of the guidance

- Parties are required to apply the accounting guidance referred to in paragraph 31 to their second and subsequent NDCs, but they may also elect to apply this guidance to their first NDC;
- Review and, if necessary, revision of guidance at a future point following experience with implementation;
- Subsequent updates to the guidance could address any outstanding gaps and/or make further incremental improvements, based on insights from collective review processes such as the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue and 2023 global stocktake;
- The CMA shall define the year of the first review of the guidance, with a view to revising it on a regular basis;

Capacity of developing countries

- Flexibility should be provided to developing country Parties in application of the relevant guidance;
- Guidance on accounting should accommodate different national capacities and national circumstances of Parties, and recognize different starting points;
- Along with difference in national capacities, national circumstances, and starting points, further guidance should also recognize the difference in historical responsibilities of
- Parties;
- Least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development reflecting their special circumstances (Article 4 6);
- Providing the different methodologies corresponding to components of a variety of NDCs would be one way of accommodating each Party's capacities and circumstances;
- The guidance should also take into consideration that Parties will improve environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency of their accounting over time.

How to draw from existing approaches established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol (Decision 1/CP.21, para. 31)

- There are tremendous arrangements of accounting under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, which lays a basis for the work on accounting for mitigation targets;
- The guidance for accounting for mitigation targets in the NDCs by developed country Parties could be on the basis of the experience from the application of the accounting rules for quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, bearing in

mind the difference between single-year targets in the NDCs and multi-year targets under the Kyoto Protocol;

- Some technical work could be conducted such as inviting relevant technical experts from the Secretariat to make a presentation on the existing arrangements under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Developed country Parties are also invited to introduce their experience, practices and lessons learned on applying the arrangements for accounting under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;
- Existing guidance: Guidance can build on valuable experience and lessons learnt from the development and implementation of previous accounting frameworks (Article 4.14). The structure of the Paris Agreement and the nature of Parties' contributions are different to previous frameworks and the additional guidance provided under this item are necessary to allow Parties to account for NDCs in accordance with Article 4.13 and decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 31;
- As a first step, it is necessary to identify which existing accounting approaches under the Convention and its related legal instruments should serve as a basis for the accounting guidance under the Paris Agreement. In some areas, it may be possible to draw from existing approaches with simple references to existing decisions which would transfer the existing approach to the Paris Agreement. In other areas, the existing guidance may need some clarification or modifications in order be applied under the Paris Agreement;
- Previous experiences showed that the use of an accounting balance will also be required to track progress with quantified NDCs. An accounting balance is a structured summary of all relevant quantified components that were determined as being part of the NDC, combining the information from GHG inventories, accounting of LULUCF activities, and information from voluntary cooperation under Article 6 in a transparent manner. It will be necessary to define the elements of an accounting balance, based on the provisions under the Paris
- Agreement and accounting elements of the NDCs;
- Use of GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b) for the accounting for their NDCs when NDCs are expressed in terms of GHG emissions;
- Guidance related to emissions and removals from LULUCF that refers to approaches under the Convention and its legal instruments on which Parties could draw from include, inter alia:
    - Guidance on accounting for Harvested Wood Products (2/CMP.7, 2006 IPCC Guidelines, IPCC KP supplement);
    - Definition of LULUCF categories and activities (Annex to Decision 16/CMP.1, Paragraph 1, 2/CMP.7, Annex to Decision 13/CMP.1 IPCC 2006);
    - Guidance related to REDD+ (Decision 1/CP.16, 4/CP.15; 13/CP.19; 14/CP19);
    - Guidance on how to account for natural disturbances (IPCC KP supplement, Decision 2/CMP.7);
    - Guidance on the use of reference levels in the LULUCF and REDD+ Decisions
    - (2/CMP.6, 2/CMP.7, IPCC KP supplement, Decision 1/CP.16, 4/CP.15; 13/CP.19; 14/CP.19);
    - Procedure for technical corrections of forest reference levels to ensure methodological consistency (Decision 1/CMP.6, 2/CMP.7, 1/CMP16; 13/CP.19);
    - The guidance should flow from the existing provisions of Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, the latest IPCC guidelines and the best experiences drawn from national communications;
    - The existing guidelines are well established and are already differentiated for developed and developing country Parties based on the principle of CBDR-RC;
- Guidance on how Parties may draw from existing approaches, and what to do where there is no appropriate existing approach;

- Approaches and institutional arrangements established under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol offer valuable lessons and approaches for the development of an accounting system under the Paris Agreement. Some of these include:
    - The importance of reliable national systems for the production of annual inventories;
    - The value of National registries, established according to common rules, with common definitions and functions, where the transfer of international units is contemplated;
    - Common reporting formats and metrics to enhance transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability of inventories;
    - Expert reviews of inventories, with authority to recommend adjustments;
    - An international transaction log for the tracking and oversight of units and outcomes generated and/or transferred;
    - Individual unit identifiers and vintages of emission reductions;
    - Systems and tools to avoid double counting where transfers are contemplated;
    - Separate accounting modalities for the land use sector;
    - Systems to reflect and process a share of proceeds from market-related units toward adaptation;
    - Supplementary information addressing the land sector and emission projections;
    - The notion of supplementarity – that the major part of emission reductions reported by Parties should come from domestic mitigation efforts;
    - Ways to manage the issue of hot air / surplus, in the context of emissions trading or cooperative approaches;
    - Quantified approaches to protect the environmental integrity of domestic targets
    - (e.g., through systems to prevent over-selling);
    - Eligibility rules and initial requirements for participation in transfers of internationally recognized units;
    - Compliance reviews to ensure inventory reporting of sufficient quality and consistency with accounting rules, where transfers of internationally-recognized units are involved;
    - The goals of transparency and the protection of environmental integrity that led to the establishment of these systems are equally present and relevant under the Paris Agreement.

Principles for accounting

- Accounting guidance should support Parties in accounting for their NDCs, including integrating and incorporating accounting elements in national MRV systems;
- Guidance to facilitate understanding of quantitative progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs;
- Guidance to facilitate the assessment of the collective progress towards achievement of the global mitigation goals;
- Guidance to promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and to ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Key elements of the accounting will only be meaningful if they are included in the provision of ICTU as well;
- Reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, stated in Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement, particularly in line with differentiated NDCs of developed and developing country Parties;
- Consistent with the scope of NDCs and covering both actions and support component of

- NDCs in accordance with Article 3 of the Paris agreement;
- Guidance should maintain the nationally determined nature of NDCs;
- Parties should strive to increase coverage over time;
- Guidance in the form of a series of general technical arrangements for Parties' consideration when they are preparing, communicating and implementing their NDCs, without imposing detailed common accounting rules or transmitting Parties' NDCs into a unified form of absolute emission amount;
- Flexibility to be provided to developing country Parties in the scope and level of details related to application of the relevant guidance, with specific accounting approaches in developing country Parties' NDCs to be nationally-determined by the Parties concerned, in line with the general guidance referred to in Article 4.13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 31 and 32 of decision 1/CP.21;
- Guidance to promote environmental integrity, the contribution from forest and land use must represent real, permanent and verifiable emission reductions that would not occur irrespective of the Party's actions. Permanence is particularly important with respect to contribution from forest and other land use, as removals is a slow process, while carbon from the terrestrial stock can be quickly released, e.g. due to change of policies and natural disasters;
- A number of processes could give rise to the risk of double-counting, including during the estimation of national inventories and the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs). While specific guidance for these scenarios should be discussed under the appropriate agenda items, Parties should also develop general guidance on how to avoid double-counting under this sub-item. For example:
    - Any emission reduction, removal, avoided emission, or mitigation outcome that is used by a Party toward its NDC cannot also be used by another Party toward its own NDC;
    - Any emission reduction, removal, avoided emission, or mitigation outcome that is used by a Party toward account for its NDC cannot be re-used by that Party toward the same NDC or any future NDC;
    - Parties who voluntarily agree to share or transfer ITMOs under Article 6 are both responsible for demonstrating the environmental integrity of those ITMOs when accounting for them toward their NDC.
- The guidance should be facilitative and practical in order to assist Parties in meeting their accounting obligations under the Agreement;
- Information used to be consistent with, and underpinned by, inventory;
- The differentiated framework of accounting guidance for developed country Parties needs to be rich in nature of information being accounted, types of information being accounted, and the level of details of the information being accounted. The information sought needs to be reasonable and commensurate to the capacities of the developed country Parties. Such a framework will ensure that developed country Parties are able to demonstrate the lead that they have been mandated to take under Articles 4.4 and 9.3. These levels of details will also inspire confidence in developing country Parties to undertake further ambitious NDCs;
- Developed countries to use comparable methodologies and approaches to explain their other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including domestic emissions, policies and utilization of international transferred mitigation outcomes, and to ensure methodological consistency between the communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation and developing countries to be allowed to utilize their own methodologies and approaches to explain other references, parameters and other aspects of content in their NDCs, as appropriate, while making their best endeavor to ensure methodological consistency between communication and implementation;

- The guidance shall preserve the national determination of NDCs by respecting the accounting approaches embedded in their NDCs, which correspond to their different capacities and national circumstances;
- The NDCs submitted by Parties use a variety of approaches in accounting for emissions (e.g. land-use sector) and in some cases, do not indicate any accounting methods. This presents significant challenges for understanding and aggregating the results of planned mitigation efforts;
- With respect to accounting for NDCs, paragraph 31 provides a sound basis for establishing a uniform approach to the development of common accounting rules;
- There must be clear provisions on how to avoid double-counting, for example to prevent potential double-claiming under the UNFCCC, ICAO, IMOs, in different or multiple time periods, between different types of domestic programmes, or, for those NDCs that will use market-based units to meet their contributions, between host and acquiring countries;
- Reporting of GHG inventories alone will not be sufficient to enable an understanding of what countries' NDC will in aggregate deliver toward global goals, to track many Parties' progress toward achieving their NDCs, or to determine what NDCs have achieved. This is because the NDCs communicated take different forms, use different timeframes, some have not used IPCC sectors or IPCC methodologies, the scope of some include the land use sector, and some NDCs contemplate the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes;
- Types of NDCs that present particular accounting challenges include:
    - Single year targets where a Party intends to use internationally transferred mitigation outcomes toward its target, or to include the land sector toward its target;
    - Targets that are a reduction from BAU projections or emissions intensity targets, where the land sector is involved, or the use or transfer of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes is contemplated;
    - Carbon neutral pledges that rely on LULUCF removals or the acquisition of emission reductions from other countries;
    - LULUCF and use of carbon market units.
- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6, in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties. A robust accounting framework is also needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions. An accounting system is also needed to address the fact that some NDCs present target emissions levels for a single year (e.g., 2025 or 2030) while some use budgets or multi-year targets;
- In measuring progress towards achievement of NDCs, the accounting impact of emissions and removals from the land sector and any internationally transferred mitigation outcomes must be taken into account (where appropriate). One way of doing this is by providing an 'accounting balance'. Measuring the final inventory figures against the stated objective of the NDC in the achievement phase would facilitate clarity with respect to achievement of the NDC;

- Timing of application
    - In accordance with 1/CP.21 paragraph 32, accounting guidance will apply to second and subsequent NDCs;
    - In accordance with paragraph 32 of decision 1/CP.21, Parties shall apply the guidance for accounting in their subsequent rounds of NDCs (from 2030 onwards). Parties may elect to apply the guidance for accounting in their NDCs up to 2030;
    - The first iteration of the guidance, to be adopted in 2018, should be sufficient to give confidence to national policymakers that their NDCs communicated after 2020, and corresponding accounting activities, will comply with rules and principles of Article 4 of the

Paris Agreement as well as the mitigation section of 1/CP.21. Consistent with paragraph 32 of decision 1/CP.21, Parties may also elect to apply this guidance to their pre-2020

- NDCs on a voluntary basis;
- Each Party shall apply the following guidance for accounting of NDCs for the first NDC on the basis that:

  a) they voluntarily elect to apply the guidance for the first NDC; or

  b) they wish to avail themselves of Article 6, paragraph 2 or Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement in the achievement of the first or subsequent NDC.

Channel to report the accounting related to NDCs

- Parties could report the relevant information related to paragraph 31 (a)-(d) of decision 1/CP.21 in their NDCs documents and ensure the methodological consistency in their reports on the implementation under the transparency framework;
  - Since "Methodologies and assumptions related to accounting" are in the information list in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21, Parties may report relevant information on accounting in their NDCs documents;
- Information needed to understand whether and/or to which extent a Party achieved its target, will vary according to target. The way to operationalize the principles in Art. 4.13 and paragraph 31 will therefore depend on the target:
  - For GHG targets, the national inventory reports (NIR) will provide a solid foundation for the accounting in line with these principles. Inventory information may need to be supplemented by other information, for example information on approaches for accounting for the land sector, the use of ITMOs or process indicators for tracking non-GHG and/or qualitative targets;
  - Developing accounting guidance for non-GHG targets seems more challenging. Parties have less experience with such targets, and they are less linked to the GHG inventories. Accounting for such targets should, as for all accounting, must be consistent with the principles in Art 4.13 and paragraph 31. Such accounting could include information on implementation of policies and measures that can indicate if a Party has reached its target, and as well information on any other relevant progress indicators. As far as possible, Parties should estimate the effects of implementing the NDCs on their GHG emissions and removals;
  - Regarding accounting for multiple targets we expect that Parties account for the range of target(s) put forward in their NDC, unless otherwise is stated in the first NDC/ICTU of the relevant target period.

Tracking progress in implementation/achievement of NDCs and provision of information

- Parties identify the quantified value including emissions or emissions intensity in the base year and/or the other reference point and the accounting approaches in accordance with section II of this guidance, and provide those information in accordance with the ICTU guidance.
- During the timeframe or the implementation period, Parties track the progress in implementation of NDCs in accordance with paragraph 4 below, and provide the information on the progress and how they track it as well as any update on the information provided as per paragraph 1 above in accordance with the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- After the end of the timeframe or the implementation period, Parties assess the achievement of NDCs in accordance with paragraph 4 below, and provide the information on the assessment and how they assess it in accordance with the reporting guideline under the transparency framework.

Capacity-building for developing country Parties

- In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 14 and Article 13, paragraph 15, support shall be provided to assist developing country Parties in the accounting of their NDCs, including integrating and incorporating accounting elements in national MRV systems;
- Continuous and adequate support shall be provided to developing country Parties to increase their relevant capacities on implementing the guidance for accounting;
- Incentivizing mechanisms should be established by the CMA to encourage and support developing country Parties to apply the guidance for accounting;
- Support is addressed further under other APA and SBSTA agenda items;
- Capacity concerns must be addressed through strong and sustained capacity building support and frameworks for developing countries – not in the guidance, which should be common and applicable to all.

Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a))

- National GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs. Therefore, Parties should use the more appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs;
- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Parties who are unable to use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting process should explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
- Developed countries to apply the IPCC 2006 guidelines and continue taking the lead in applying any updated good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC and ensure methodological consistency, including base years, baselines, reference levels, and assumptions, between the communication of NDCs and inventory and report on progress and developing countries to follow the IPCC methodology by choosing the most appropriate IPCC guidelines in light of their different capacities and circumstances;
- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG inventories under
- Article 13(7)(b);
- Adopt common metrics to calculate CO2 equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress;
- Parties who communicate GHG targets as their NDCs will need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories. Similarly, Parties that refer to economic or demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;
- Guidance on how to promote of environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Guidance on how to aggregate NDCs: including comparability aspect of various NDCs
- (with various: base year, intensity-based, methodologies and assumptions, etc.);
- Guidance on fair and ambition of NDC and contribution to achieve the objectives the Convention;
- Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
- The guidance should also adopt the metrics assessed by the IPCC to quantify emissions from different gases, the Global Warming Potential (GWP) and the Global Temperature Potential

(GTP). In this context, Parties would be required to clearly indicate which metrics and values (i.e., from which Assessment Report) have been adopted to track progress of their NDCs, as well as to continue to report GHG inventories on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass;

- Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs:
    - For all types of mitigation targets, it could be important to provide common guidance for estimation of GHG emissions and removals (based on IPCC guidelines and aligned with decision on modalities, procedures and guidelines for estimation and reporting of national GHG inventories under the enhanced transparency framework);
    - The report of the national GHG emissions and removals should be complemented by indicators and other information that allows to understand progress on implementation of policies and actions that have the most significant impact on the NDC emission levels. Thus, accounting guidance could include methodological approaches to develop appropriate indicators to fulfil this task.
- Methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs:
    - Additional guidance for Parties with mitigation targets that are based on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development (or adaptation actions that could take the form of mitigation benefits) should be provided for the design of tracking indicators (i.e.: increase of renewable energies installed capacity (GW)) and the estimation of GHG impacts of policies or actions implemented. Despite the difficulty of fulfil this task for Parties with some NDCs not expressed in terms of GHG emissions, Parties should strive to quantify their mitigation efforts in order to have comparable information about progress of all Parties' NDCs.
- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- (Each Party shall prepare a national inventory and shall complete a national inventory for each year subsequent to the year nominated as the reference or base year for the NDC;
- Further guidance for information is a tool for Parties' consideration when preparing and communicating their NDCs. Therefore, the guidance should respect and preserve the nationally determined nature of Parties' contributions, without placing an undue burden on developing country Parties, particularly on SIDS;
- GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO2e;

Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b))

- Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;
- Methodological consistency helps ensure that reported results reflect a real change in outcome, and not simply a change in methodology. For this reason, if a Party wishes to make improvements to its accounting approach or methodologies, it would need to apply any necessary recalculations to its initial reference points and baselines, as well as to how it measures its results. The guidance should explain to Parties how to apply these recalculations in practice;
- Developed countries to use comparable methodologies and approaches to explain their other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including domestic emissions, policies and utilization of international transferred mitigation outcomes, and to ensure methodological consistency between the communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation and developing

countries to be allowed to utilize their own methodologies and approaches to explain other references, parameters and other aspects of content in their NDCs, as appropriate, while making their best endeavor to ensure methodological consistency between communication and implementation;

- Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency);
- Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period;
- Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;
- Guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures for how technical corrections to baselines/reference levels(s) to ensure consistency should be communicated and implemented;
- Guidance on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels;
    - Procedural guidance on updating/changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Construction
    - Avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources;
    - Where projections used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions;
    - Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publicly available data;
    - Following information to be provided:
        - General description of how the base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and projection(s) was constructed – including approaches, assumptions and relevant estimation methodologies;
        - Sectors, categories and gases, and as relevant, activities and pools, that have been included, including explaining exclusions or omissions;
        - Policies and measures that have been included and their implementation timeframes, reasons for exclusion of relevant policies and measures;
        - Contributions from sub-national or sectoral baselines, reference levels and projections as relevant.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Update
    - Should periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies;
    - Report any updates at the earliest opportunity.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Comparison against outcomes
    - Parties to describe at the earliest opportunity, how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s);
    - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period.

- Parties that use reference points or baselines in their NDCs may construct them from historical averages, extrapolations, or modelled projections, as appropriate, including "off the-shelf" and country-specific methodologies. These Parties would need to provide a description of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, and/or assumptions used to construct these reference points or baselines, including a description of the policies and plans that are integrated within them. The descriptions provided must be sufficient for a third party to reconstruct the reference point or baseline using publicly available data. It would typically include, for example:
    - For general emissions: Historical data and future assumptions relating to economic growth rates, population/demographics, energy prices (e.g., the prices of crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and electricity), emissions factors, and government policy decisions;
    - For land sector emissions and removals: Definitions; pools and gases included; approaches, methods and models used (including historical and projections); construction of the baseline, policies included, and impacts of natural disturbances, where appropriate.
- Methodological consistency between the communication of a NDC and its implementation is important for assessing whether and to what extent implementation action has led to achievement of the target(s) set out in the NDC;
- To ensure methodological consistency in accordance with paragraph 31 (b), methodological elements such as definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made during the time frame of a NDC, methodological consistency would, as a minimum, require a description of the changes and their consequences for the target(s);
- In order to ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions, Parties must in their accounting include information on:
    - Any additional/new information and/or changes/updates that could affect consistency, e.g. on target(s), scope/coverage, base-year, definitions, methodologies, parameters, conditions, assumptions and accounting approaches during the NDC time frame;
    - For the construction of baselines and reference levels, Parties should include information that allows for reconstruction, and include which and how historical and projected data have been taken into account.
- Guidance for the reference point/period and projections: This guidance could answer questions such as:
    - What criteria were employed to select reference point/period?
    - How to calculate/set a baseline (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?
    - How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?
- Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals;
- Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs;
- When Parties improve coverage, methodologies, parameters or other elements of estimation of emissions corresponding to their NDCs, the Parties need to explain the change and ensure

the methodological consistency between the times of the communication and the implementation of NDCs by recalculating emissions in the base year and/or the other reference point;

- Projected baseline
  - Parties construct the projected emission level in the target year, identifying the scope of the policies and measures included if applicable;
  - Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs.
- Emissions intensity
  - Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.
- Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures
  - Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paras. C) and d)

- Consistently to include all categories (gases, activities, pools) of anthropogenic emissions or removals;
- Developed countries to account for their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, with a view to ensuring all gases, sectors, sinks and activities included and developing countries to be allowed to choose the categories of emissions and removals, including sectors and gases covered in their NDCs, in a nationally determined manner;
- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines;
- As there are also NDCs that refer to categories of emissions that do not exist as categories/sectors/gases in the IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines, should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation. Where a different organization of emissions is used (e.g. "deforestation" or "renewable energy") the categories used should be defined, and an explanation provided as to how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines;
- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs;
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC, preferably as an economy-wide GHG target (Art. 4.4). In doing so, Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- There are some situations where Party might exclude a category of emissions or removals from consideration in its national inventory, and by extension, from the GHG target in its NDC. In this case, the Party should clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered and explain the reasons for such exclusions;
- Any mitigation goal that cannot be captured in a Party's national inventory can nevertheless be communicated as a separate component of the Party's NDC, alongside the Party's GHG target.

However, the Party would need to explain how it is striving to broaden the coverage of its NDC, with a view to moving over time toward an economy-wide GHG target (Article 4.4);

- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs. The coverage of the NDC shall be transparently explained as part of the information provided related to clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC under Paragraph 27 of Decision 1/CP.21 as well as part of the information under Article 13 (7)(b).

Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
  - During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs). o Accuracy
  - Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.
- Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
  - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;
  - Also, to ensure methodological consistency, accounting guidance should include a section on how a Party should calculate its baseline and how and when the Party should recalculate/update its baseline or reference point/period;
- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it;
  - Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.
- Comparability
  - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.
- Environmental integrity and double counting
  - In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only. This work should take into account the discussions taking place under SBSTA related to Article 6 of the Agreement.

LULUCF, forests and REDD+

- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions;
- Parties should account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land sector consistent with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21, and while taking into account existing methods and guidance as agreed under the Convention. May cover natural disturbance and other land related topics not sufficiently covered by other guidance;
- There are Kyoto Protocol rules on accounting for developed countries. Under the Convention, arrangements for forest and REDD+ are available for developing country Parties. When developing the guidance for accounting under the Paris Agreement, Parties should avoid using the language without consensus, such as "AFOLU" or "land sector". The terms acceptable under the Convention and its related legal instruments are "LULUCF" for developed country Parties and "forest or REDD+" for developing country Parties;
- Developed countries to apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC, with the improvement of the existing rules on LULUCF to close any loopholes and developing countries may account for their actions on forest and REDD+ in accordance with the relevant arrangements under the Convention if their NDCs include such aspects, without implicitly or explicitly leading to any requirement to undertake mitigation actions in agriculture;
- Guidance should include a section on accounting for land sector that ensures that the estimation of sources and sinks in land sector, as included in the NDCs and considering mitigation goals, are consistent with National GHG Inventories and address some specific issues, inter alia:
    - Natural disturbances in unmanaged lands, considering that natural disturbances in managed lands should be included in National GHG Inventories;
    - Consistent application of the IPCC guidelines across countries for estimating CO2 emissions from harvested wood products;
    - Treatment of lagged emissions to avoid committed approaches, in line with the accuracy required for the National GHG Inventories.
- Developed: LULUCF related accounting – to apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC; for developing, forest related accounting for developing country Parties – may account for their actions on forest and REDD+ in accordance with the relevant arrangements under the Convention if their NDCs include such aspects, without implicitly or explicitly leading to any requirement to undertake mitigation actions in agriculture;
- Parties can account emissions and removals from land sector based on the following two approaches: 1) to incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other sectors or 2) to separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied;
- Parties explain which approaches to use and the assumptions and coverage (e.g. land use categories, activities and/or carbon pools) related to the approaches. Parties specify the approaches for each land categories/activities/elements, if necessary;
- Harvested wood products are accounted based on a common accounting approach in order to ensure avoiding global double counting;
- Parties are encouraged to include the land sector in their NDCs;
- Parties, when using existing guidance, provide information on the exact use of the guidance, including choices made within that guidance;
- Parties that choose to include the land sector in their NDCs shall continue to include it. o Where possible, guidance for accounting for emissions and removals from the land sector should be able to be covered by accounting guidance in a general manner. However, there may be some accounting specificities unique to the land sector (for example, how to treat natural disturbances, legacy effects, or harvested wood products);

- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions.

Accounting for adaptation

- Accounting for adaptation component of NDCs could be informed, if needed, by the discussions under APA Agenda Item 4 and the Adaptation Committee, the outcomes of which may form part of guidance for accounting as appropriate.

Support component of NDC

- Developed countries to account for their NDCs on financial support in accordance with the modality to be developed referred to in paragraph 57 of decision 1/CP.21, in order to ensure the requirement of "new and additional" and avoid double counting on financial support;
- Developed countries to account for their NDCs on technology development and transfer and capacity-building, with a view to clarifying the definition and scope of technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, developing the appropriate methodologies to count and calculate the scale and possible effects of such support and avoiding the double counting, and developing countries to be encouraged to use clear, concise and transparent methodologies or approaches to explain the costs, barriers and support needed related to their NDCs.

Harmonization of accounting rules with those developed by ICAO and IMO

- At this point, there is no clarity on how ICAO and IMO will progress their respective obligations, with the exception of ICAO and their CORSIA mechanism. Any specific accounting rules adopted by both specialized UN agencies, should be user friendly, and be harmonized with the current IPCC rules developed for calculating emissions from international bunker fuels. This is to ensure that there is transparency, clarity and understanding of what is reported by IMO and ICAO and it can clearly accepted by National Climate Change authorities as authentic in nature.

Specific elements on accounting [19]

A. Understanding of what is meant by accounting

- Accounting of NDCs means being responsible for NDCs, which is understood in the context of the Paris Agreement that Parties should explain their NDCs in the communication and implementation stage in a responsible manner;
- Accounting mean Parties being responsible for their 'Nationally Determined Contributions' with the purpose to promote transparency of action and support with a view to enhance the mutual trust among Parties. The information is of ex-ante nature, i.e., before the NDCs are implemented.
- Accounting for NDCs means that Parties should be responsible for their NDCs by giving an explanation through certain methodologies and approaches, such as which sectors and gases will be included in their NDCs and what the meanings of relevant reference, parameters and other aspects of NDCs are. Accounting is also an important issue related to transparency;
- Accounting is the process where Parties use information from their national greenhouse gas inventories and other sources to track progress and compare outcomes against NDCs. Guidance for accounting should promote TACCC and environmental integrity, and help Parties accurately understand and track progress toward NDCs;

[19] Input by Norway

- Based on the indicators identified to assess the progress and achievement of the targets by Parties, Parties compare the intended value of the indicators in the target year reflecting their NDCs, with the actual value in the year of tracking progress or target year.
- Accounting of NDC is a set of methodologies used to measure implementation of NDC including anthropogenic emissions/removal of GHG;
- Accounting for their NDCs involves clarifying the mitigation targets set out in NDCs by providing the CTU information on the reference point, and assumptions and methodological approaches;
- Accounting of NDCs is a procedural obligation for all Parties as set out in Article 4.13 of the Paris Agreement. However, the specific methodologies and approaches are not common, "one size fits all" or mandatory for all;
- Accounting has a different and broader meaning than accounting QELROS in the context of the Kyoto Protocol. While under the Kyoto Protocol accounting is equivalent to compliance and counting units, under the Paris Agreement "accounting for" is equivalent to accountability, to the "information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4";
- Accounting consists in demonstrating the achievement of the objectives by providing through the biennial reports under the transparency framework, information on implemented results (e.g., national GHG inventory data, information on ITMOs, and other relevant information corresponding to the attributes of the mitigation targets) in relation to the target year(s);
- Accounting is also important for determining the aggregate impact of NDCs in relation to the long-term temperature goal under the Paris Agreement, in the context of Article 4.1;
- Accounting will be used as a common tool for having NDC implementation progress being monitored, tracked, and aggregated;
- A robust accounting system is needed under the Paris Agreement:
  - to understand the expected mitigation effects of Parties' planned NDCs and the impacts of any overlaps between Parties' pledged efforts;
  - to track progress toward meeting pledged efforts and aggregate goals;
  - to assess what has been accomplished, after considering use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, and emissions and removals from the land sector, and the avoidance of double counting.

B. Objective/purpose of the guidance on accounting

The purpose of accounting guidance is to ensure that the principles contained in Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement are implemented in the process of reporting and tracking progress with implementing and achieving NDCs. This includes promoting/operationalizing transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensuring the avoidance of double-counting; and promoting environmental integrity;

- The basic purpose of guidance for accounting is to promote mutual trust among Parties and to provide the public a clear, accurate and comprehensive explanation on what Parties are planning to do on climate change
- Purpose of the guidance under APA 3 is to help/assist Parties in fulfilling existing obligations under the Paris Agreement, Article 4. No new obligations will derive from the guidance;
- A common/agreed methodology in tracking progress (before and after the implementation of NDC) and on how to aggregate various NDC;
- Having clear methodological approaches to estimate data related to these specific moments is crucial to report the progress on the implementation of Parties' NDCs under the enhanced transparency framework;

- Accounting guidance should provide support on how a Party could undertake a quantitative assessment on the achievement of its NDC;
- The accounting framework also has to be differentiated with differentiated guidance
- Guidance is the link between the NDCs and the information provided under the Enhanced Transparency Framework;
- Guidance on accounting for Parties NDCs should allow Parties to demonstrate that their most recent emission levels are consistent with targets, in accordance with the parameters and indicators they have set out in their own NDCs;
- Guidance should require Parties to clearly indicate (either in the NDC itself or in the transparency reports under article 13) which of these the Party will adopt to track progress of their efforts, noting that developed country parties may not backtrack from existing requirements. The adoption of further requirements to developing countries is contingent upon the provision of new, additional and adequate resources to meet their agreed full costs;
- The objective of guidance is to clarify the contents of NDCs, progress made, and whether or not NDCs have been achieved in a rigorous and objective way;
- Guidance on which elements are relevant for "accounting for" progress towards and/or achievement of the NDC; guidance on how to "account for" progress towards and/or achievement of the NDC and guidance on how to count emissions and removals;
- Elements as relevant for accounting for progress towards and/or achievement of the NDC: I) inventory emissions and removals, II) information on emissions and/or removals in case the assumptions underlying the NDC differ from the inventory (e.g. land sector), III) transfers of ITMOs;
- Guidance elaborated under this item should assist each Party to demonstrate it is meeting this responsibility to account for its NDC.
- The guidance on accounting for NDCs must accommodate:
    - the universal nature of obligations under Article 4;
    - the nationally determined nature of NDCs; and
    - the diversity of NDCs communicated.
- The structure of the guidance to be developed under this agenda item could be outlined as follows:
    - Principles
        - Principles outlined in decision 1/CP/21, paragraph 31
    - Existing methods and guidance
        - Cross reference to relevant decisions and IPCC documents
        - Request to clearly indicate, in the NDC and biennial reports, the methods and guidance adopted to track progress. In case there has been changes between the communication of the NDC and the reports, a justification shall be provided.
    - Common metrics
        - Adoption of GWP and GTP (100 years) to estimate emissions
        - Obligation to continue to report GHG inventories on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass (this provision should also be reflected under the Enhanced Transparency Framework)
    - Additional elements
        - Guidance on the use of additional parameters, assumptions and/or indicators associated with the Party's NDC, as applicable
        - Additional elements of guidance associated to general types of mitigation targets, as applicable.

- Cross reference to the decision on article 6, applicable to Parties that intend to use the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs.

- Issues to be addressed in the guidance
  - Purpose
  - Definitions
  - Elements listed in 1/CP.21, para. 31
  - Common IPCC metrics, gases, sectors, timeframes
  - Multi-year v. single year targets
  - Multiple contributions of different types within an NDCs
  - Institutional elements and tools (registries, tracking, international oversight, transparent governance, transparency, reporting)
  - Means to ensure the avoidance of double counting (including double issuance of units for the same reductions, double claiming between host country and acquiring Party, double claiming of reductions between types of domestic programmes, double claiming in different or multiple time periods, potential double claiming under UNFCCC and ICAO or IMO)
  - Link between inventories and accounting system
  - Options for land sector accounting that guarantee an acceptable level of environmental integrity and transparency in given contexts
  - Avoidance of perverse incentives in the context of successive periods requiring progression
  - Relationship with existing accounting guidance applied by Parties
- Elements of guidance for accounting
  - Anthropogenic
    - exclusion of non-anthropogenic effects where possible, e.g.:
    - Use of Managed Land Proxy or use of methods to address/ exclude emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed land
  - Environmental integrity
    - Demonstration mitigation represents real, measurable, and verifiable changes relative to baselines
  - Transparency, Accuracy, Consistency, Completeness, Comparability (Article 4.13)
    - Use of accurate and verifiable data; provision of information (e.g. data and methodology) to allow Technical Expert Review teams to reconstruct baselines/ projections
    - Avoiding under- and over-estimation (if you can be, be accurate; if you can't, be conservative)
    - Expression of GHG mitigation as tCO2-eq
  - Avoidance of double counting (Article 4.13)
    - Avoiding counting Mitigation outcomes more than once within or among Parties
  - Accounting methodologie
    - Use of latest IPCC guidance for GHG estimation
    - Drawing from existing methodologies for accounting: use of latest IPCC guidance, where available; taking existing guidance into account if no CMA guidance exists; explaining how existing guidance has been drawn from; alignment over time
    - Projection of baseline/reference level guidance for all Parties and all sectors
    - Application of KP-LULUCF IPCC guidance to inventory land-based categories
    - Accommodation of REDD+ mitigation

    - Use of IPCC metrics as adopted by CMA
  - Methodological consistency
    - Consistency in accounting approaches, assumptions, and definitions
    - Time series consistency
    - Consistency with GHG inventory
    - Process for updating/ recalculating of data and initial benchmark/ parameters
    - Inclusion of both emissions and removals consistently
  - Coverage
    - Application of guidance to sectors, gases, categories and pools
    - Inclusion of all source categories of emissions or removals adherence to "Once in, always in" unbiased coverage
    - Explanation of omitted categories
    - Timeline or improvement plan for inclusion of omitted categories in future
    - Explanation of how certain matters were considered when omitting categories
- To facilitate aggregation of the impacts of NDCs in relation to the long-term goal, and to support the tracking of progress, accounting guidance should be applicable to Parties that have communicated different types of NDCs, including those that present target emissions levels as an end-point or over a multi-year period;
- Specific accounting guidance is required for the different types of NDCs and should capture the range of NDCs adopted by Parties;
- Given the diversity of NDCs, the development of prescriptive guidance applicable to all types of NDCs would probably be a fruitless and/or vague exercise;
- Some provisions of the accounting guidance will be relevant to all NDCs, whereas others will be relevant only in certain circumstances based on the components determined as part of the NDCs. For example, guidance related to common inventory methodologies and common metrics, as requested to be prepared under Paragraph 31 of Decision 1/CP.21, would apply to all Parties. On the other hand, accounting guidance related to voluntary cooperation under Article 6, would only apply to Parties that pursue such voluntary cooperation;
- Parties that determine additional parameters and/or indicators to track progress other than emission levels should also indicate these, including information on relevant methodologies, assumptions and/or statistical sources. There may be need therefore for additional elements to cater to specific types of NDCs, indicating or cross-referencing existing methods to follow the evolution of these other parameters and/or indicators. As such, for example, Parties that adopt intensity targets would be required to indicate the sources of statistical information used to measure their GDPs, unit of product/output, their populations, or other indicator, as appropriate. Parties that adopt "business as usual scenarios" would also clarify the premises, assumptions, models and calculations associated with their projections and their expected trajectories over time;
- Clear accounting rules and guidance will need to be defined for each type of NDC mitigation target, including for the land-use sector and designed so that the emissions reductions can be readily determined;
- The guidance for accounting of Parties' NDCs should be in accordance with differentiated NDCs of developed and developing country Parties;
- However, Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11.

With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms.

C. Linkages

- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6 in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties;
- The work should be informed by the discussion on ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Joint consultations between APA Agenda Item 3 and the relevant SBSTA Agenda Item could be conducted if needed;
- APA3 Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, the use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected for the tracking of progress with NDCs;
- Guidance should cover avoidance of double counting in relation to use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs. Further topics may include guidance relating to how Article 6 outcomes are applied toward NDCs;
- Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11. With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms;
- The guidance relating to Art. 6 deals with the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs towards the achievement of NDCs, including the avoidance of double counting in relation to the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs.
- In addition to paragraph 31 accounting guidance, Parties that intend to use mechanisms under Article 6 should be required to report on various aspects associated with, inter alia:
    - Their national governance system, including their national transaction log;
    - How they will avoid double counting;
    - How they will avoid environmental impacts of such mechanisms;
    - How these mechanisms will contribute to sustainable development and not have adverse consequences for sustainable development;
    - How the mechanisms are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the mechanisms;
    - How the use of any mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the international accounting framework established by SBSTA through its work on developing rules, modalities and procedures for Article 6 mechanisms;
    - Such Parties should be required to indicate the national transaction log system they intend to use and how they will avoid double counting, and ensure environmental integrity in their use of this mechanism. Such measures will need to be consistent with accounting measures prescribed for the mitigation registry and the transparency framework developed under Article 13.
- Specific accounting guidance is required for the relationship between accounting and GHG inventories, recognizing that detailed work on rules and guidance for cooperative approaches under Article 6.2 and use of the Article 6.4 mechanism, and for the transfer and use of ITMOs, will be undertaken in the related SBSTA work programme under Article 6;
- Accounting guidance in relation to Article 6.2 will have to address the promotion of sustainable development, and how environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, will be

ensured. It will also have to establish systems and tools to avoid the double counting that may arise in many ways, and be integrated with rules established in relation to other Article 6 provisions;

- Internationally-agreed guidance must be in place at the international level before mitigation outcomes are transferred between Parties for use toward NDCs, and the proper application of this guidance must be a condition precedent for the recognition of transferred outcomes;
- Accounting guidance only applies to relevant quantified elements of Parties' NDCs. It does not cover the full suite of information to be reported under Article 13.7(b) such as broader reporting on policies and measures;
- Further guidance must recognize the inherent difference in the nature and purpose of NDC accounting and Transparency accounting. While the former is ex-ante i.e. before the implementation of NDC, the latter is ex-post, i.e. after the implementation. The details of the information required of NDCs can therefore be less as compared to details of information pertaining to Transparency. Moreover, the purpose of NDC accounting is to give a sense of the planned actions by Parties, which can be then evaluated against actuals in the transparency framework;
- Guidance developed under this agenda sub-item is thus the link between the NDCs and the information provided under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. Guidance on accounting for Parties NDCs should allow Parties to demonstrate that their most recent emission levels are consistent with said targets, in accordance with the parameters and indicators they have set out in their own NDCs, as appropriate. As such, Parties would be expected to report through the Enhanced Transparency Framework on emissions levels, estimated through their national inventories, against the targets they have established in their respective NDCs;
- The accounting guidance is an essential element to be able to aggregate progress across Parties under the Paris Agreement.

D. Revision of the guidance

- Parties are required to apply the accounting guidance referred to in paragraph 31 to their second and subsequent NDCs, but they may also elect to apply this guidance to their first NDC;
- Review and, if necessary, revision of guidance at a future point following experience with implementation;
- Subsequent updates to the guidance could address any outstanding gaps and/or make further incremental improvements, based on insights from collective review processes such as the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue and 2023 global stocktake,
- The CMA shall define the year of the first review of the guidance, with a view to revising it on a regular basis;

E. Capacity of developing countries

- Flexibility should be provided to developing country Parties in application of the relevant guidance;
- Guidance on accounting should accommodate different national capacities and national circumstances of Parties, and recognize different starting points;
- Along with difference in national capacities, national circumstances, and starting points, further guidance should also recognize the difference in historical responsibilities of Parties;
- Least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development reflecting their special circumstances (Article 4.6);
- Providing the different methodologies corresponding to components of a variety of NDCs would be one way of accommodating each Party's capacities and circumstances;

- The guidance should also take into consideration that Parties will improve environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency of their accounting over time.

F. How to draw from existing approaches established under the Convention and the Kyoto Protocol (Decision 1/CP.21, para. 31)

- There are tremendous arrangements of accounting under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, which lays a basis for the work on accounting for mitigation targets;
- The guidance for accounting for mitigation targets in the NDCs by developed country Parties could be on the basis of the experience from the application of the accounting rules for quantified emission limitation or reduction commitments under the Kyoto Protocol, bearing in mind the difference between single-year targets in the NDCs and multi-year targets under the Kyoto Protocol;
- Some technical work could be conducted such as inviting relevant technical experts from the Secretariat to make a presentation on the existing arrangements under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol. Developed country Parties are also invited to introduce their experience, practices and lessons learned on applying the arrangements for accounting under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol;
- Existing guidance: Guidance can build on valuable experience and lessons learnt from the development and implementation of previous accounting frameworks (Article 4.14). The structure of the Paris Agreement and the nature of Parties' contributions are different to previous frameworks and the additional guidance provided under this item are necessary to allow Parties to account for NDCs in accordance with Article 4.13 and decision 1/CP.21 paragraph 31;
- As a first step, it is necessary to identify which existing accounting approaches under the Convention and its related legal instruments should serve as a basis for the accounting guidance under the Paris Agreement. In some areas, it may be possible to draw from existing approaches with simple references to existing decisions which would transfer the existing approach to the Paris Agreement. In other areas, the existing guidance may need some clarification or modifications in order be applied under the Paris Agreement;
- Previous experiences showed that the use of an accounting balance will also be required to track progress with quantified NDCs. An accounting balance is a structured summary of all relevant quantified components that were determined as being part of the NDC, combining the information from GHG inventories, accounting of LULUCF activities, and information from voluntary cooperation under Article 6 in a transparent manner. It will be necessary to define the elements of an accounting balance, based on the provisions under the Paris Agreement and accounting elements of the NDCs;
- Use of GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b) for the accounting for their NDCs when NDCs are expressed in terms of GHG emissions;
- Guidance related to emissions and removals from LULUCF that refers to approaches under the Convention and its legal instruments on which Parties could draw from include, inter alia:
    - Guidance on accounting for Harvested Wood Products (2/CMP.7, 2006 IPCC Guidelines, IPCC KP supplement);
    - Definition of LULUCF categories and activities (Annex to Decision 16/CMP.1, Paragraph 1, 2/CMP.7, Annex to Decision 13/CMP.1 IPCC 2006);
    - Guidance related to REDD+ (Decision 1/CP.16, 4/CP.15; 13/CP.19; 14/CP19);
    - Guidance on how to account for natural disturbances (IPCC KP supplement, Decision 2/CMP.7);
    - Guidance on the use of reference levels in the LULUCF and REDD+ Decisions (2/CMP.6, 2/CMP.7, IPCC KP supplement, Decision 1/CP.16, 4/CP.15; 13/CP.19; 14/CP.19);

- Procedure for technical corrections of forest reference levels to ensure methodological consistency (Decision 1/CMP.6, 2/CMP.7, 1/CMP16; 13/CP.19);
- The guidance should flow from the existing provisions of Convention and its Kyoto Protocol, the latest IPCC guidelines and the best experiences drawn from national communications;
- The existing guidelines are well established and are already differentiated for developed and developing country Parties based on the principle of CBDR-RC;

- Guidance on how Parties may draw from existing approaches, and what to do where there is no appropriate existing approach;
- Approaches and institutional arrangements established under the Convention and Kyoto Protocol offer valuable lessons and approaches for the development of an accounting system under the Paris Agreement. Some of these include:
  - The importance of reliable national systems for the production of annual inventories;
  - The value of National registries, established according to common rules, with common definitions and functions, where the transfer of international units is contemplated;
  - Common reporting formats and metrics to enhance transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability of inventories;
  - Expert reviews of inventories, with authority to recommend adjustments;
  - An international transaction log for the tracking and oversight of units and outcomes generated and/or transferred;
  - Individual unit identifiers and vintages of emission reductions;
  - Systems and tools to avoid double counting where transfers are contemplated;
  - Separate accounting modalities for the land use sector;
  - Systems to reflect and process a share of proceeds from market-related units toward adaptation;
  - Supplementary information addressing the land sector and emission projections;
  - The notion of supplementarity – that the major part of emission reductions reported by Parties should come from domestic mitigation efforts;
  - Ways to manage the issue of hot air / surplus, in the context of emissions trading or cooperative approaches;
  - Quantified approaches to protect the environmental integrity of domestic targets (e.g., through systems to prevent over-selling);
  - Eligibility rules and initial requirements for participation in transfers of internationally recognized units;
  - Compliance reviews to ensure inventory reporting of sufficient quality and consistency with accounting rules, where transfers of internationally-recognized units are involved;
  - The goals of transparency and the protection of environmental integrity that led to the establishment of these systems are equally present and relevant under the Paris Agreement.

Principles for accounting

- Accounting guidance should support Parties in accounting for their NDCs, including integrating and incorporating accounting elements in national MRV systems;
- Guidance to facilitate understanding of quantitative progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs;
- Guidance to facilitate the assessment of the collective progress towards achievement of the global mitigation goals;
- Guidance to promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, and to ensure the avoidance of double counting;

- Key elements of the accounting will only be meaningful if they are included in the provision of ICTU as well;
- Reflecting equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances, stated in Article 2.2 of the Paris Agreement, particularly in line with differentiated NDCs of developed and developing country Parties;
- Consistent with the scope of NDCs and covering both actions and support component of NDCs in accordance with Article 3 of the Paris agreement;
- Guidance should maintain the nationally determined nature of NDCs;
- Parties should strive to increase coverage over time;
- Guidance in the form of a series of general technical arrangements for Parties' consideration when they are preparing, communicating and implementing their NDCs, without imposing detailed common accounting rules or transmitting Parties' NDCs into a unified form of absolute emission amount;
- Flexibility to be provided to developing country Parties in the scope and level of details related to application of the relevant guidance, with specific accounting approaches in developing country Parties' NDCs to be nationally-determined by the Parties concerned, in line with the general guidance referred to in Article 4.13 of the Paris Agreement and paragraph 31 and 32 of decision 1/CP.21;
- Guidance to promote environmental integrity, the contribution from forest and land use must represent real, permanent and verifiable emission reductions that would not occur irrespective of the Party's actions. Permanence is particularly important with respect to contribution from forest and other land use, as removals is a slow process, while carbon from the terrestrial stock can be quickly released, e.g. due to change of policies and natural disasters;
- A number of processes could give rise to the risk of double-counting, including during the estimation of national inventories and the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs). While specific guidance for these scenarios should be discussed under the appropriate agenda items, Parties should also develop general guidance on how to avoid double-counting under this sub-item. For example:
    - Any emission reduction, removal, avoided emission, or mitigation outcome that is used by a Party toward its NDC cannot also be used by another Party toward its own NDC;
    - Any emission reduction, removal, avoided emission, or mitigation outcome that is used by a Party toward account for its NDC cannot be re-used by that Party toward the same NDC or any future NDC;
    - Parties who voluntarily agree to share or transfer ITMOs under Article 6 are both responsible for demonstrating the environmental integrity of those ITMOs when accounting for them toward their NDC.
- The guidance should be facilitative and practical, in order to assist Parties in meeting their accounting obligations under the Agreement;
- Information used to be consistent with, and underpinned by, inventory;
- The differentiated framework of accounting guidance for developed country Parties needs to be rich in nature of information being accounted, types of information being accounted, and the level of details of the information being accounted. The information sought needs to be reasonable and commensurate to the capacities of the developed country Parties. Such a framework will ensure that developed country Parties are able to demonstrate the lead that they have been mandated to take under Articles 4.4 and 9.3. These levels of details will also inspire confidence in developing country Parties to undertake further ambitious NDCs;

- Developed countries to use comparable methodologies and approaches to explain their other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including domestic emissions, policies and utilization of international transferred mitigation outcomes, and to ensure methodological consistency between the communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation and developing countries to be allowed to utilize their own methodologies and approaches to explain other references, parameters and other aspects of content in their NDCs, as appropriate, while making their best endeavor to ensure methodological consistency between communication and implementation;
- The guidance shall preserve the national determination of NDCs by respecting the accounting approaches embedded in their NDCs, which correspond to their different capacities and national circumstances;
- The NDCs submitted by Parties use a variety of approaches in accounting for emissions (e.g. land-use sector) and in some cases, do not indicate any accounting methods. This presents significant challenges for understanding and aggregating the results of planned mitigation efforts;
- With respect to accounting for NDCs, paragraph 31 provides a sound basis for establishing a uniform approach to the development of common accounting rules;
- There must be clear provisions on how to avoid double-counting, for example to prevent potential double-claiming under the UNFCCC, ICAO, IMOs, in different or multiple time-periods, between different types of domestic programmes, or, for those NDCs that will use market-based units to meet their contributions, between host and acquiring countries;
- Reporting of GHG inventories alone will not be sufficient to enable an understanding of what countries' NDC will in aggregate deliver toward global goals, to track many Parties' progress toward achieving their NDCs, or to determine what NDCs have achieved. This is because the NDCs communicated take different forms, use different timeframes, some have not used IPCC sectors or IPCC methodologies, the scope of some include the land use sector, and some NDCs contemplate the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes;
- Types of NDCs that present particular accounting challenges include:
    - Single year targets where a Party intends to use internationally transferred mitigation outcomes toward its target, or to include the land sector toward its target;
    - Targets that are a reduction from BAU projections or emissions intensity targets, where the land sector is involved, or the use or transfer of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes is contemplated;
    - Carbon neutral pledges that rely on LULUCF removals or the acquisition of emission reductions from other countries;
    - LULUCF and use of carbon market units.
- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6, in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties. A robust accounting framework is also needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions. An accounting system is also needed to address the fact that some NDCs present target emissions levels for a single year (e.g., 2025 or 2030) while some use budgets or multi-year targets;
- In measuring progress towards achievement of NDCs, the accounting impact of emissions and removals from the land sector and any internationally transferred mitigation outcomes must be taken into account (where appropriate). One way of doing this is by providing an 'accounting balance'. Measuring the final inventory figures against the stated objective of the NDC in the achievement phase would facilitate clarity with respect to achievement of the NDC;

Timing of application

- In accordance with 1/CP.21 paragraph 32, accounting guidance will apply to second and subsequent NDCs;
- In accordance with paragraph 32 of decision 1/CP.21, Parties shall apply the guidance for accounting in their subsequent rounds of NDCs (from 2030 onwards). Parties may elect to apply the guidance for accounting in their NDCs up to 2030;
- The first iteration of the guidance, to be adopted in 2018, should be sufficient to give confidence to national policymakers that their NDCs communicated after 2020, and corresponding accounting activities, will comply with rules and principles of Article 4 of the Paris Agreement as well as the mitigation section of 1/CP.21. Consistent with paragraph 32 of decision 1/CP.21, Parties may also elect to apply this guidance to their pre-2020 NDCs on a voluntary basis;
- Each Party shall apply the following guidance for accounting of NDCs for the first NDC on the basis that:
  - a) they voluntarily elect to apply the guidance for the first NDC; or
  - b) they wish to avail themselves of Article 6, paragraph 2 or Article 6, paragraph 4 of the Paris Agreement in the achievement of the first or subsequent NDC.

G. Channel to report the accounting related to NDCs

- Parties could report the relevant information related to paragraph 31 (a)-(d) of decision 1/CP.21 in their NDCs documents and ensure the methodological consistency in their reports on the implementation under the transparency framework;
  - Since "Methodologies and assumptions related to accounting" are in the information list in paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21, Parties may report relevant information on accounting in their NDCs documents;
- Information needed to understand whether and/or to which extent a Party achieved its target, will vary according to target. The way to operationalize the principles in Art. 4.13 and paragraph 31 will therefore depend on the target:
  - For GHG targets, the national inventory reports (NIR) will provide a solid foundation for the accounting in line with these principles. Inventory information may need to be supplemented by other information, for example information on approaches for accounting for the land sector, the use of ITMOs or process indicators for tracking non-GHG and/or qualitative targets;
  - Developing accounting guidance for non-GHG targets seems more challenging. Parties have less experience with such targets, and they are less linked to the GHG inventories. Accounting for such targets should, as for all accounting, must be consistent with the principles in Art 4.13 and paragraph 31. Such accounting could include information on implementation of policies and measures that can indicate if a Party has reached its target, and as well information on any other relevant progress indicators. As far as possible, Parties should estimate the effects of implementing the NDCs on their GHG emissions and removals;
  - Regarding accounting for multiple targets we expect that Parties account for the range of target(s) put forward in their NDC, unless otherwise is stated in the first NDC/ICTU of the relevant target period.

Tracking progress in implementation/achievement of NDCs and provision of information

- Parties identify the quantified value including emissions or emissions intensity in the base year and/or the other reference point and the accounting approaches in accordance with section II of this guidance, and provide those information in accordance with the ICTU guidance.
- During the timeframe or the implementation period, Parties track the progress in implementation of NDCs in accordance with paragraph 4 below, and provide the information on the progress and how they track it as well as any update on the information provided as per paragraph 1 above in accordance with the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- After the end of the timeframe or the implementation period, Parties assess the achievement of NDCs in accordance with paragraph 4 below, and provide the information on the assessment and how they assess it in accordance with the reporting guideline under the transparency framework.

H. Capacity-building for developing country Parties

- In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 14 and Article 13, paragraph 15, support shall be provided to assist developing country Parties in the accounting of their NDCs, including integrating and incorporating accounting elements in national MRV systems;
- Continuous and adequate support shall be provided to developing country Parties to increase their relevant capacities on implementing the guidance for accounting;
- Incentivizing mechanisms should be established by the CMA to encourage and support developing country Parties to apply the guidance for accounting;
- Support is addressed further under other APA and SBSTA agenda items;
- Capacity concerns must be addressed through strong and sustained capacity building support and frameworks for developing countries – not in the guidance, which should be common and applicable to all.

I. Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a))

- National GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs. Therefore, Parties should use the more appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs;
- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Parties who are unable to use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting process should explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
- Developed countries to apply the IPCC 2006 guidelines and continue taking the lead in applying any updated good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC and ensure methodological consistency, including base years, baselines, reference levels, and assumptions, between the communication of NDCs and inventory and report on progress and developing countries to follow the IPCC methodology by choosing the most appropriate IPCC guidelines in light of their different capacities and circumstances;
- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b);
- Adopt common metrics to calculate CO2 equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress;
- Parties who communicate GHG targets as their NDCs will need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories. Similarly, Parties that refer to economic or

demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;

- Guidance on how to promote of environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Guidance on how to aggregate NDCs: including comparability aspect of various NDCs (with various: base year, intensity-based, methodologies and assumptions, etc.);
- Guidance on fair and ambition of NDC and contribution to achieve the objectives the Convention;
- Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
- The guidance should also adopt the metrics assessed by the IPCC to quantify emissions from different gases, the Global Warming Potential (GWP) and the Global Temperature Potential (GTP). In this context, Parties would be required to clearly indicate which metrics and values (i.e., from which Assessment Report) have been adopted to track progress of their NDCs, as well as to continue to report GHG inventories on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass;
- Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs:
    - For all types of mitigation targets, it could be important to provide common guidance for estimation of GHG emissions and removals (based on IPCC guidelines and aligned with decision on modalities, procedures and guidelines for estimation and reporting of national GHG inventories under the enhanced transparency framework);
    - The report of the national GHG emissions and removals should be complemented by indicators and other information that allows to understand progress on implementation of policies and actions that have the most significant impact on the NDC emission levels. Thus, accounting guidance could include methodological approaches to develop appropriate indicators to fulfil this task.
- Methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs:
    - Additional guidance for Parties with mitigation targets that are based on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development (or adaptation actions that could take the form of mitigation benefits) should be provided for the design of tracking indicators (i.e.: increase of renewable energies installed capacity (GW)) and the estimation of GHG impacts of policies or actions implemented. Despite the difficulty of fulfil this task for Parties with some NDCs not expressed in terms of GHG emissions, Parties should strive to quantify their mitigation efforts in order to have comparable information about progress of all Parties' NDCs.
- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- (Each Party shall prepare a national inventory and shall complete a national inventory for each year subsequent to the year nominated as the reference or base year for the NDC;
- Further guidance for information is a tool for Parties' consideration when preparing and communicating their NDCs. Therefore, the guidance should respect and preserve the nationally determined nature of Parties' contributions, without placing an undue burden on developing country Parties, particularly on SIDS;

- GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO2e;

J. **Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b))**
  - Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;
  - Methodological consistency helps ensure that reported results reflect a real change in outcome, and not simply a change in methodology. For this reason, if a Party wishes to make improvements to its accounting approach or methodologies, it would need to apply any necessary recalculations to its initial reference points and baselines, as well as to how it measures its results. The guidance should explain to Parties how to apply these recalculations in practice;
  - Developed countries to use comparable methodologies and approaches to explain their other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including domestic emissions, policies and utilization of international transferred mitigation outcomes, and to ensure methodological consistency between the communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation and developing countries to be allowed to utilize their own methodologies and approaches to explain other references, parameters and other aspects of content in their NDCs, as appropriate, while making their best endeavor to ensure methodological consistency between communication and implementation;
  - Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency);
  - Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period;
  - Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;
  - Guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31;
  - Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies;
  - Accounting guidance should establish procedures for how technical corrections to baselines/reference levels(s) to ensure consistency should be communicated and implemented;
  - Guidance on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels;
    - Procedural guidance on updating/changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency.
  - Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Construction
    - Avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources;
    - Where projections used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions;
    - Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publicly available data;
    - Following information to be provided:
      - General description of how the base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and projection(s) was constructed – including approaches, assumptions and relevant estimation methodologies;

- Sectors, categories and gases, and as relevant, activities and pools, that have been included, including explaining exclusions or omissions;
- Policies and measures that have been included and their implementation timeframes, reasons for exclusion of relevant policies and measures;
- Contributions from sub-national or sectoral baselines, reference levels and projections as relevant.

- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Update
  - Should periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies;
  - Report any updates at the earliest opportunity.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Comparison against outcomes
  - Parties to describe at the earliest opportunity, how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s);
  - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period.
- Parties that use reference points or baselines in their NDCs may construct them from historical averages, extrapolations, or modelled projections, as appropriate, including "off-the-shelf" and country-specific methodologies. These Parties would need to provide a description of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, and/or assumptions used to construct these reference points or baselines, including a description of the policies and plans that are integrated within them. The descriptions provided must be sufficient for a third party to reconstruct the reference point or baseline using publicly available data. It would typically include, for example:
  - For general emissions: Historical data and future assumptions relating to economic growth rates, population/demographics, energy prices (e.g., the prices of crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and electricity), emissions factors, and government policy decisions;
  - For land sector emissions and removals: Definitions; pools and gases included; approaches, methods and models used (including historical and projections); construction of the baseline, policies included, and impacts of natural disturbances, where appropriate.
- Methodological consistency between the communication of a NDC and its implementation is important for assessing whether and to what extent implementation action has led to achievement of the target(s) set out in the NDC;
- To ensure methodological consistency in accordance with paragraph 31 (b), methodological elements such as definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made during the time frame of a NDC, methodological consistency would, as a minimum, require a description of the changes and their consequences for the target(s);
- In order to ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions, Parties must in their accounting include information on:
  - Any additional/new information and/or changes/updates that could affect consistency, e.g. on target(s), scope/coverage, base-year, definitions, methodologies, parameters, conditions, assumptions and accounting approaches during the NDC time frame;
  - For the construction of baselines and reference levels, Parties should include information that allows for reconstruction, and include which and how historical and projected data have been taken into account.

- Guidance for the reference point/period and projections: This guidance could answer questions such as:
  - What criteria were employed to select reference point/period?
  - How to calculate/set a baseline (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?
  - How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?
- Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals;
- Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs;
- When Parties improve coverage, methodologies, parameters or other elements of estimation of emissions corresponding to their NDCs, the Parties need to explain the change and ensure the methodological consistency between the times of the communication and the implementation of NDCs by recalculating emissions in the base year and/or the other reference point;
- Projected baseline
  - Parties construct the projected emission level in the target year, identifying the scope of the policies and measures included if applicable;
  - Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs.
- Emissions intensity
  - Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.
- Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures
  - Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

K. **Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paras. C) and d)**

- Consistently to include all categories (gases, activities, pools) of anthropogenic emissions or removals;
- Developed countries to account for their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, with a view to ensuring all gases, sectors, sinks and activities included and developing countries to be allowed to choose the categories of emissions and removals, including sectors and gases covered in their NDCs, in a nationally determined manner;
- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines;
- As there are also NDCs that refer to categories of emissions that do not exist as categories/sectors/gases in the IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines, should define those categories and

explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation. Where a different organization of emissions is used (e.g. "deforestation" or "renewable energy") the categories used should be defined, and an explanation provided as to how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines;

- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs;
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC, preferably as an economy-wide GHG target (Art. 4.4). In doing so, Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- There are some situations where Party might exclude a category of emissions or removals from consideration in its national inventory, and by extension, from the GHG target in its NDC. In this case, the Party should clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered and explain the reasons for such exclusions;
- Any mitigation goal that cannot be captured in a Party's national inventory can nevertheless be communicated as a separate component of the Party's NDC, alongside the Party's GHG target. However, the Party would need to explain how it is striving to broaden the coverage of its NDC, with a view to moving over time toward an economy-wide GHG target (Article 4.4);
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs. The coverage of the NDC shall be transparently explained as part of the information provided related to clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC under Paragraph 27 of Decision 1/CP.21 as well as part of the information under Article 13 (7)(b).

L. Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
  - During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).
- Accuracy
  - Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.
- Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
  - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;
  - Also, to ensure methodological consistency, accounting guidance should include a section on how a Party should calculate its baseline and how and when the Party should recalculate/update its baseline or reference point/period;

- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it;
  - Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.
- Comparability
  - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.
- Environmental integrity and double counting
  - In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only. This work should take into account the discussions taking place under SBSTA related to Article 6 of the Agreement.

M. LULUCF, forests and REDD+

- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions;
- Parties should account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land sector consistent with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21, and while taking into account existing methods and guidance as agreed under the Convention. May cover natural disturbance and other land related topics not sufficiently covered by other guidance;
- There are Kyoto Protocol rules on accounting for developed countries. Under the Convention, arrangements for forest and REDD+ are available for developing country Parties. When developing the guidance for accounting under the Paris Agreement, Parties should avoid using the language without consensus, such as "AFOLU" or "land sector". The terms acceptable under the Convention and its related legal instruments are "LULUCF" for developed country Parties and "forest or REDD+" for developing country Parties;
- Developed countries to apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC, with the improvement of the existing rules on LULUCF to close any loopholes and developing countries may account for their actions on forest and REDD+ in accordance with the relevant arrangements under the Convention if their NDCs include such aspects, without implicitly or explicitly leading to any requirement to undertake mitigation actions in agriculture;
- Guidance should include a section on accounting for land sector that ensures that the estimation of sources and sinks in land sector, as included in the NDCs and considering mitigation goals, are consistent with National GHG Inventories and address some specific issues, inter alia:
  - Natural disturbances in unmanaged lands, considering that natural disturbances in managed lands should be included in National GHG Inventories;
  - Consistent application of the IPCC guidelines across countries for estimating CO2 emissions from harvested wood products;
  - Treatment of lagged emissions to avoid committed approaches, in line with the accuracy required for the National GHG Inventories.

- Developed: LULUCF related accounting – to apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC; for developing, forest related accounting for developing country Parties – may account for their actions on forest and REDD+ in accordance with the relevant arrangements under the Convention if their NDCs include such aspects, without implicitly or explicitly leading to any requirement to undertake mitigation actions in agriculture;
- Parties can account emissions and removals from land sector based on the following two approaches: 1) to incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other sectors or 2) to separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied;
- Parties explain which approaches to use and the assumptions and coverage (e.g. land use categories, activities and/or carbon pools) related to the approaches. Parties specify the approaches for each land categories/activities/elements, if necessary;
- Harvested wood products are accounted based on a common accounting approach in order to ensure avoiding global double counting;
- Parties are encouraged to include the land sector in their NDCs;
- Parties, when using existing guidance, provide information on the exact use of the guidance, including choices made within that guidance;
- Parties that choose to include the land sector in their NDCs shall continue to include it.
- Where possible, guidance for accounting for emissions and removals from the land sector should be able to be covered by accounting guidance in a general manner. However, there may be some accounting specificities unique to the land sector (for example, how to treat natural disturbances, legacy effects, or harvested wood products);
- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions.

N. Accounting for adaptation

- Accounting for adaptation component of NDCs could be informed, if needed, by the discussions under APA Agenda Item 4 and the Adaptation Committee, the outcomes of which may form part of guidance for accounting as appropriate.

O. Support component of NDC

- Developed countries to account for their NDCs on financial support in accordance with the modality to be developed referred to in paragraph 57 of decision 1/CP.21, in order to ensure the requirement of "new and additional" and avoid double counting on financial support;
- Developed countries to account for their NDCs on technology development and transfer and capacity-building, with a view to clarifying the definition and scope of technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, developing the appropriate methodologies to count and calculate the scale and possible effects of such support and avoiding the double counting, and developing countries to be encouraged to use clear, concise and transparent methodologies or approaches to explain the costs, barriers and support needed related to their NDCs.

P. Harmonization of accounting rules with those developed by ICAO and IMO

- At this point, there is no clarity on how ICAO and IMO will progress their respective obligations, with the exception of ICAO and their CORSIA mechanism. Any specific accounting rules adopted by both specialized UN agencies, should be user friendly, and be harmonized with the current IPCC rules developed for calculating emissions from international bunker fuels. This is to ensure that there is transparency, clarity and understanding of what is reported by IMO and ICAO and it can clearly accepted by National Climate Change authorities as authentic in nature.

Specific elements on accounting [20]

Accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 31

1. Accounting guidance for Parties' NDCs will be crucial to understand progress of individual and collective mitigation efforts. In order to meet this goal, Parties should be provided with guidance on methodological approaches for measuring and tracking progress towards achievement of mitigation goals during three specific moments of NDCs period:

    i. At the starting point: methodological approaches related to calculation of the baseline/reference point and mitigation goals setting, for a certain type of NDC.

    ii. During the implementation period: methodological approaches for measuring and tracking progress in the implementation of mitigation goals under A certain type of NDCs. Also, guidance should help Parties in the assessment of whether or not are on track to achieve those mitigation goals under their NDC.

    iii. At the end of the implementation period: elements and methodological approaches that could help a given Party understand whether its NDC was achieved.

2. In consequence, having clear methodological approaches to estimate data related to these specific moments should be crucial to report the progress on the implementation of Parties' NDCs under the enhanced transparency framework.

3. Therefore, for AILAC, accounting guidance should include the following sections:

    a) Objectives

    i To facilitate understanding of quantitative progress in the implementation and achievement of NDCs

    ii To facilitate the assessment of the collective progress towards achievement of the global mitigation goals.

    iii To promote environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency

    iv To ensure the avoidance of double counting

    b) Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

    i Transparency

4. During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).

    ii Accuracy

[20] Input by AILAC

5. Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.

iii Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)

6. Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC.

7. Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals.

8. Also, to ensure methodological consistency, accounting guidance should include a section on how a Party should calculate its baseline and how and when the Party should recalculate/update its baseline or reference point/period.

iv Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)

9. Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it.

10. Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.

v Comparability

11. In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.

vi Environmental integrity and avoidance of double counting

12. In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only. This work should take into account the discussions taking place under SBSTA related to Article 6 of the Agreement.

vii Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (according to paragraph 31 a) of the decision 1/CP.21)

13. Regardless of the type of NDC, over time, emissions reductions or efforts to divert an emissions pathway, should be reflected in a Party's total emissions. For this reason, AILAC considers that National

GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs[21]. Therefore, Parties should use the more appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.

c) Methodological approaches to account for NDCs

14. In order to ensure the principle of consistency described in the item b.iii it would be necessary that accounting guidance provides clarity on the following elements:

i Guidance for the reference point/period and projections

15. This guidance could answer questions such as:

- What criteria were employed to select *reference point/period*?
- How to calculate/set a *baseline* (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?
- How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?

16. Also, Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals.

ii Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs

17. For all types of mitigation targets, it could be important to provide common guidance for estimation of GHG emissions and removals (based on IPCC guidelines and aligned with decision on modalities, procedures and guidelines for estimation and reporting of national GHG inventories under the enhanced transparency framework).

18. The report of the national GHG emissions and removals should be complemented by indicators and other information that allows to understand progress on implementation of policies and actions that have the most significant impact on the NDC emission levels. Thus, accounting guidance could include methodological approaches to develop appropriate indicators to fulfil this task.

iii Additional methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs

19. Additional guidance for Parties with mitigation targets that are based on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development (or adaptation actions that could take the form of mitigation benefits) should be provided for the design of tracking indicators (i.e.: increase of renewable energies installed capacity (GW)) and the estimation of GHG impacts of policies or actions implemented. Despite the difficulty of fulfil this task for Parties with some NDCs not expressed in terms of GHG emissions, Parties should strive to quantify their mitigation efforts in order to have comparable information about progress of all Parties' NDCs.

iv Comparison against a baseline/reference point or expected emissions level

20. Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or

[21] That should be complemented with indicators that allows to understand the progress of NDCs.

indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal)

v Accounting of ITMOS transferred and used for the achievement of the NDC thanks to the implementation of the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

21. Accounting guidance for ITMOs generated and transferred under cooperative approaches and the mechanism established in Articles 6.2 and 6.4, respectively, should be designed under SBSTA item where guidance, rules, modalities and procedures of the Article 6 have been developed.

vi Accounting for land sector

22. Guidance should include a section on accounting for land sector that ensures that the estimation of sources and sinks in land sector, as included in the NDCs and considering mitigation goals, are consistent with National GHG Inventories and address some specific issues, inter alia:

    i. Natural disturbances in unmanaged lands, considering that natural disturbances in managed lands should be included in National GHG Inventories

    ii. Consistent application of the IPCC guidelines across countries for estimating CO2 emissions from harvested wood products.

    iii. Treatment of lagged emissions to avoid committed approaches, in line with the accuracy required for the National GHG Inventories

vii Accounting balance

23. Accounting guidance should provide support on how a Party could undertake a quantitative assessment on the achievement of its NDC (at the end of the implementation period).

Substantive elements on accounting [22]

A. Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a))

- National GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs. Therefore, Parties should use the most appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty.
- The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs;
- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG accounting under Article 13(7)(b);
- Parties who communicate GHG targets as their NDCs will need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories. Similarly, Parties that refer to economic or demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;

[22] Input by Canada

- Guidance on how to promote of environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Guidance on how to aggregate NDCs: including comparability aspect of various NDCs (with various: base year, intensity-based, methodologies and assumptions, etc.);
- Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
- Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs:
    - Estimation of GHG emissions and removals (based on IPCC guidelines and aligned with decision on modalities, procedures and guidelines for estimation and reporting of national GHG inventories under the enhanced transparency framework);
- Methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs:
    - Additional guidance for Parties with mitigation targets that are based on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development should be provided for the estimation of GHG impacts of policies or actions implemented.
    - Parties should strive to quantify their mitigation efforts in order to have comparable information about progress of all Parties' NDCs;
- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- Each Party shall prepare a national inventory and shall complete a national inventory for each year subsequent to the year nominated as the reference or base year for the NDC;
- Parties who are unable to use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting process should explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
- GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO2e;
- Adopt common metrics to calculate CO2 equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress;
- The guidance should also adopt the metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the UNFCCC: CO2 eq based on the 100-year Global Warming Potential (GWP), as well as to continue to report GHG inventories on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass;
- Emissions intensity
    - Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.
- Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures;
- Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

B. Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b))

- Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;
- Methodological consistency helps ensure that reported results reflect a real change in outcome, and not simply a change in methodology. For this reason, if a Party wishes to make improvements to its accounting approach or methodologies, it would need to apply any necessary recalculations to its

initial reference points and baselines, as well as to how it measures its results. The guidance should explain to Parties how to apply these recalculations in practice;

- Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency);
- Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period; Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;
- Guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures for how technical corrections to baselines/reference levels(s) to ensure consistency should be communicated and implemented;
- Guidance on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels;
    - Procedural guidance on updating/changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Construction
    - Avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources;
    - Where projections used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions;
    - Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publicly available data;
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Update
    - Should periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies;
    - Report any updates at the earliest opportunity.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Comparison against outcomes
    - Parties to describe how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s);
    - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period.
- Parties that use reference points or baselines in their NDCs may construct them from historical averages, extrapolations, or modelled projections, as appropriate, including "off-the-shelf" and country-specific methodologies.
    1. Provide a description of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, and/or assumptions used to construct these reference points or baselines, including a description of the policies and plans that are integrated within them.
    2. The descriptions provided must be sufficient for a third party to reconstruct the reference point or baseline using publicly available data. For example:
        - For general emissions: Historical data and future assumptions relating to economic growth rates, population/demographics, energy prices (e.g., the prices of crude oil, refined petroleum products, natural gas, and electricity), emissions factors, and government policy decisions.
        - For land sector emissions and removals: Definitions; pools and gases included; approaches, methods and models used (including historical and projections);

construction of the baseline, policies included, and impacts of natural disturbances, where appropriate.

- Methodological consistency between the communication of a NDC and its implementation is important for assessing whether and to what extent implementation action has led to achievement of the target(s) set out in the NDC;
- To ensure methodological consistency in accordance with paragraph 31 (b), methodological elements such as definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made during the time frame of a NDC, methodological consistency would, as a minimum, require a description of the changes and their consequences for the target(s);
- In order to ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions, Parties must in their accounting include information on:
    - Any additional/new information and/or changes/updates that could affect consistency, e.g. on target(s), scope/coverage, base-year, definitions, methodologies, parameters, conditions, assumptions and accounting approaches during the NDC time frame;
    - For the construction of baselines and reference levels, Parties should include information that allows for reconstruction, and include which and how historical and projected data have been taken into account.
- Guidance for the reference point/period and projections: This guidance could answer questions such as:
    - What criteria were employed to select reference point/period?
    - How to calculate/set a baseline (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?
    - How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?
- Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals;
- Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs;
- Projected baseline
    - Parties construct the projected emission level in the target year, identifying the policies and measures included;
    - Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs.

C. Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paras. C) and d)

- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines;

- Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines, should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation and how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines;
- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs;
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC, preferably as an economy-wide GHG target (Art. 4.4). In doing so, Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- Clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered in the NDC and explain the reasons for such exclusions;
- Any mitigation goal that cannot be captured in a Party's national inventory can nevertheless be communicated as a separate component of the Party's NDC, alongside the Party's GHG target. However, the Party would need to explain how it is striving to broaden the coverage of its NDC, with a view to moving over time toward an economy-wide GHG target (Article 4.4);
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs.

D. Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
  - During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).
- Accuracy
  - Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.
- Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
  - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;
- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it;
  - Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.
- Comparability
  - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (GWP-200) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA

should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.

- Environmental integrity
  - NDCs must deliver real, permanent, additional and verified mitigation outcomes, avoid double counting of effort, and achieve a net decrease and/or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions
  - Parties who voluntarily agree to share or transfer ITMOs under Article 6 are both responsible for demonstrating the environmental integrity of those ITMOs when accounting for them toward their NDC.

- Avoidance of double counting
  - Any emission reduction, removal, avoided emission, or mitigation outcome that is used by a Party toward its NDC cannot also be used by another Party toward its own NDC;
  - Any emission reduction, removal, avoided emission, or mitigation outcome that is used by a Party toward account for its NDC cannot be re-used by that Party toward the same NDC or any future NDC;

E. Article 6 related accounting

- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6 in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties;
- The work should be informed by the discussion on ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Joint consultations between APA Agenda Item 3 and the relevant SBSTA Agenda Item could be conducted if needed;
- Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, the use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected for the tracking of progress with NDCs;
- Guidance should cover avoidance of double counting in relation to use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs. Further topics may include guidance relating to how Article 6 outcomes are applied toward NDCs;
- The Article 6 guidance should define corresponding adjustments that take into account the diversity, such as type and target year/period of NDCs;
- Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11
- The guidance relating to Art. 6 deals with the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs towards the achievement of NDCs, including the avoidance of double counting in relation to the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs.
- In addition to paragraph 31 accounting guidance, Parties that intend to use mechanisms under Article 6 should be required to report on various aspects associated with, inter alia:
  - Their governance systems and transaction logs;
  - How they will avoid double counting;
  - How the mechanisms are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the mechanisms;
  - How the use of any mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the international accounting framework established by SBSTA through its work on developing rules, modalities and procedures for Article 6 mechanisms;
  - How they will avoid double counting, and ensure environmental integrity.

- Accounting guidance in relation to Article 6.2 will have to address how environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, will be ensured. It will also have to establish systems and tools to avoid the double counting that may arise in many ways, and be integrated with rules established in relation to other Article 6 provisions;
- The proper application of internationally-agreed guidance must be a condition precedent for the recognition of transferred outcomes.

F. Land sector accounting

- Parties should account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land sector consistent with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21, and while taking into account existing methods and guidance as agreed under the Convention.
- Parties may account emissions and removals from land sector based different approaches, including:
    3. incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other sectors
    4. separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied;

G. Process guidance

- Reports on progress will contain three streams:
    i. The Objective stream estimates, calculates and updates the indicators that the Party chooses to define as the achievement of its NDC
    ii. The Results stream shows changes in net emissions and removals over time, including net transfers of ITMOs
    iii. The Achievement stream compares the Results against the Objective to track progress and determine achievement of NDC
- Reports on progress should be published in three stages:
    i. The commencement report sets out the Party's accounting approach and compares its first-year Result to its estimated Objective, in order to establish a "starting point"
    ii. Update reports compare the most recent Result available to a revised estimate of the Objective, in order to track progress
    iii. The final report compares the final Results to the final Objective, in order to demonstrate achievement of the NDC

H. Review of accounting guidance

Subsequent updates to the guidance could address any outstanding gaps and/or make further incremental improvements, based on insights from collective review processes such as the 2018 Facilitative Dialogue and 2023 Global Stocktake

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Specific elements on accounting[33]

We acknowledge the disclaimer in the preliminary material from the co-factilitators related to scope and differentiation. On this regard, the EU is of the view that this agenda item focuses on mitigation as per its mandate. On differentiation, we see the diversity of the NDCs as a key strength of the Paris Agreement. Through the concept of national determination, as well as through dynamic provisions

[33] Input by EU

such as in Article 4(3) and 4(4), the Agreement safeguards this diversity and operationalises the principle of CBDR-RC & NC. In determining their individual NDCs, Parties take into account their national circumstances, capabilities, and different starting points.

Consequently, the guidance needs to be sufficiently detailed in order to guide Parties in the formulation of their NDC. Given the diversity of the NDCs, parts of the guidance will only be applicable to certain NDCs, depending on what Parties included in their NDC. We call this idea applicability, although many other Parties refer to a similar approach using different wording (e.g. in the submissions we find "if applicable", "where relevant", references to types of targets...). However, we see applicability as a broader concept than one that refers to types of targets. Indeed, applicability not only refers to the types of contributions, but also to other elements that may give need for information, such as the sectors included, the intention to use cooperatives approaches from art 6, whether a Party has published a long term strategy under art 4.19, etc.

For this reason, some provisions of the accounting guidance will be applicable to all NDCs, whereas others will be relevant only in certain circumstances based on the components determined as part of the NDCs. The concept of applicability enables the elaboration of common guidance for Parties' differentiated contributions; therefore additional differentiation of the guidance itself is not required.

A. Objectives and principles (Article 4(13))

- Accounting guidance aims to promote environmental integrity, ensure transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency and ensure the avoidance of double counting in the process of tracking progress with implementing and achieving NDCs at individual and collective level.

B. Application of accounting guidance (paragraph 32 of decision 1/CP.21)

- Mandatory application to the second and subsequent NDCs, Parties may elect to apply accounting guidance to their first NDCs.

C. Methodologies and common metrics to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals (paragraph 31(a) of decision 1/CP.21)

- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b)
- Adopt common metrics to calculate CO2equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress.

D. Drawing from accounting approaches established under the Convention and its related legal instruments (paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21)

- Description of how Parties' accounting approaches build on existing approaches under the Convention and its related legal instruments.
- Use of GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b) for the accounting for their NDCs when NDCs are expressed in terms of GHG emissions
- Guidance on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/ baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels
    - Procedural guidance on updating/ changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency
- Use of an accounting balance
- Use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 and any additions/subtractions for the accounting balance
- Guidance related to emissions and removals from LULUCF that refers to approaches under the Convention and its legal instruments on which Parties could draw from and, if necessary, further explains how Parties could draw from this guidance under the Paris Agreement. Relevant decisions include inter alia:

- Guidance on accounting for Harvested Wood Products (2/CMP.7, 2006 IPCC Guidelines, IPCC KP supplement)
- Definition of LULUCF categories and activities (Annex to decision 16/CMP.1, para 1, 2/CMP.7, Annex to decision 13/CMP.1 IPCC 2006)
- Guidance related to REDD+ (Decision 1/CP.16, 4/CP.15; 13/CP.19; 14/CP19)
- Guidance on how to account for natural disturbances (IPCC KP supplement, decision 2/CMP.7)
- Guidance on the use of reference levels in the LULUCF and REDD+ Decisions (2/CMP.6, 2/CMP.7, IPCC KP supplement, Decision 1/CP.16, 4/CP.15; 13/CP.19; 14/CP.19)
- Procedure for technical corrections of forest reference levels to ensure methodological consistency (Decision 1/CMP.6, 2/CMP.7, 1/CMP16; 13/CP.19)

E. Ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (paragraph 31(b) of decision 1/CP.21)

- Elaborate accounting guidance that helps Parties to understand what they are expected to do to ensure methodological consistency as addressed in paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21. Such guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31.
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies.
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures for how changes to baselines/ reference levels(s) should be communicated and implemented.

F. Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their NDCs and provide an explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded (para 31 (c) and (d) of decision 1/CP.21)

- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines.
- As there are also NDCs that refer to categories of emissions that do not exist as categories/sectors/ gases in the IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines, should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation. Where a different organisation of emissions is used (e.g. "deforestation" or "renewable energy") the categories used should be defined, and an explanation provided as to how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines.
- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs.

G. Continuity of coverage across implementation periods (paragraph 31 (d) of decision 1/CP.21)

- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs. The coverage of the NDC shall be transparently explained as part of the information provided related to clarity, transparency and understanding of the NDC under paragraph 27 of decision 1/CP.21 as well as part of the information under Article 13 (7)(b).

H. Accounting guidance related to Article 6

Placeholder:

- The accounting guidance related to voluntary cooperation under Article 6 is discussed under its respective SBSTA agenda items. Under APA 3 the Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, some information related to

voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected in the accounting balance, as one element for the tracking of progress towards achieving NDC.

Specific elements on accounting

When accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 13, of the Agreement:

(a) Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and adopted by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

(b) Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions;

(c) Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it;

(d) Parties shall provide an explanation of why any categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are excluded;

When accounting for nationally determined contributions, as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 13:

Parties account for all categories of categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals included in their nationally determined contributions submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement:

1. Parties strive to account for all pools and gasses relevant to the categories included in their nationally determined contributions submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;

(Baselines)

2. Parties, to the extent that they use a projected baseline, neither over nor underestimate the results that would have been expected in the absence of additional measures;
3. Projected baselines to be subject to a technical expert review upon communication, to assess consistency with paragraph 7;
4. Parties maintain baselines or basepoints unchanged after communication, with the exception of technical corrections;

(Methodological Consistency)

1. Parties ensure methodological consistency between the design of the nationally determined contributions submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, consistent with UFI, including inter alia:
    a. The methodological approach for accounting communicated consistent with decision XXX (UFI), and the approach used to account for the implementation and achievement of the nationally determined contributions submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement;
    b. The methodological approach used for baseline or basepoint construction, and the methodological approach used for accounting;

(Methodologies and common metrics)

1. Parties with GHG targets expressed in terms of GHG emissions reductions:
    a. Ensure methodological consistency between the GHG estimations used as a basis for accounting, and those reported through the national inventory report;
2. Parties use the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines as agreed by the CMA when accounting for anthropogenic emissions and removals;
3. Parties use 100-year GWP as the metric to aggregate GHG emissions and removals into CO2 equivalents;
4. Parties accounting for Harvested Wood Products use a production approach, consistent with IPCC guidance;

(Other target types)

5. For nationally determined contributions submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement with sectoral components:
    a. Each sector to be accounted for consistent with the sectoral definitions as communicated consistent with UFI;
6. For nationally determined contributions submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement with a target expressed in terms other than greenhouse gas emissions below a baseline or basepoint:
    a. to be accounted for consistent with the definitions as communicated consistent with UFI;
7. For nationally determined contributions submitted in accordance with Article 4 of the Paris Agreement that include mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans, targets related to the implementation of specific policies and measures, or other targets not quantified in terms of greenhouse gasses:
    a. Parties provide an estimation of the greenhouse gas impacts associated with the implementation and achievement, if applicable, of the target.
8. For nationally determined contributions achieved in part through the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, or in a country which has transferred internationally transferred mitigation outcomes for use by another stakeholder or another Party, accounting including the avoidance of double counting to be completed in accordance with guidance from Article 6.

Specific elements on accounting

A. Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31 (a))

Insert: "Accounting for GHG emissions and removals by sinks shall be done in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and any subsequent guidance adopted by the CMA, recognizing the need to support LDCs and SIDS to progressively improve their application of methodologies and common metrics."

Insert: "Support for developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, is critical to ensure the continuity of data and improving the quality of accounting over time."

Article 6 related accounting

Insert: "Guidance should cover reporting on how parties will avoid environmental impacts, contribute to sustainable development and avoid adverse consequences to sustainable development, and demonstrate additionality of Article 6 mechanisms."

Elements of guidance for accounting [24]

(Article 4.13 requirements)

A. Anthropogenic

- exclusion of non-anthropogenic effects where possible, e.g :
  - Use of Managed Land Proxy
  - Use of methods to address/ exclude emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed land

B. Environmental integrity

- Demonstration mitigation represents real, measurable, and verifiable changes relative to baselines

C. Transparency, Accuracy, Consistency, Completeness, Comparability (4.13)

- Use of accurate and verifiable data; provision of information (e.g. data and methodology) to allow Technical Expert Review teams to reconstruct baselines/ projections
- Avoiding under- and over-estimation (if you can be, be accurate; if you can't, be conservative)
- Expression of GHG mitigation as tC02-eq

D. Avoidance of double counting (4.13)

- Avoiding counting Mitigation outcomes more than once within or among Parties

(1/CP.21, paragraph 31 requirements)

E. Accounting methodologies

- Use of latest IPCC guidance for GHG estimation
- Drawing from existing methodologies for accounting:
  - Use of latest IPCC guidance, where available
  - Taking existing guidance into account if no CMA guidance exists
  - Explaining how existing guidance has been drawn from
  - Alignment over time
- Projection of baseline/reference level guidance for all Parties and all sectors
- Application of KP-LULUCF IPCC guidance to inventory land-based categories
- Accommodation of REDD+ mitigation
- Use of IPCC metrics as adopted by CMA

F. Methodological consistency

- Consistency in accounting approaches, assumptions, and definitions
- Time series consistency
- Consistency with GHG inventory
- Process for updating/ recalculating of data and initial benchmark/ parameters
- Inclusion of both emissions and removals consistently

G. Coverage

[24] Input by New Zealand

- Application of guidance to sectors, gases, categories and pools
- Inclusion of all source categories of emissions or removals
- Adherence to "Once in, always in"
- unbiased coverage

H. Explanation of omitted categories

- Timeline or improvement plan for inclusion of omitted categories in future
- Explanation of how certain matters were considered when omitting categories

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Specific elements on accounting [25]

First proposal (GDP based)

C.) Parties with GDP higher than 100 billion (in US$) and those in a position to do so

A. Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a))

- National GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs. Therefore, Parties should use the more appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty.
- The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs;
- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b);
- Parties who communicate GHG targets as their NDCs will need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories. Similarly, Parties that refer to economic or demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;
- Guidance on how to promote of environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Guidance on how to aggregate NDCs: including comparability aspect of various NDCs (with various: base year, intensity-based, methodologies and assumptions, etc.);
- Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
- Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs:
    - For all types of mitigation targets, it could be important to provide common guidance for estimation of GHG emissions and removals (based on IPCC guidelines and aligned with decision on modalities, procedures and guidelines for estimation and reporting of national GHG inventories under the enhanced transparency framework);
    - The report of the national GHG emissions and removals should be complemented by indicators and other information that allows to understand progress on implementation of policies and actions that have the most significant impact on the NDC emission levels. Thus, accounting

[25] Input by Switzerland

guidance could include methodological approaches to develop appropriate indicators to fulfil this task.

- Methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs:
    - Additional guidance for Parties with mitigation targets that are based on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development (or adaptation actions that could take the form of mitigation benefits) should be provided for the design of tracking indicators (i.e.: increase of renewable energies installed capacity (GW)) and the estimation of GHG impacts of policies or actions implemented. Despite the difficulty of fulfil this task for Parties with some NDCs not expressed in terms of GHG emissions, Parties should strive to quantify their mitigation efforts in order to have comparable information about progress of all Parties' NDCs;
- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- Each Party shall prepare a national inventory and shall complete a national inventory for each year subsequent to the year nominated as the reference or base year for the NDC;
- Parties who are unable to use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting process should explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
- GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO2e;
- Adopt common metrics to calculate CO2 equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress;
- Emissions intensity
    - Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.
- Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures;
- Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

B. Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b))

- Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;
- Methodological consistency helps ensure that reported results reflect a real change in outcome, and not simply a change in methodology. For this reason, if a Party wishes to make improvements to its accounting approach or methodologies, it would need to apply any necessary recalculations to its initial reference points and baselines, as well as to how it measures its results. The guidance should explain to Parties how to apply these recalculations in practice;
- Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency);
- Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period; Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;
- Guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures for how technical corrections to baselines/reference levels(s) to ensure consistency should be communicated and implemented;
- Guidance on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels;
    - Procedural guidance on updating/changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Construction

  - Avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources;
  - Where projections used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions;
  - Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publicly available data;
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Update
  - Should periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies;
  - Report any updates at the earliest opportunity.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Comparison against outcomes
  - Parties to describe how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s);
  - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period.
- Parties that use reference points or baselines in their NDCs may construct them from historical averages, extrapolations, or modelled projections, as appropriate, including "off-the-shelf" and country-specific methodologies. These Parties would need to provide a description of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, and/or assumptions used to construct these reference points or baselines, including a description of the policies and plans that are integrated within them. The descriptions provided must be sufficient for a third party to reconstruct the reference point or baseline using publicly available data. Methodological consistency between the communication of a NDC and its implementation is important for assessing whether and to what extent implementation action has led to achievement of the target(s) set out in the NDC;
- To ensure methodological consistency in accordance with paragraph 31 (b), methodological elements such as definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made during the time frame of a NDC, methodological consistency would, as a minimum, require a description of the changes and their consequences for the target(s);
- In order to ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions, Parties must in their accounting include information on:
  - Any additional/new information and/or changes/updates that could affect consistency, e.g. on target(s), scope/coverage, base-year, definitions, methodologies, parameters, conditions, assumptions and accounting approaches during the NDC time frame;
  - For the construction of baselines and reference levels, Parties should include information that allows for reconstruction, and include which and how historical and projected data have been taken into account.
- Guidance for the reference point/period and projections: This guidance could answer questions such as:
  - What criteria were employed to select reference point/period?
  - How to calculate/set a baseline (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?
  - How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?
- Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals;
- Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs;
- Projected baseline
  - Parties construct the projected emission level in the target year, identifying the scope of the policies and measures included if applicable;
  - Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level

and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs.

C. Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paras. C) and d)

- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines;
- As there are also NDCs that refer to categories of emissions that do not exist as categories/sectors/gases in the IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines, should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation. Where a different organization of emissions is used (e.g. "deforestation" or "renewable energy") the categories used should be defined, and an explanation provided as to how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines;
- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs;
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC, preferably as an economy-wide GHG target (Art. 4.4). In doing so, Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- There are some situations where Party might exclude a category of emissions or removals from consideration in its national inventory, and by extension, from the GHG target in its NDC. In this case, the Party should clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered and explain the reasons for such exclusions;
- Any mitigation goal that cannot be captured in a Party's national inventory can nevertheless be communicated as a separate component of the Party's NDC, alongside the Party's GHG target. However, the Party would need to explain how it is striving to broaden the coverage of its NDC, with a view to moving over time toward an economy-wide GHG target (Article 4.4);
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs.

D. Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
    - During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).
- Accuracy
    - Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.
- Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
    - Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
    - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;
- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
    - Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it;

- Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.

- Comparability
  - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.
- Environmental integrity and double counting
  - In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only. This work should take into account the discussions taking place under SBSTA related to Article 6 of the Agreement.

E. Article 6 related accounting

- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6 in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties;
- The work should be informed by the discussion on ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Joint consultations between APA Agenda Item 3 and the relevant SBSTA Agenda Item could be conducted if needed;
- Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, the use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected for the tracking of progress with NDCs;
- Guidance should cover avoidance of double counting in relation to use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs. Further topics may include guidance relating to how Article 6 outcomes are applied toward NDCs;
- The Article 6 guidance should define corresponding adjustments that take into account the diversity, such as type and target year/period of NDCs;
- Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11.
- With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms;
- The guidance relating to Art. 6 deals with the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs towards the achievement of NDCs, including the avoidance of double counting in relation to the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs.
- In addition to paragraph 31 accounting guidance, Parties that intend to use mechanisms under Article 6 should be required to report on various aspects associated with, inter alia:
  - Their national governance system, including their national transaction log;
  - How they will avoid double counting;
  - How they will avoid environmental impacts of such mechanisms;
  - How these mechanisms will contribute to sustainable development and not have adverse consequences for sustainable development;
  - How the mechanisms are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the mechanisms;
  - How the use of any mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the international accounting framework established by SBSTA through its work on developing rules, modalities and procedures for Article 6 mechanisms;
  - Such Parties should be required to indicate the national transaction log system they intend to use and how they will avoid double counting, and ensure environmental integrity.
- Accounting guidance in relation to Article 6.2 will have to address the promotion of sustainable development, and how environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, will be ensured. It will also have to establish systems and tools to avoid the double counting that may arise in many ways, and be integrated with rules established in relation to other Article 6 provisions;

- Internationally-agreed guidance must be in place at the international level before mitigation outcomes are transferred between Parties for use toward NDCs, and the proper application of this guidance must be a condition precedent for the recognition of transferred outcomes.

F. LULUCF, forests and REDD+

- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions;
- Parties should account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land sector consistent with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21, and while taking into account existing methods and guidance as agreed under the Convention. May cover natural disturbance and other land related topics not sufficiently covered by other guidance;
- Guidance should include a section on accounting for land sector that ensures that the estimation of sources and sinks in land sector, as included in the NDCs and considering mitigation goals, are consistent with National GHG Inventories and address some specific issues, inter alia:
    - Natural disturbances in unmanaged lands, considering that natural disturbances in managed lands should be included in National GHG Inventories;
    - Consistent application of the IPCC guidelines across countries for estimating CO2 emissions from harvested wood products;
    - Treatment of lagged emissions to avoid committed approaches, in line with the accuracy required for the National GHG Inventories.
- Parties can account emissions and removals from land sector based on the following two approaches: 1) to incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other sectors or 2) to separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied;
- Harvested wood products are accounted based on a common accounting approach in order to ensure avoiding global double counting;
- Parties are encouraged to include the land sector in their NDCs;
- Parties that choose to include the land sector in their NDCs shall continue to include it.
- Where possible, guidance for accounting for emissions and removals from the land sector should be able to be covered by accounting guidance in a general manner. However, there may be some accounting specificities unique to the land sector (for example, how to treat natural disturbances, legacy effects, or harvested wood products).

D.) Parties with GDP lower than 100 billion (in US$)

A. Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a))

- National GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs. Therefore, Parties should use the more appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty.
- The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs;
- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b);
- Parties who communicate GHG targets as their NDCs will need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories. Similarly, Parties that refer to economic or demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;
- Guidance on how to promote of environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Guidance on how to aggregate NDCs: including comparability aspect of various NDCs (with various: base year, intensity-based, methodologies and assumptions, etc.);

- Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
- Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs
- Methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs
- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- Each Party shall prepare a national inventory and shall complete a national inventory for each year subsequent to the year nominated as the reference or base year for the NDC;
- Parties who are unable to use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting process should explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
- GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO2e;
- Adopt common metrics to calculate CO2 equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress;
- Emissions intensity
    - Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.
- Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures;
- Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

B. Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b))

- Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;
  Methodological consistency helps ensure that reported results reflect a real change in outcome, and not simply a change in methodology. For this reason, if a Party wishes to make improvements to its accounting approach or methodologies, it would need to apply any necessary recalculations to its initial reference points and baselines, as well as to how it measures its results. The guidance should explain to Parties how to apply these recalculations in practice;
- Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency);
- Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period; Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;
- Guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31;
  Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures for how technical corrections to baselines/reference levels(s) to ensure consistency should be communicated and implemented;
- Guidance on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels;
    - Procedural guidance on updating/changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Construction
    - Avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources;

- Where projections used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions;
- Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publicly available data;

- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Update
  - Should periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies;
  - Report any updates at the earliest opportunity.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Comparison against outcomes
  - Parties to describe how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s);
  - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period.
- Parties that use reference points or baselines in their NDCs may construct them from historical averages, extrapolations, or modelled projections, as appropriate, including "off-the-shelf" and country-specific methodologies. These Parties would need to provide a description of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, and/or assumptions used to construct these reference points or baselines, including a description of the policies and plans that are integrated within them. The descriptions provided must be sufficient for a third party to reconstruct the reference point or baseline using publicly available data. Methodological consistency between the communication of a NDC and its implementation is important for assessing whether and to what extent implementation action has led to achievement of the target(s) set out in the NDC;
- To ensure methodological consistency in accordance with paragraph 31 (b), methodological elements such as definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made during the time frame of a NDC, methodological consistency would, as a minimum, require a description of the changes and their consequences for the target(s);
- In order to ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions, Parties must in their accounting include information on:
  - Any additional/new information and/or changes/updates that could affect consistency, e.g. on target(s), scope/coverage, base-year, definitions, methodologies, parameters, conditions, assumptions and accounting approaches during the NDC time frame;
  - For the construction of baselines and reference levels, Parties should include information that allows for reconstruction, and include which and how historical and projected data have been taken into account.
- Guidance for the reference point/period and projections: This guidance could answer questions such as:
  - What criteria were employed to select reference point/period?
  - How to calculate/set a baseline (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?
  - How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?
- Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals;
- Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs;
- Projected baseline
  - Parties construct the projected emission level in the target year, identifying the scope of the policies and measures included if applicable;
  - Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level

and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs.

C. Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paras. C) and d)

- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines;
- As there are also NDCs that refer to categories of emissions that do not exist as categories/sectors/gases in the IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation. Where a different organization of emissions is used (e.g. "deforestation" or "renewable energy"; the categories used should be defined, and an explanation provided as to how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines;
- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs;
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC, preferably as an economy-wide GHG target (Art. 4.4). In doing so, Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- There are some situations where Party might exclude a category of emissions or removals from consideration in its national inventory, and by extension, from the GHG target in its NDC. In this case, the Party should clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered and explain the reasons for such exclusions;
- Any mitigation goal that cannot be captured in a Party's national inventory can nevertheless be communicated as a separate component of the Party's NDC, alongside the Party's GHG target. However, the Party would need to explain how it is striving to broaden the coverage of its NDC, with a view to moving over time toward an economy-wide GHG target (Article 4.4);
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs.

D. Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
  - During the entire NDC implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).
- Accuracy
  - Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.
- Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
  - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;
- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it;

- Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.

- Comparability
  - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.
- Environmental integrity and double counting
  - In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only. This work should take into account the discussions taking place under SBSTA related to Article 6 of the Agreement.

E. **Article 6 related accounting**

- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6 in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties;
- The work should be informed by the discussion on ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Joint consultations between APA Agenda Item 3 and the relevant SBSTA Agenda Item could be conducted if needed;
- Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, the use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected for the tracking of progress with NDCs;
- Guidance should cover avoidance of double counting in relation to use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs. Further topics may include guidance relating to how Article 6 outcomes are applied toward NDCs;
- The Article 6 guidance should define corresponding adjustments that take into account the diversity, such as type and target year/period of NDCs;
- Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11.
- With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms;
- The guidance relating to Art. 6 deals with the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs towards the achievement of NDCs, including the avoidance of double counting in relation to the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs.
- In addition to paragraph 31 accounting guidance, Parties that intend to use mechanisms under Article 6 should be required to report on various aspects associated with, inter alia:
  - Their national governance system, including their national transaction log;
  - How they will avoid double counting;
  - How they will avoid environmental impacts of such mechanisms;
  - How these mechanisms will contribute to sustainable development and not have adverse consequences for sustainable development;
  - How the mechanisms are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the mechanisms;
  - How the use of any mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the international accounting framework established by SBSTA through its work on developing rules, modalities and procedures for Article 6 mechanisms;
  - Such Parties should be required to indicate the national transaction log system they intend to use an.' how they will avoid double counting, and ensure environmental integrity.
- Accounting guidance in relation to Article 6.2 will have to address the promotion of sustainable development, and how environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, will be ensured. It will also have to establish systems and tools to avoid the double counting that may arise in many ways, and be integrated with rules established in relation to other Article 6 provisions;

- Internationally-agreed guidance must be in place at the international level before mitigation outcomes are transferred between Parties for use toward NDCs, and the proper application of this guidance must be a condition precedent for the recognition of transferred outcomes.

F. LULUCF, forests and REDD+

- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions;
- Parties should account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land sector consistent with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21, and while taking into account existing methods and guidance as agreed under the Convention. May cover natural disturbance and other land related topics not sufficiently covered by other guidance;
- Guidance should include a section on accounting for land sector that ensures that the estimation of sources and sinks in land sector, as included in the NDCs and considering mitigation goals, are consistent with National GHG Inventories and address some specific issues, inter alia:
    - Natural disturbances in unmanaged lands, considering that natural disturbances in managed lands should be included in National GHG Inventories;
    - Consistent application of the IPCC guidelines across countries for estimating CO2 emissions from harvested wood products;
    - Treatment of lagged emissions to avoid committed approaches, in line with the accuracy required for the National GHG Inventories.
- Parties can account emissions and removals from land sector based on the following two approaches: 1) to incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other sectors or 2) to separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied;
- Harvested wood products are accounted based on a common accounting approach in order to ensure avoiding global double counting;
- Parties are encouraged to include the land sector in their NDCs;
- Parties that choose to include the land sector in their NDCs shall continue to include it.
- Where possible, guidance for accounting for emissions and removals from the land sector should be able to be covered by accounting guidance in a general manner. However, there may be some accounting specificities unique to the land sector (for example, how to treat natural disturbances, legacy effects, or harvested wood products).

Second proposal (based on emissions)

C.) Parties with a share of global emissions higher than 1% and those in a position to do so

A. Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a))

- National GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs. Therefore, Parties should use the more appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty.
- The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs;
- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b);
- Parties who communicate GHG targets as their NDCs will need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories. Similarly, Parties that refer to economic or demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;
- Guidance on how to promote of environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Guidance on how to aggregate NDCs: including comparability aspect of various NDCs (with various: base year, intensity-based, methodologies and assumptions, etc.);

- Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
- Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs:
    - For all types of mitigation targets, it could be important to provide common guidance for estimation of GHG emissions and removals (based on IPCC guidelines and aligned with decision on modalities, procedures and guidelines for estimation and reporting of national GHG inventories under the enhanced transparency framework);
    - The report of the national GHG emissions and removals should be complemented by indicators and other information that allows to understand progress on implementation of policies and actions that have the most significant impact on the NDC emission levels. Thus, accounting guidance could include methodological approaches to develop appropriate indicators to fulfil this task.
- Methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs:
    - Additional guidance for Parties with mitigation targets that are based on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development (or adaptation actions that could take the form of mitigation benefits) should be provided for the design of tracking indicators (i.e.: increase of renewable energies installed capacity (GW)) and the estimation of GHG impacts of policies or actions implemented. Despite the difficulty of fulfil this task for Parties with some NDCs not expressed in terms of GHG emissions, Parties should strive to quantify their mitigation efforts in order to have comparable information about progress of all Parties' NDCs;
- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- Each Party shall prepare a national inventory and shall complete a national inventory for each year subsequent to the year nominated as the reference or base year for the NDC;
- Parties who are unable to use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting process should explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
- GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO2e;
- Adopt common metrics to calculate CO2 equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress;
- Emissions intensity
    - Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.
- Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures;
- Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

B. Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b))

- Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;
- Methodological consistency helps ensure that reported results reflect a real change in outcome, and not simply a change in methodology. For this reason, if a Party wishes to make improvements to its accounting approach or methodologies, it would need to apply any necessary recalculations to its initial reference points and baselines, as well as to how it measures its results. The guidance should explain to Parties how to apply these recalculations in practice;
- Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency);

- Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period; Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;
- Guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures for how technical corrections to baselines/reference levels(s) to ensure consistency should be communicated and implemented;
- Guidance on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels;
    - Procedural guidance on updating/changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Construction
    - Avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources;
    - Where projections used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions;
    - Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publicly available data;
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Update
    - Should periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies;
    - Report any updates at the earliest opportunity.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Comparison against outcomes
    - Parties to describe how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s);
    - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period.
- Parties that use reference points or baselines in their NDCs may construct them from historical averages, extrapolations, or modelled projections, as appropriate, including "off-the-shelf" and country-specific methodologies. These Parties would need to provide a description of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, and/or assumptions used to construct these reference points or baselines, including a description of the policies and plans that are integrated within them. The descriptions provided must be sufficient for a third party to reconstruct the reference point or baseline using publicly available data. Methodological consistency between the communication of a NDC and its implementation is important for assessing whether and to what extent implementation action has led to achievement of the target(s) set out in the NDC;
- To ensure methodological consistency in accordance with paragraph 31 (b), methodological elements such as definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made during the time frame of a NDC, methodological consistency would, as a minimum, require a description of the changes and their consequences for the target(s);
- In order to ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions, Parties must in their accounting include information on:
    - Any additional/new information and/or changes/updates that could affect consistency, e.g. on target(s), scope/coverage, base-year, definitions, methodologies, parameters, conditions, assumptions and accounting approaches during the NDC time frame;
    - For the construction of baselines and reference levels, Parties should include information that allows for reconstruction, and include which and how historical and projected data have been taken into account.
- Guidance for the reference point/period and projections: This guidance could answer questions such as:
    - What criteria were employed to select reference point/period?
    - How to calculate/set a baseline (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?

- How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?

- Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals;
- Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs;
- Projected baseline
  - Parties construct the projected emission level in the target year, identifying the scope of the policies and measures included if applicable;
  - Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs.

C. Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paras. C) and d)

- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines;
- As there are also NDCs that refer to categories of emissions that do not exist as categories/sectors/gases in the IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines, should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation. Where a different organization of emissions is used (e.g. "deforestation" or "renewable energy") the categories used should be defined, and an explanation provided as to how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines;
- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs;
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC, preferably as an economy-wide GHG target (Art. 4.4). In doing so, Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- There are some situations where Party might exclude a category of emissions or removals from consideration in its national inventory, and by extension, from the GHG target in its NDC. In this case, the Party should clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered and explain the reasons for such exclusions;
- Any mitigation goal that cannot be captured in a Party's national inventory can nevertheless be communicated as a separate component of the Party's NDC, alongside the Party's GHG target. However, the Party would need to explain how it is striving to broaden the coverage of its NDC, with a view to moving over time toward an economy-wide GHG target (Article 4.4);
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs.

D. Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
  - During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).
- Accuracy
  - Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals

under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.

- Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
  - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;
- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it; \Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.
- Comparability
  - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.
- Environmental integrity and double counting
  - In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only. This work should take into account the discussions taking place under SBSTA related to Article 6 of the Agreement.

E. Article 6 related accounting

- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6 in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties;
- The work should be informed by the discussion on ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Joint consultations between APA Agenda Item 3 and the relevant SBSTA Agenda Item could be conducted if needed;
- Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, the use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected for the tracking of progress with NDCs;
- Guidance should cover avoidance of double counting in relation to use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs. Further topics may include guidance relating to how Article 6 outcomes are applied toward NDCs;
- The Article 6 guidance should define corresponding adjustments that take into account the diversity, such as type and target year/period of NDCs;
- Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11.
- With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms;
- The guidance relating to Art. 6 deals with the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs towards the achievement of NDCs, including the avoidance of double counting in relation to the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs.
- In addition to paragraph 31 accounting guidance, Parties that intend to use mechanisms under Article 6 should be required to report on various aspects associated with, inter alia:
  - Their national governance system, including their national transaction log;
  - How they will avoid double counting;
  - How they will avoid environmental impacts of such mechanisms;

- How these mechanisms will contribute to sustainable development and not have adverse consequences for sustainable development;
- How the mechanisms are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the mechanisms;
- How the use of any mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the international accounting framework established by SBSTA through its work on developing rules, modalities and procedures for Article 6 mechanisms;
- Such Parties should be required to indicate the national transaction log system they intend to use and how they will avoid double counting, and ensure environmental integrity.

- Accounting guidance in relation to Article 6.2 will have to address the promotion of sustainable development, and how environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, will be ensured. It will also have to establish systems and tools to avoid the double counting that may arise in many ways, and be integrated with rules established in relation to other Article 6 provisions;
- Internationally-agreed guidance must be in place at the international level before mitigation outcomes are transferred between Parties for use toward NDCs, and the proper application of this guidance must be a condition precedent for the recognition of transferred outcomes.

F. LULUCF, forests and REDD+

- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions;
- Parties should account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land sector consistent with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21, and while taking into account existing methods and guidance as agreed under the Convention. May cover natural disturbance and other land related topics not sufficiently covered by other guidance;
- Guidance should include a section on accounting for land sector that ensures that the estimation of sources and sinks in land sector, as included in the NDCs and considering mitigation goals, are consistent with National GHG Inventories and address some specific issues, inter alia:
  - Natural disturbances in unmanaged lands, considering that natural disturbances in managed lands should be included in National GHG Inventories;
  - Consistent application of the IPCC guidelines across countries for estimating CO2 emissions from harvested wood products;
  - Treatment of lagged emissions to avoid committed approaches, in line with the accuracy required for the National GHG Inventories.
- Parties can account emissions and removals from land sector based on the following two approaches: 1) to incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other sectors or 2) to separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied;
- Harvested wood products are accounted based on a common accounting approach in order to ensure avoiding global double counting;
- Parties are encouraged to include the land sector in their NDCs;
- Parties that choose to include the land sector in their NDCs shall continue to include it.
- Where possible, guidance for accounting for emissions and removals from the land sector should be able to be covered by accounting guidance in a general manner. However, there may be some accounting specificities unique to the land sector (for example, how to treat natural disturbances, legacy effects, or harvested wood products).

D.) Parties with a share of global emissions lower than 1%

A. Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a))

- National GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs. Therefore, Parties should use the more appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and

accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty.

- The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs;
- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b);
- Parties who communicate GHG targets as their NDCs will need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories. Similarly, Parties that refer to economic or demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;
- Guidance on how to promote of environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Guidance on how to aggregate NDCs: including comparability aspect of various NDCs (with various: base year, intensity-based, methodologies and assumptions, etc.);
- Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
- Parties should use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs
- Methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs
- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- Each Party shall prepare a national inventory and shall complete a national inventory for each year subsequent to the year nominated as the reference or base year for the NDC;
- Parties who are unable to use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting process should explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
- GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO2e;
- Adopt common metrics to calculate CO2 equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress;
- Emissions intensity
    - Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.
- Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures;
- Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

B. Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b))

- Maintain consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;
- Methodological consistency helps ensure that reported results reflect a real change in outcome, and not simply a change in methodology. For this reason, if a Party wishes to make improvements to its accounting approach or methodologies, it would need to apply any necessary recalculations to its initial reference points and baselines, as well as to how it measures its results. The guidance should explain to Parties how to apply these recalculations in practice;
- Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency);
- Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period; Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;

- Guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow in case of methodological inconsistencies;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures for how technical corrections to baselines/reference levels(s) to ensure consistency should be communicated and implemented;
- Guidance on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels;
    - Procedural guidance on updating/changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Construction
    - Avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources;
    - Where projections used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions;
    - Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publicly available data;
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Update
    - Should periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies;
    - Report any updates at the earliest opportunity.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Comparison against outcomes
    - Parties to describe how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s);
    - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period.
- Parties that use reference points or baselines in their NDCs may construct them from historical averages, extrapolations, or modelled projections, as appropriate, including "off-the-shelf" and country-specific methodologies. These Parties would need to provide a description of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, and/or assumptions used to construct these reference points or baselines, including a description of the policies and plans that are integrated within them. The descriptions provided must be sufficient for a third party to reconstruct the reference point or baseline using publicly available data. Methodological consistency between the communication of a NDC and its implementation is important for assessing whether and to what extent implementation action has led to achievement of the target(s) set out in the NDC;
- To ensure methodological consistency in accordance with paragraph 31 (b), methodological elements such as definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made during the time frame of a NDC, methodological consistency would, as a minimum, require a description of the changes and their consequences for the target(s);
- In order to ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions, Parties must in their accounting include information on:
    - Any additional/new information and/or changes/updates that could affect consistency, e.g. on target(s), scope/coverage, base-year, definitions, methodologies, parameters, conditions, assumptions and accounting approaches during the NDC time frame;
    - For the construction of baselines and reference levels, Parties should include information that allows for reconstruction, and include which and how historical and projected data have been taken into account.
- Guidance for the reference point/period and projections: This guidance could answer questions such as:
    - What criteria were employed to select reference point/period?
    - How to calculate/set a baseline (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?
    - How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?

- Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals;
- Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the Parties' NDCs;

C. Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paras. C) and d)

- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines;
- As there are also NDCs that refer to categories of emissions that do not exist as categories/sectors/gases in the IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation. Where a different organization of emissions is used (e.g. "deforestation" or "renewable energy") the categories used should be defined, and an explanation provided as to how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines;
- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs;
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC, preferably as an economy-wide GHG target (Art. 4.4). In doing so, Parties should prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions;
- There are some situations where Party might exclude a category of emissions or removals from consideration in its national inventory, and by extension, from the GHG target in its NDC. In this case, the Party should clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered and explain the reasons for such exclusions;
- Any mitigation goal that cannot be captured in a Party's national inventory can nevertheless be communicated as a separate component of the Party's NDC, alongside the Party's GHG target. However, the Party would need to explain how it is striving to broaden the coverage of its NDC, with a view to moving over time toward an economy-wide GHG target (Article 4.4);
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs.

D. Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
  - During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).
- Accuracy
  - Parties should increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals under NDC. This imples, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over-or under-estimated.
- Consistency (according to Artide 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
  - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data used to

calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;

- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it;
  - Parties should provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.
- Comparability
  - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.
- Environmental integrity and double counting
  - In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only. This work should take into account the discussions taking place under SBSTA related to Article 6 of the Agreement.

E. Article 6 related accounting

- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6 in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties;
- The work should be informed by the discussion on ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Joint consultations between APA Agenda Item 3 and the relevant SBSTA Agenda Item could be conducted if needed;
- Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, the use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected for the tracking of progress with NDCs;
- Guidance should cover avoidance of double counting in relation to use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs. Further topics may include guidance relating to how Article 6 outcomes are applied toward NDCs;
- The Article 6 guidance should define corresponding adjustments that take into account the diversity, such as type and target year/period of NDCs;
- Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11.
- With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms;
- The guidance relating to Art. 6 deals with the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs towards the achievement of NDCs, including the avoidance of double counting in relation to the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs.
- In addition to paragraph 31 accounting guidance, Parties that intend to use mechanisms under Article 6 should be required to report on various aspects associated with, inter alia:
  - Their national governance system, including their national transaction log;
  - How they will avoid double counting;
  - How they will avoid environmental impacts of such mechanisms;
  - How these mechanisms will contribute to sustainable development and not have adverse consequences for sustainable development;
  - How the mechanisms are additional to what would have occurred in the absence of the mechanisms;
  - How the use of any mechanism under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement is consistent with the international accounting framework established by SBSTA through its work on developing rules, modalities and procedures for Article 6 mechanisms;

- Such Parties should be required to indicate the national transaction log system they intend to use and how they will avoid double counting, and ensure environmental integrity.

- Accounting guidance in relation to Article 6.2 will have to address the promotion of sustainable development, and how environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, will be ensured. It will also have to establish systems and tools to avoid the double counting that may arise in many ways, and be integrated with rules established in relation to other Article 6 provisions;
- Internationally-agreed guidance must be in place at the international level before mitigation outcomes are transferred between Parties for use toward NDCs, and the proper application of this guidance must be a condition precedent for the recognition of transferred outcomes.

F. LULUCF, forests and REDD+

- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions;
- Parties should account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land sector consistent with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21, and while taking into account existing methods and guidance as agreed under the Convention. May cover natural disturbance and other land related topics not sufficiently covered by other guidance;
- Guidance should include a section on accounting for land sector that ensures that the estimation of sources and sinks in land sector, as included in the NDCs and considering mitigation goals, are consistent with National GHG Inventories and address some specific issues, inter alia:
  - Natural disturbances in unmanaged lands, considering that natural disturbances in managed lands should be included in National GHG Inventories;
  - Consistent application of the IPCC guidelines across countries for estimating CO2 emissions from harvested wood products;
  - Treatment of lagged emissions to avoid committed approaches, in line with the accuracy required for the National GHG Inventories.
- Parties can account emissions and removals from land sector based on the following two approaches: 1) to incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other sectors or 2) to separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied;
- Harvested wood products are accounted based on a common accounting approach in order to ensure avoiding global double counting;
- Parties are encouraged to include the land sector in their NDCs;
- Parties that choose to include the land sector in their NDCs shall continue to include it.
- Where possible, guidance for accounting for emissions and removals from the land sector should be able to be covered by accounting guidance in a general manner. However, there may be some accounting specificities unique to the land sector (for example, how to treat natural disturbances, legacy effects, or harvested wood products).

Specific elements on accounting [26]

A. Parties account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in accordance with methodologies and common metrics assessed by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(a))

- National GHG Inventories will be significant tools for monitoring NDCs. Therefore, Parties should use, in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstance , the more appropriate and scientifically accurate methodological approaches and metrics for estimating and accounting for anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions and removals provided by the IPCC, in order to reduce uncertainty.

[26] Input by AGN

- The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that Parties should use to communicate and track progress of their NDCs;
- Use IPCC guidance as adopted by CMA;
- Developed countries to apply the IPCC 2006 guidelines and continue taking the lead in applying any updated good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC and ensure methodological consistency, including base years, baselines, reference levels, and assumptions, between the communication of NDCs and inventory and report on progress and developing countries to follow the IPCC methodology by choosing the most appropriate IPCC guidelines in light of their different capacities and circumstances;
- Adopt 2006 IPCC guidelines for GHG inventories as basis for GHG inventories under Article 13(7)(b)[27];
- Parties who communicate GHG targets as their NDCs will need to ensure consistency between their NDC accounting and their national GHG inventories. Similarly, Parties that refer to economic or demographic indicators (e.g. GDP, population) in their NDCs should ensure consistency with their national economic accounts and demographic statistics, as appropriate;
- Guidance on how to promote of environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency, ensure the avoidance of double counting;
- Guidance to developed country parties on how to aggregate NDCs: including comparability aspect of various NDCs (with various: base year, intensity-based, methodologies and assumptions, etc.);
- Guidance on fair and ambition of NDC and contribution to achieve the objectives the Convention;
- Developed country Parties should use the same methodologies and metrics throughout the time frame of their NDC. If a developed country Party makes a change to any of these during the time frame, it is critical that it is done in a way that ensures comparability and the fulfilment of the other TACCC-principles;
- Parties should, as appropriate and in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstance, use GHG emissions reported in the most recent national inventory reports under the transparency framework of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement based on the methodologies and metrics defined by the reporting guideline under the transparency framework;
- Methodological approaches to account for GHG goals under NDCs, as appropriate and in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of different national circumstance:
    - For all types of mitigation targets, it could be important to provide common guidance for estimation of GHG emissions and removals (based on IPCC guidelines and aligned with decision on modalities, procedures and guidelines for estimation and reporting of national GHG inventories under the enhanced transparency framework);
    - The report of the national GHG emissions and removals should be complemented by indicators and other information that allows to understand progress on implementation of policies and actions that have the most significant impact on the NDC emission levels. Thus, accounting guidance could include methodological approaches to develop appropriate indicators to fulfil this task.
- Methodological approaches to account for non-GHG goals under NDCs, as appropriate and in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of different national circumstance:
    - Additional guidance for Parties with mitigation targets that are based on strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emission development (or adaptation actions that could take the form of mitigation benefits) should be provided for the design of tracking indicators (i.e.:

[27] Comment: Missing clear indication that:
*Accounting of GHG emissions and removals by sinks shall be done in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and any subsequent guidance adopted by the CMA, with full flexibility for developing countries, in light of their capabilities, and particularly for SIDS and LDCs.
*Support for developing countries, in particular LDCs and SIDS, is critical for ensuring the continuity and access to data, and improving the quality of accounting over time

increase of renewable energies installed capacity (GW)) and the estimation of GHG impacts of policies or actions implemented. Despite the difficulty of fulfil this task for Parties with some NDCs not expressed in terms of GHG emissions, Parties should strive to quantify their mitigation efforts in order to have comparable information about progress of all Parties' NDCs

- Accounting guidance should help Parties to measure and track progress in the implementation and achievement of mitigation goals through the comparison of actual emissions and removals and/or indicators ex-post estimated against a baseline, reference point/period or expected emission level in the target year/period (according to the type of mitigation goal);
- Each Party shall [should, as appropriate and in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of different national circumstances] prepare a national inventory and shall [should] complete a national inventory for each year subsequent to the year nominated as the reference or base year for the NDC;
- Parties should use the most recent methods and guidance for any particular estimation or accounting [may] explain how they are striving to improve their practices over time;
- GHG mitigation contributions to be expressed in terms of tCO2e;
- Adopt common metrics to calculate GHG equivalent emissions for the reporting of GHG inventories for the assessment of individual and aggregate progress, as appropriate;
- The guidance should also adopt the metrics assessed by the IPCC to quantify emissions from different gases, the Global Warming Potential (GWP) and the Global Temperature Potential (GTP). In this context, Parties, in accordance with CBDR-RC and in light of their different national circumstances would be required to clearly indicate which metrics and values (i.e., from which Assessment Report) have been adopted to track progress of their NDCs, as well as to continue to report GHG inventories on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass.

B. Parties ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions (decision 1/CP.21, para. 31(b))

- Maintain, as appropriate and in accordance with CBDR-RC and in light of their different national circumstances consistency in accounting approaches, choice of assumptions and definitions used between communication of NDC and implementation; and throughout implementation period;
- Methodological consistency helps ensure that reported results reflect a real change in outcome, and not merely a change in methodology. For this reason, if a Party wishes to make improvements to its accounting approach or methodologies, it would need to apply any necessary recalculations to its initial reference points and baselines, as well as to how it measures its results. The guidance should explain to Parties how to apply these recalculations in practice;
- Developed countries to use comparable methodologies and approaches to explain their other aspects of mitigation component of NDCs, including domestic emissions, policies and utilization of international transferred mitigation outcomes, and to ensure methodological consistency between the communication of NDCs and reporting on implementation and developing countries to be allowed to utilize their own methodologies and approaches to explain other references, parameters and other aspects of content in their NDCs, as appropriate, while making their best endeavor to ensure methodological consistency between communication and implementation;
- Where updated data and parameters are used before the end of the implementation period, they should be used consistently both to calculate outcomes and to update relevant base year indicators, baselines reference levels or projections (i.e. maintain time series consistency);
- Describe any updates to data and parameters used during an implementation period; Describe any changes in approaches and assumptions, as relevant, between implementation periods;

- Guidance should elaborate what methodological consistency means and how it can be ensured based on existing IPCC guidance and answer questions such as how consistency can be applied to specific methodologies, and what 'communication' and 'implementation' means in paragraph 31;
- Accounting guidance should establish procedures that Parties should follow, at their discretion, in case of methodological inconsistencies;
- Accounting guidance for developed country parties should establish procedures for how technical corrections to baselines/reference levels(s) to ensure consistency should be communicated and implemented;
- Guidance for developed country parties on reference levels and/or baselines:
    - Reference level(s)/baseline(s) to be transparent, real, verifiable and robust, including where applicable forest reference (emission) levels;
    - Procedural guidance on updating/changing reference levels and/or baselines and on ensuring methodological consistency.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Construction to be communicated by developed country parties shall/ should:
    - Avoid overestimating or underestimating and use verifiable information sources;
    - Where projections used, take into account all relevant policies and measures in place at time of construction, explaining exclusions;
    - Demonstrate that parameters and values used are consistent with historical and publicly available data;
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Update to be communicated by developed country parties:
    - Should periodically update the base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and/or projections as appropriate, taking into account new information, trends and incorporating any changes to coverage and methodologies;
    - Report any updates at the earliest opportunity.
- Base year indicators, baselines, reference levels and projections: Comparison against outcomes to be communicated by developed country parties shall/ should:
    - ~~Parties to d~~Describe how they will compare outcomes against their base year indicator(s), baseline(s), reference level(s) and/or projection(s);
    - Maintain method of comparison throughout implementation period.
- Developed country Parties that use reference points or baselines in their NDCs may construct them from historical averages, extrapolations, or modelled projections, as appropriate, including "off-the-shelf" and country-specific methodologies. These Parties would need to provide a description of the data sets, approaches, methods, models, and/or assumptions used to construct these reference points or baselines, including a description of the policies and plans that are integrated within them. Methodological consistency between the communication of a NDC and its implementation is important for assessing whether and to what extent implementation action has led to achievement of the target(s) set out in the NDC;
- Developed country parties ~~T~~to ensure methodological consistency in accordance with paragraph 31 (b), methodological elements such as definitions, parameters, conditions and assumptions on the construction of reference points should preferably remain unchanged between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. If, however, changes are made during the time frame of a NDC, methodological consistency would, as a minimum, require a description of the changes and their consequences for the target(s);
- In order to ensure methodological consistency, including on baselines, between the communication and implementation of nationally determined contributions, developed country Parties must in their accounting include information on:

- Any additional/new information and/or changes/updates that could affect consistency, e.g. on target(s), scope/coverage, base-year, definitions, methodologies, parameters, conditions, assumptions and accounting approaches during the NDC time frame;
- For the construction of baselines and reference levels, these Parties should include information that allows for reconstruction, and include which and how historical and projected data have been taken into account.

- Guidance for developed country Parties related to the reference point/period and projections: This guidance could answer questions such as:
  - What criteria were employed to select reference point/period?
  - How to calculate/set a baseline (in the case of NDCs based on deviation from BAU emissions)?
  - How and when should a baseline be re-calculated or updated?
- Developed country Parties should be provided with general guidance for estimation of projections of GHG emissions and removals;
- Developed country Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, these Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the developed country Parties' NDCs;
- Projected baseline
  - Developed country Parties construct the projected emission level in the target year, identifying the scope of the policies and measures included if applicable;
  - Developed country Parties may update the projected emission level periodically or taking into account the latest socioeconomic circumstances, improvement of methodologies, data and other related assumptions during the timeframe and/or periods for implementation. In such cases, developed country Parties should provide explicit explanations of why and how they update the projected emission level and the change in the methodologies and assumptions. These updates should not lower ambitions of the developed country Parties' NDCs.
- Emissions intensity
  - Developed country Parties identify the indicator used to calculate GHG emissions intensity, including GDP and population, and its value in the base year and the target year.
- Non-GHG contributions including implementation of policies and measures
  - Developed country Parties should explain how to track the progress in implementation of the contributions, including, if applicable, identifying the quantifiable indicators.

C. Parties strive to include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in their nationally determined contributions and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it (decision 1/CP.21, paras. C) and d)

- Consistently to include all categories (gases, activities, pools) of anthropogenic emissions or removals, as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances;
- Developed countries to account for their economy-wide absolute emission reduction targets, with a view to ensuring all gases, sectors, sinks and activities included and developing countries to be allowed to choose the categories of emissions and removals, including sectors and gases covered in their NDCs, in a nationally determined manner;
- Accounting guidance should clarify that 'all categories of emissions and removals in NDCs' on the one hand refer to those categories for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines;

- As there are also NDCs that refer to categories of emissions that do not exist as categories/sectors/gases in the IPCC guidelines for national greenhouse gas inventories, Parties that include categories that are not part of the IPCC guidelines, should define those categories and explain which methods they intend to apply for their estimation. Where a different organization of emissions is used (e.g. "de-forestation" or "renewable energy") the categories used should be defined, and an explanation provided as to how they relate to existing categories from the IPCC guidelines;
- Accounting guidance should specify where and how Parties indicate which categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals are included in their NDCs, as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances.
- Each Party should strive to include all emissions sectors, categories, pools and gases in its NDC, preferably as an economy-wide GHG target (Art. 4.4). In doing so, Parties should as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances, prioritize their most significant and/or fastest growing emissions for inclusion, while also taking care not to over- or underestimate their real emissions.
- There are some situations where Party might exclude a category of emissions or removals from consideration in its national inventory, and by extension, from the GHG target in its NDC. In this case, the Party should as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances clearly indicate the sources and sinks that are not considered and explain the reasons for such exclusions.
- Any mitigation goal that cannot be captured in a Party's national inventory can nevertheless be communicated as a separate component of the Party's NDC, alongside the Party's GHG target. However, the Party would need to explain how it is striving to broaden the coverage of its NDC, with a view to moving over time toward an economy-wide GHG target (Article 4.4);
- Once a source, sink, gas, land category or activity is included in a Party's NDC, this shall be included in subsequent NDCs, provided that it still occurs.

D. Operationalization of the principles of the Article 4 paragraph 13 and paragraph 31 of the decision 1/CP.21

- Transparency
  - During the entire NDCs implementation period, Parties should as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances provide or update (inform changes on) information on sectors, methodologies, metrics and assumptions used to measure and track progress made in implementing and achieving their NDCs (in line with what was communicated in their NDCs).
- Accuracy
  - Parties should as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances increase over time the accuracy of emissions and removals estimates used to set mitigation goals and track progress of the implementation and achievement of these goals under NDC. This implies, therefore, that GHG emissions and removals should not be over- or under-estimated.
- Consistency (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraph 27 b) of the Decision 1/CP.21)
  - Parties should as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances ensure consistency between the methodological approaches used to set the mitigation goal under its NDC (and also baselines/reference point) and the methodological approach used to measure and track progress in the implementation of NDC;
  - Also, when baselines or a reference point/period and mitigation goals under their NDCs are set, Parties have as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances to ensure consistency between methodological approaches and data

used to calculate National GHG Inventories and those used to calculate baselines or reference point/period and set mitigation goals;

- Completeness (according to Article 13 of the PA and the paragraphs 31 c) and d) of Decision 1/CP.21)
    - Parties should as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances strive to include all IPCC categories and estimate all anthropogenic emissions and removals included in their NDCs across the entire NDCs period. Once a Party includes a source or sink in its NDC, it should continue to include it;
    - Parties should as appropriate in accordance with CBDR-RC in light of their different national circumstances provide an explanation (when communicate their NDCs or report progress in their implementation) of why any sector or category of emissions or removals is excluded.
- Comparability
    - In order to ensure comparability amongst NDC and to facilitate assessment of collective progress towards the achievement of global goals, developed country Parties should use common metrics (for example GWPs) and methodologies provided by the IPCC and adopted by the CMA. The CMA should update periodically metrics and methodologies that developed country Parties should be used to communicate and track progress of their NDCs.
- Environmental integrity and double counting
    - In the accounting guidance, there should be clarity on the use of units derived from the implementation of Article 6, in order for their accounting to be assigned to one Party only. This work should take into account the discussions taking place under SBSTA related to Article 6 of the Agreement.

E. Article 6 related accounting

- A robust accounting framework is a pre-requisite for use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes or use of market-based units toward NDCs under Article 6 in order to ensure the avoidance of double counting of emission reductions or units between Parties;
- The work should be informed by the discussion on ITMOs under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. Joint consultations between APA Agenda Item 3 and the relevant SBSTA Agenda Item could be conducted if needed;
- Parties must ensure coherence and relevant cross-references with the texts being prepared under Article 6. For example, the use of voluntary cooperation under Article 6 must be transparently reflected for the tracking of progress with NDCs;
- Guidance should cover avoidance of double counting in relation to use of Article 6 outcomes toward NDCs. Further topics may include guidance relating to how Article 6 outcomes are applied toward NDCs;
- The Article 6 guidance should define corresponding adjustments that take into account the diversity, such as type and target year/period of NDCs;
- Parties that decide to utilize the approaches defined in Article 6, paragraphs 2 and 4, towards their NDCs must be subject to additional and more stringent accounting rules. These are to be developed within the modalities and procedures being negotiated under SBSTA agenda item 11.
- With a view to avoid duplication of work, the discussion on "accounting for" NDCs should refrain from elaborating on the use of market based mechanisms;
- The guidance relating to Art. 6 deals with the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs towards the achievement of NDCs, including the avoidance of double counting in relation to the issuance, transfer and use of ITMOs;
- In addition to paragraph 31 accounting guidance, Parties that intend to use mechanisms under Article 6 should be required to report on various aspects associated with it.
- Accounting guidance in relation to Article 6.2 will have to address the promotion of sustainable development, and how environmental integrity and transparency, including in governance, will be

ensured. It will also have to establish systems and tools to avoid the double counting that may arise in many ways, and be integrated with rules established in relation to other Article 6 provisions;

- Internationally-agreed guidance must be in place at the international level before mitigation outcomes are transferred between Parties for use toward NDCs, and the proper application of this guidance must be a condition precedent for the recognition of transferred outcomes.
- Guidance should include reporting on how parties will avoid environmental impacts, contribute to sustainable development and avoid adverse consequences to sustainable development.
- The Guidance should ensure that the mechanisms are additional to what would have occurred in occurred in their absence.

F. LULUCF, forests and REDD+

- A robust accounting framework is needed to assess the impact of NDCs that include the land sector, since the land sector involves a mix of anthropogenic and non-anthropogenic emissions;
- Parties should account for anthropogenic emissions and removals in the land sector [28] consistent with paragraph 31 of decision 1/CP.21, and while taking into account existing methods and guidance as agreed under the Convention. May cover natural disturbance and other land related topics not sufficiently covered by other guidance;
- There are Kyoto Protocol rules on accounting for developed countries. Under the Convention, arrangements for forest and REDD+ are available for developing country Parties. When developing the guidance for accounting under the Paris Agreement, Parties should avoid using the language without consensus, such as "AFOLU" or "land sector". The terms acceptable under the Convention and its related legal instruments are "LULUCF" for developed country Parties and "forest or REDD+" for developing country Parties;
- Developed countries to apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC, with the improvement of the existing rules on LULUCF to close any loopholes and developing countries may account for their actions on forest and REDD+ in accordance with the relevant arrangements under the Convention if their NDCs include such aspects, without implicitly or explicitly leading to any requirement to undertake mitigation actions in agriculture;
- Guidance should include a section on accounting for land sector that ensures that the estimation of sources and sinks in land sector, as included in the NDCs and considering mitigation goals, are consistent with National GHG Inventories and address some specific issues, inter alia:
    - Natural disturbances in unmanaged lands, considering that natural disturbances in managed lands should be included in National GHG Inventories;
    - Consistent application of the IPCC guidelines across countries for estimating CO2 emissions from harvested wood products;
    - Treatment of lagged emissions to avoid committed approaches, in line with the accuracy required for the National GHG Inventories.
- Developed: LULUCF related accounting – to apply relevant rules under the Convention and its Kyoto Protocol and guidelines accepted by the IPCC; for developing, forest related accounting for developing country Parties – may account for their actions on forest and REDD+ in accordance with the relevant arrangements under the Convention if their NDCs include such aspects, without implicitly or explicitly leading to any requirement to undertake mitigation actions in agriculture;
- Parties can account emissions and removals from land sector based on the following two approaches: 1) to incorporate the emissions and removals from land sector with estimation of emissions from other

[28] Comment: There is need to use agreed language

sectors or 2) to separate the emissions and removals from estimation of emissions from other sectors. Parties should clarify which approach is applied;

- Harvested wood products are accounted based on a common accounting approach in order to ensure avoiding global double counting;
- Parties are encouraged to include the land sector in their NDCs;
- Parties that choose to include the land sector in their NDCs shall continue to include it.
- Where possible, guidance for accounting for emissions and removals from the land sector should be able to be covered by accounting guidance in a general manner. However, there may be some accounting specificities unique to the land sector (for example, how to treat natural disturbances, legacy effects, or harvested wood products).

G. Accounting for adaptation

- Accounting for adaptation component of NDCs could be informed, if needed, by the discussions under APA Agenda Item 4 and the Adaptation Committee, the outcomes of which may form part of guidance for accounting as appropriate.

H. Support component of NDC [29]

- Developed countries to account for their NDCs on financial support in accordance with the modality to be developed referred to in paragraph 57 of decision 1/CP.21, in order to ensure the requirement of "new and additional" and avoid double counting on financial support;
- Developed countries to account for their NDCs on technology development and transfer and capacity-building, with a view to clarifying the definition and scope of technology development and transfer and capacity-building support, developing the appropriate methodologies to count and calculate the scale and possible effects of such support and avoiding the double counting, and developing countries to be encouraged to use clear, concise and transparent methodologies or approaches to explain the costs, barriers and support needed related to their NDCs.

I. Harmonization of accounting rules with those developed by ICAO and IMO

- At this point, there is no clarity on how ICAO and IMO will progress their respective obligations, with the exception of ICAO and their CORSIA mechanism. Any specific accounting rules adopted by both specialized UN agencies, should be user friendly, and be harmonized with the current IPCC rules developed for calculating emissions from international bunker fuels. This is to ensure that there is transparency, clarity and understanding of what is reported by IMO and ICAO and it can clearly accepted by National Climate Change authorities as authentic in nature.

[29] Comment: This section needs to include something on support for NDC development, information, accounting (i.e. this process).

Draft elements for APA agenda item 4

"Further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of NDCs, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement"

Informal note by the co-facilitators - final iteration

14 November 2017

These draft elements have been prepared by the co-facilitators of the negotiations on this agenda item under their own responsibility, on the basis of the deliberations by Parties at this session and the views they have submitted. These elements are preliminary and should not be considered as final in any way; they are offered as a basis for work and do not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time. It is recognized that the outcome of deliberations on this item will form part of the overall outcome under the Paris Agreement Work Programme.

I. Relevant context

- The content of the informal note is not exhaustive, does not represent agreed views, ideas or text. Different views on the various sections and proposals have been expressed. Options have been indicated where they have been articulated by Parties to date. Some in-depth discussion has taken place to date on the content of the headings, and a number of Parties have highlighted the need to further streamline proposals and cluster the content into different options.
- There are two proposals for this guidance: (1) single/common guidance applicable to any vehicle chosen by a Party to convey their adaptation communication; and (2) vehicle-specific guidance. These proposals are presented as not mutually exclusive. This co-facilitator's note in no way prejudices Parties' views on this issue.
- In the section on elements, the text in italics provides descriptions drawn from the submissions of the types of information that have been suggested in relation to some of the elements and does not represent convergence among Parties. This is intended to provide a broader idea on possible information that the elements may include if a Party chooses to do so, subject to its availability and applicability. It is not intended to provide a prescriptive nor exhaustive description of the elements, given that adaptation actions follow a country driven approach. At the same time this does not preclude the addition of similar types of information in the other sections.
- Parties have undertaken a focused discussion on the general headings and identified options. They have not yet undertaken any discussions on the bullet points below each heading.
- Some Parties proposed to "request the IPCC to prepare a methodology report to provide guidelines on a suite of methodologies and approaches for communicating adaptation information, according to Article 7.10 and 7.11, that facilitate aggregation towards understanding collective progress towards adaptation goals". Other Parties expressed opposition to the proposal.

II. Draft elements

Option 1: Vehicle-specific guidance for an adaptation communication

- NDC-specific guidance for an adaptation communication[1]
- NAP-specific guidance for an adaptation communication
- NC-specific guidance for an adaptation communication
- Other communications- or documents-specific guidance for an adaptation communication

Option 2: No vehicle-specific guidance for an adaptation communication

General guidance for an adaptation communication[2]

1. Preamble/introduction

- References to relevant UNFCCC provisions
- References to relevant Paris Agreement provisions, including its Articles 2, 3, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, and 14
- Importance of the adaptation communication for achieving the global goal on adaptation
- Role of the adaptation communication for achieving mitigation and adaptation goals under the Paris Agreement
- Define linkages, in particular the role of adaptation communication in the global stocktake, as well as the relationship with the transparency framework
- Importance of flexibility
- An adaptation communication is not mandatory
- An adaptation communication should not pose an additional burden
- An adaptation communication should not be a basis for comparisons between Parties
- ...

2. Option 1: Guiding principles

- Common but different responsibilities and respective capabilities in light of different national circumstances
- Equity
- National context, country-drivenness and respect for national sovereignty
- Context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
- No creating additional burden on developing country Parties
- No comparison between developing country Parties nor review
- Flexibility in terms of the reporting vehicle
- Recognizing the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention
- Links between adaptation, as well as global temperature goals and levels of mitigation
- Importance of support and international cooperation
- Language of Paris Agreement Article 7.5
- Applicability to all
- ...

Option 2: No heading

[1] NDC-specific guidance would include: preamble/introduction, guiding principles, purpose, adaptation elements identified for NDCs, timing/frequency, linkages, support, and other matters.

[2] Parties are still considering the structure of the outcome on this item.

3. **Option 1: Operational paragraphs**

- Adopting the guidance
- Modalities for submitting and updating an adaptation communication
- Timing to start applying the guidance, e.g. immediately upon its adoption
- Revision of the guidance
- An invitation to Parties to submit experiences on the use of the guidance to assist the revision
- Relevant cross-cutting issues
- Support for preparation of adaptation communications
- ...

Option 2: No heading

4. **Option 1: Purpose / Objective**

- Communicate national adaptation priorities, implementation and support needs, and plans and actions
- Contribute and inform progress towards the global goal for adaptation, and inform the review of overall progress towards that goal
- Provide input to the global stocktake
- Recognition of adaptation efforts
- Strengthen visibility and profile of adaptation / parity with mitigation
- Enhance and catalyse actions and support for developing countries
- Facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding of adaptation actions and support provided
- Enhance understanding of adaptation needs
- Help countries build and retain capacity
- Enhance learning and understanding of adaptation by sharing lessons, experiences, evidence and good practices
- Inform future decisions under the UNFCCC on adaptation
- ...

Option 2: Purpose / Objective

A. Purpose of this guidance

- Assist Parties in submitting and updating an adaptation communication
- Assist Parties in communicating information referred to in Article 7.10 (priorities, implementation and support needs, plans and actions
- Facilitate learning, cooperation, and support
- ...

B. Purpose of an adaptation communication

- Communicate national adaptation priorities, implementation and support needs, and plans and actions
- Contribute and inform progress towards the global goal for adaptation
- Provide input to the global stocktake
- Recognition of adaptation efforts
- Strengthen visibility and profile of adaptation / parity with mitigation
- Enhance actions and support for developing countries
- Enhance learning and understanding of adaptation, sharing experiences and good practices
- ...

Option 3: Purpose / objective of the adaptation communication

- Contribute and inform progress towards the global goal for adaptation
- Enhancing support for adaptation actions and plans/catalyse support to implement communicated adaptation action for developing countries
- Raise the profile of adaptation/parity with mitigation

- Communicate national adaptation actions, plans, priorities, implementation and support needs.
- Provide input to the global Stocktake.

5. Option 1: Approach

- Explanation on how to apply the guidance
- Encouragement to use the structure for an adaptation communication, considering the discretion relevant to existing vehicles
- Encouragement to use and identify relevant methodologies and guidance
- ...

Option 2: No heading[3]

6. Option 1: Elements / content

A. Common set of elements

- National circumstances
  (Option 1: context information, national long-term adaptation objectives, components of low-emission resilient development strategies, sub-national context, geography, climate, economy, and population, information on how adaptation planning is informing national and/or sectoral development plans and implementation, and extreme weather events that have affected a country's adaptive capacity, and the role of adaptation planning in informing national and sectoral development, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on national circumstances)
- Impacts, vulnerabilities and risk assessments
  (Option 1: future scenarios and risks, key climate hazards; modelling, projections, and scenarios; impacts experiences and projected; assessments of key economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities and risks; assessments of adaptive capacity, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems; populations and sectors most at risk; information on limits of adaptation; information on approaches, methodologies and tools used for the assessments, and relevant uncertainties; information on the limits of adaptation, and national assessments as well as global reports, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on impacts, vulnerabilities and risk assessments)
- Adaptation priorities, policies, plans, actions, strategies and/or programmes, as appropriate *(Option 1: domestic adaptation planning processes, implemented and planned actions, strategies and approaches; efforts to build resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems; priority sectors and/or geographic areas; information on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans; efforts to integrate adaptation into policies, programs and activities, in particular development planning; information on how a Party will follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and transparent approach for their adaptation actions, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, and integrating traditional knowledge and the knowledge of Indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems into relevant actions; institutional capacities to address climate change considerations at sub-national and sectoral level and to address cross-cutting issues and interdependencies related to climate change impacts across sectors; information on plans and actions to build resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources, ...*
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on adaptation priorities, policies, plans, actions, strategies and/or programmes, as appropriate*)*
- Adaptation support needs of developing country Parties
  (Option 1: the costs of meeting those adaptation needs (financial, technology, and capacity-building); domestic and international, public and private, resources invested in adaptation (international/national/sub-national, sectoral as available); financial instruments and/or budget provisions enabling implementation of adaptation; domestic, international and private finance

[3] Provisions related to approach could be reflected in section 2 or 4

mobilization; technology development and transfer measures and activities, support provided, needed and received; and capacity-building provided, received and needed, ...
Option 2: placeholder on further information on adaptation support needs of developing country Parties)

- Adaptation efforts of developing countries (for recognition)
(Option 1: adaptation plans and actions undertaken domestically within a specific timeframe; projects and programmes funded by domestic resources; and efforts undertaken to address extreme events, ...
Option 2: placeholder on further information on adaptation efforts of developing countries (for recognition))
- Communication of indicative projected levels of public financial resources to be provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties, including finance, technology and capacity building
(Option 1: sectors and geographic areas targeted for support, types of support, types of information outlined when communicating on indicative adaptation support, and total amounts to be provided by multilateral channels or by region, ...
Option 2: placeholder on further information on communication of indicative projected levels of public financial resources to be provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties, including finance, technology and capacity-building)
- ...

B. Additional / opt in opt out

- Information on adaptation actions that result in mitigation co-benefits
(Option 1: expected quantified emission reductions
Option 2: placeholder on further information on adaptation actions that result in mitigation co-benefits)
- Cooperative dimension at the national, regional and international level
- Progress on implementing adaptation actions and plans
- Economic diversification
- Adaptation efforts of developing countries (for recognition)
- Traditional knowledge or community based adaptation climate change and local communities' involvement
- Legal framework and institutional arrangements as appropriate
- Monitoring and evaluation
(Option 1: mechanisms to track adaptation action and outcomes; systems to measure and track national, international and private finance for adaptation; possible indicators of how adaptation actions have increased resilience and reduced adverse impacts in key areas; information on effectiveness of adaptation actions; information on approaches to monitoring and evaluation of implemented strategies and plans; assessments of how adaptation actions influence other developments goals; information on how participation, gender considerations, indigenous-, traditional and local knowledge have been integrated into adaptation policies and actions; assessments on transparency of planning and implementation process, ...
Option 2: placeholder on further information on monitoring and evaluation)
- ...

Option 2: Elements / Content

- National circumstances, including population, levels of development, legal frameworks and institutions
(Option 1: context information, national long-term adaptation objectives, components of low-emission resilient development strategies, sub-national context, geography, climate, economy, and population, information on how adaptation planning is informing national and/or sectoral development plans and implementation, and extreme weather events that have affected a country's adaptive capacity, and the role of adaptation planning in informing national and sectoral development, ...
Option 2: placeholder on further information on national circumstances, including population, levels of development, legal frameworks and institutions)

- Expected impacts, risks and vulnerability and adaptive capacity
  (Option 1: future scenarios and risks, key climate hazards; modelling, projections, and scenarios; impacts experiences and projected; assessments of key economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities and risks; assessments of adaptive capacity, taking into account vulnerable people, places and ecosystems; populations and sectors most at risk; information on limits of adaptation; information on approaches, methodologies and tools used for the assessments, and relevant uncertainties; information on the limits of adaptation, and national assessments as well as global reports, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on expected impacts, risks and vulnerability and adaptive capacity)
- National goals related to adaptation, resilience, and reducing vulnerability
- Adaptation priorities, plans, strategies, planned actions, resilience-building activities and expected results
  (Option 1: domestic adaptation planning processes; implemented and planned actions, strategies and approaches; efforts to build resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems; priority sectors and/or geographic areas; information on the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans; efforts to integrate adaptation into policies, programs and activities, in particular development planning; information on how a Party will follow a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and transparent approach for their adaptation actions, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, and integrating traditional knowledge and the knowledge of Indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems into relevant actions; institutional capacities to address climate change considerations at sub-national and sectoral level and to address cross-cutting issues and interdependencies related to climate change impacts across sectors; information on plans and actions to build resilience of socioeconomic and ecological systems, including through economic diversification and sustainable management of natural resources, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on adaptation priorities, plans, strategies, planned actions, resilience-building activities and expected results)
- Economic diversification plans
- Co-benefits of adaptation
- Cooperation to enhance adaptation at national, regional and international levels
  (Option 1: information related to sharing information, good practices, experiences and lessons learned; strengthening institutional arrangements; strengthening scientific knowledge on climate; assisting developing countries in identifying effective adaptation practices, adaptation needs, priorities, support provided and received, and challenges and gaps; improving the effectiveness and durability of adaptation actions, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on cooperation to enhance adaptation at national, regional and international levels)
- Information on synergies with other international conventions
- Implementation and support needs, including the costs of meeting those adaptation needs
  (Option 1: the costs of meeting those adaptation needs (financial, technology, and capacity-building); domestic and international, public and private, resources invested in adaptation (international/national/sub-national, sectoral as available); financial instruments and/or budget provisions enabling implementation of adaptation; domestic, international and private finance mobilization; technology development and transfer measures and activities, support provided, needed and received; and capacity-building provided, received and needed, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on implementation and support needs, including the costs of meeting those adaptation needs)
- Adaptation actions currently under implementation
  (Option 1: implementation of adaptation actions, undertakings and/or efforts; description of actions undertaken, assessments of effectiveness of plans, changes in regulation, policies and planning, progress in adaptation actions and programmes, and in integrating adaptation into development strategies and sectoral plans; progress and outcomes of adaptation actions; national, subregional

and/or regional capacity-building for integrating adaptation into development planning; information on assistance provided to assist Parties particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and having significant capacity constraints, ...
Option 2: placeholder on further information on adaptation actions currently under implementation)

- Implementation and results achieved
  (Option 1: progress and outcomes of adaptation action, resources invested, sources of data, relevant financial instruments, and mobilization of finance from various sources, description of co-ordination action, activities carried out under adaptation plans, with assessment of effectiveness and /or plans for evaluation; progress in changes in regulation, policies and planning; progress on adaptation action and programmes; progress on mainstreaming/integrating adaptation into development strategies and sectoral plans and programmes, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on implementation and results achieved)
- Monitoring and evaluation, and approaches used
  (Option 1: mechanisms to track adaptation action and outcomes; systems to measure and track national, international and private finance for adaptation; possible indicators of how adaptation actions have increased resilience and reduced adverse impacts in key areas; information on effectiveness of adaptation actions; information on approaches to monitoring and evaluation of implemented strategies and plans; assessments of how adaptation actions influence other developments goals; information on how participation, gender considerations, indigenous-, traditional and local knowledge have been integrated into adaptation policies and actions; assessments on transparency of planning and implementation process, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on monitoring and evaluation, and approaches used)
- Good practices, lessons learned and information sharing
  (Option 1: information on policy and regulatory changes, practical action and coordination, as well as remaining challenges and plans to address them, ...
  Option 2: placeholder on further information on good practices, lessons learned and information sharing)
- Barriers for implementation of adaptations, challenges, and gaps
- ...

7. Option 1: Adaptation Elements Identified for NDCs

- National circumstances
- Impacts, vulnerabilities and risk assessments (including future scenarios)
- Adaptation priorities, politics, plans, actions, strategies and/or programmes, if applicable
- Adaptation support needs of developing country Parties
- Communication of indicative projected levels of public financial resources to be provided developed country Parties to developing country Parties, including finance, technology, and capacity-building
- Contributions to adaptation
- Information on adaptation actions that result in mitigation co-benefits, if applicable
- Information on economic diversification efforts, if applicable
- Information on sustainable development efforts, if applicable
- Timeframe
- Means of implementation
- Traditional knowledge or community-based adaptation climate change and local communities' involvement, if applicable
- ...

Option 2: No heading

8. Option 1: Vehicles / Communicating

- According to the flexibility in Article 7.10 and 7.11 of the Paris Agreement: language of Article 7.11
- Provisions related to building on, and taking into account, current guidelines for existing vehicles

- Flexibility to use different vehicles at difference times, or multiple vehicles
- Decision of supplementary information according to the vehicle, as appropriate
- Timing/frequency in relation to the vehicle
- Adaptation communication should be clearly identified, from beginning to end, within the vehicle, including by numbering the first and subsequence adaptation communication
- ...

Option 2: No heading[4]

9. **Option 1: Linkages**

- Global stocktake, including:
  - The purpose of the adaptation communication in the global stocktake, including to enable recognition of efforts, enhance implementation, review adequacy and effectiveness of actions and support, and review overall progress towards the global goal on adaptation
  - The purpose of the adaptation communication in the global stocktake is to enhance adaptation action as established in Article 7 paragraph 14 subliteral b
  - Modalities for operationalizing the link between the adaptation communications with the global stocktake (including, i.a. a synthesis report by the secretariat, and synchronizing the timing of adaptation communications with the global stocktake cycle), and providing a space for discussion this operationalization
- Transparency framework, including:
  - Importance of ensuring consistency of information, avoiding additional burdens on developing countries, and avoiding duplications
  - Reporting under Article 13.8 as a possible vehicle
  - Adaptation information reported by Parties should not be subject to review
  - Reporting of the implementation of the adaptation communication for recognition of efforts, understanding progress made and sharing of lessons learned
- Finance, including:
  - Availability of support to prepare an adaptation communication
  - The relationship of the adaptation communication with arrangements for support
- Technology
- Capacity-building
- Registry, including:
  - Placeholder for the modalities being developed by the SBI
  - Processing the adaptation communication after it has been recorded
- Work of the constituted bodies
- Other international processes, such as SDGs and the Sendai Framework
- ...

Option 2: No heading[5]

10. **Option 1: Support**

- For preparation and submission of the adaptation communication for developing countries
- For the implementation of the needs, priorities, plans and strategies for developing countries included in the adaptation communication according to Article 7, paragraph 13, of the Paris Agreement
- Finance, technology and capacity-building provided by developed country Parties to developing country Parties according to the modalities of provision of support to be developed
- Placeholder on the mandate of the AC/LEG/SCF on the mobilization of support
- ...

[4] Provisions related to the flexibility of vehicles could be reflected in the preamble, and provisions for the use of different vehicles could be reflected under "approach".

[5] Provisions related to linkages could be reflected in the preamble

Option 2: No heading[6]

11. Option 1: Other matters

- Cross-cutting issues to be considered when developing an adaptation communication
- Definition and guidance note
- Any information that could be useful in clarifying adaptation communications
- ...

Option 2: No heading

Draft elements for APA agenda item 5

Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Informal note by the co-facilitators – final version

13 November 2017

These draft elements have been prepared by the co-facilitators of the negotiations on this agenda item under their own responsibility, on the basis of the deliberations by Parties at this session and the views they have submitted. These elements are preliminary and should not be considered as final in any way; they are offered as a basis for work and do not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time. It is recognized that the outcome of deliberations on this item will form part of the overall outcome under the Paris Agreement Work Programme.

I. Introduction

1. The informal consultations on this agenda item were co-facilitated by Mr. Xiang GAO (China) and Mr. Andrew RAKESTRAW (United States). At the resumed session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA) held in conjunction with the forty-seventh sessions of the subsidiary bodies in Bonn, Germany from 6-15 November 2017, six informal consultations were held.
2. At the first meeting on 7 November 2017, Parties requested the Co-facilitators prepare, under their own responsibility, "Preliminary material in preparation for the first iteration of the informal note." This was made available to Parties on 8 November 2017, and Parties considered this 'preliminary material' in the next four informal consultations.
3. On 11 November 2017, the Co-facilitators prepared, under their own responsibility, this informal note, which Parties considered at the last informal consultation on 14 November 2017.

II. Relevant context and elements of relevant guidance

1. The content of the informal note is not exhaustive, does not represent agreed views, ideas or text, nor does it attempt to draw any conclusions on possible areas of convergence or divergence. The Co-facilitators also recognize that nothing is final until all the MPGs are final.
2. The Co-facilitators further recognize that there are varying views on the structure of the MPGs, including differentiation, the operationalization of the provisions in Article 13.3, and consideration of developing country Parties' transition to the enhanced transparency framework.
3. There is no intention to prejudge the position of Parties on these issues, their views regarding the outcome of related agenda items, or regarding the content of MPGs.
4. The Co-facilitators recognize that Articles 13.7 to 13.12 of the Paris Agreement vary in their legal nature (i.e., "shalls" and "shoulds") and that this will be reflected in the MPGs. The Co-facilitators' note does not prejudice Parties' views on the various obligations under Article 13 (i.e. "shalls" and "shoulds") and further discussion is needed on this issue.
5. The Co-facilitators note that the MPGs will provide flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.

[6] Provisions related to support could be reflected in the preamble.

6. The Co-facilitators note that a number of Parties highlighted the needs to further streamline proposals and cluster them into different options.
7. There are two proposals for the structure of the MPGs: (1) single/common MPGs applicable to all Parties, built-in flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, containing three main sections: common reporting MPGs with annexed common tabular formats; common TER MPGs; and common FMCP MPGs; and (2) build on the existing system under the Convention, with two separate parts for developed and developing country Parties, respectively. This co-facilitator's note in no way prejudices Parties' views on this issue.
8. In order to accurately capture and streamline Parties' views, provisions in sections (B) – (H) contain shaded and italicized language following each provision to indicate to which Parties the provision applies, based on Parties' submissions and interventions in relation to developing the MPGs under Article 13. For some provisions, there were different proposals regarding to which Parties the provision applies. This is indicated with a slash ("/"). This approach in no way prejudices Parties' views on the final outcome of the MPGs.

A. Overarching considerations and guiding principles

- Some of these overarching considerations may form part of the MPGs, while others will guide the work on the development of the MPGs.
- A section on overarching considerations and guiding principles is not necessary for the MPGs.

A.1. Objectives

- Placement of objectives in each section of MPGs.
- Placement of objectives in an overarching section.

1. To provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' individual nationally determined contributions under Article 4, and Parties' adaptation actions under Article 7, including good practices, priorities, needs and gaps, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.
2. To provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14.
3. To facilitate sharing of best practice on green and low-carbon development among Parties, and promote mutual understanding and mutual trust.
4. As decided in Article 13.1.
5. To facilitate implementation of the Paris Agreement.
6. To build mutual trust and confidence.
7. To facilitate effective implementation of the transparency framework under Article 13.
8. To facilitate Parties in improving the quality and transparency of their reporting over time. To facilitate Parties in enhancing their reporting over time.
9. To ensure that double counting is avoided, and promote environmental integrity.
10. To facilitate the processes of TER and FMCP.
11. To promote effective implementation of the Paris Agreement
12. To provide clear understanding of climate change action in light of the objective of the Convention as stated in Article 2.
13. To provide clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' NDCs.
14. To provide an understanding of adaptation action.
15. To ensure that information can be aggregated to provide a picture of overall progress towards achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement.
16. Enhance the implementation of the Convention and strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change.
17. To facilitate demonstration of actions, progress, and achievements.
18. To generate information that can feed into the Article 15 mechanism.
19. To ensure consistency of the report progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement with the principles included in Article 4.13 and Decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 31 and 94(b).
20. The content and frequency of reporting and communications by developing countries shall not be more onerous than that for developed countries (para 60 of decision 1/CP.16).

A.2. Guiding principles

- Placement of guiding principles in each individual section of MPGs.
- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

- Placement of guiding principles in an overarching section.

1. Encourage maximum participation from Parties by recognizing the different starting points of developed and developing Parties.
2. Common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances.
3. Facilitate continuous improvement over time with respect to the quality, coverage, scope and level of detail of information reported, and prevent backsliding in reporting by Parties.
4. Facilitate enhancement over time.
5. Enhance the implementation of the Convention and strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change.
6. Generate clear information on efforts undertaken by Parties on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building, and loss and damage, that will inform the global stocktake under Article 14.
7. Generate clear and credible information on efforts undertaken by Parties on mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology, capacity-building and loss and damage, that will inform the global stocktake under Article 14.
8. Build on and enhance existing arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS.
9. The enhanced transparency framework will be enhanced on the basis of existing differentiated arrangements under the Convention.
10. Consider Parties' different starting points, number of reporting cycles to date, experiences and learning curves to allow for overall participation and avoid backtracking.
11. Provide flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.
12. Provide flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities and explicitly integrate flexibility throughout the MPGs.
13. Facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive, respectful of national sovereignty and avoid placing undue burden on Parties.
14. Facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive, respectful of national sovereignty and yet ensure accountability by all Parties for their actions to address climate change and its impacts.
15. Match actions by developing country Parties with support by developed country Parties.
16. Respect the nationally determined nature of NDCs.
17. Avoid double counting on both action and support.
18. Effective, pragmatic, and feasible.
19. Avoid duplication as well as undue burden on Parties, in particular on the LDCs and SIDs and the secretariat.
20. Ensure Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention.
21. Promote transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability.
22. Principles included in Article 13, Article 4, paragraph 13 of the Paris Agreement, and paragraphs 31, 85, 89, 91, 92 and 94 of Decision 1/CP.21.
23. Principles listed in paragraph 92 of decision 1/CP.21.
24. Transparency of action is in lockstep with the enhanced transparency of support.

A.3. Structure/design of the MPGs

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Single/common MPGs applicable to all Parties, built-in flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, containing three main sections: common reporting MPGs with annexed common tabular formats; common TER MPGs; and common FMCP MPGs.
2. Common MPGs applicable to all Parties to be fully implemented after a transition period, in accordance with paragraph 92 of 1/CP.21. This implies single MPGs with built-it in flexibility in the light of their capacities.
3. Single/common MPGs applicable to Parties as appropriate, with flexibility provided for developing countries for commonly applicable MPGs.
4. Build on the existing system under the Convention, with two separate parts for developed and developing country Parties, respectively.
5. Use of tabular formats for reporting and technical expert review report, as appropriate.
6. Maximum use of tabular formats for reporting and a technical expert review report, including differentiated tabular formats for developed and developing.
7. A standalone national greenhouse gas inventory report.

A.4. Interlinkages with other transparency related items

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Identified linkages include:
   a. SBSTA agenda item on matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.
   b. SBSTA agenda item on modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement.
   c. APA agenda item on further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21.
   d. APA agenda item on further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement.
   e. APA agenda item on matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement.
   f. APA agenda item on modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement.
   g. COP agenda item on process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.
   h. Adaptation Committee and the Least Developed Countries Expert Group mandate to jointly develop modalities to recognize the adaptation efforts of developing country Parties, as referred to in Article 7, paragraph 3, of the Paris Agreement.
   i. SBSTA and SBI items related to the technology framework.
   j. COP agenda item and discussions under APA Item 8 on provision of information by developed countries in terms of Article 9.5.
   k. SBI agenda item on common timeframes.
   l. AC/LEG work in terms of paragraphs 41, 42 (b), and 45 (a) of 1/CP.21, as well as the relevant processes under the SBs considering the report of the AC/LEG on recognition of adaptation efforts by developing countries, on methodologies for assessing adaptation needs of developing countries, and on taking steps to mobilise support for adaptation in developing countries.
   m. Additional linkages to other parts of the Paris Agreement, including linkages to Articles 8, 9.3, 9.5, 10, 11, 14 and 15.
   n. Interlinkages with all relevant issues under Articles 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 14 of the Paris Agreement.
2. Key considerations with respect to linkages include:
   a. Reflect the outputs from interlinked work streams.
   b. Be coordinated to ensure coherence, consistency, and avoid duplication of work with the progress of related work being undertaken.
   c. Avoid placing an additional burden on Parties, especially developing country Parties.
   d. Parties' reports, TER and FMCP serve as input to GST.
   e. Parties will use their Article 13 reporting to demonstrate they are meeting other provisions of the Paris Agreement.
   f. Parties will use their Article 13 reporting to demonstrate they are meeting other provisions of the Paris Agreement, including Articles 4.13 and 6.2.
   g. Parties will use their Article 13 reporting to demonstrate they are meeting other provisions of the Paris Agreement, including Articles 4.13, 4.2, 4.3, 6.2, and 6.4.
   h. TER will provide a technical expert review report to Article 15.
   i. Provision for a synthesis report of information submitted in terms of Article 13, to serve as an input to the global stocktake, depending on work under the relevant APA agenda item.
   j. Provision of information to the compliance committee, depending on work under the relevant APA agenda item.

A.5. Building on and enhancing the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing that the transparency arrangements under the Convention shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the MPGs

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Strengthen, not replace, existing arrangements under the Convention to accommodate the Paris Agreement.
2. Strengthen, not replace, existing arrangements under the Convention to accommodate the Paris Agreement, but also draw on all relevant arrangements under the Paris Agreement, including the global stocktake, NDC cycles, reporting on adaptation, reporting on support needed and received, and flexibility.
3. Do more than simply replicate the existing MRV system under the Convention.
4. The transparency arrangements under the Convention, including NC, BR and BUR, IAR and ICA shall form part of the experience drawn upon for the development of the MPGs for the transparency framework.

5. Build upon and eventually supersede the MRV system established by decision 1/CP.16, paragraphs 40-47 and 60-64 and decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 12-62, immediately following the submission of the final BRs and BURs.
6. Existing transparency arrangement under the convention, contained in decisions 1/CP.16, 2/CP.17 and 1/CP.18.
7. Draw on lessons learned from implementing current transparency arrangements.
8. Building on the current arrangements for response measures.
9. Need to be flexible on reporting of adaptation efforts.

A.6. Flexibility to those developing countries that need it in the light of their capacities

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Provide flexibility only to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.
2. Provide flexibility to developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities.
3. Operationalize flexibility by providing differentiated obligations for developed and developing country Parties.
4. Recognize the different capabilities and capacities of developing country Parties, and in particular the special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS.
5. Self-select and clearly indicate their use of flexibility on the basis of their capacities.
6. Self-identification of capacity and national circumstances is essential to developing country Parties.
7. Demonstrate they meet agreed criteria to use flexibility.
8. As capacities improve, the extent of flexibilities will reduce over time.
9. Use a three-step analysis to determine whether to incorporate flexibility into a provision. Step 1: Does fulfilling the provision depend on a country's technical or institutional capacity? Step 2: Do Parties have sufficient discretion with respect to fulfilling the provision? Step 3: What specific flexibility is required for this provision?
10. Flexibility must also recognize the special circumstances of countries in areas of conflict.
11. Developing country parties are not subject to reporting or subject to review, in addition, on certain elements.
12. Specific proposals on how to operationalize built-in flexibility for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities include:
    a. Reflected in the scope of reporting, and frequency, level and detail of reporting, as well as the stringency of the review.
    b. Using "shall", "should", "may", "be encouraged to", "to the extent possible", "as appropriate", "if applicable", etc.
    c. Determining at its discretion which option or tier to apply.
    d. Already built into the IPCC inventory guidelines in the form of tiers.
    e. Including provisions/formats designed to facilitate improved reporting and transparency over time.
    f. Reflecting the discretion accorded to SIDS and LDCs.
    g. Establishing a transition period for developing country Parties.
    h. Recognizing the different starting points between developed and developing country Parties.
    i. Providing a "layered approach" or a menu of options on methodologies, detailed reporting items (or levels of detail), approaches of review, etc. to choose (opt-in or opt-out) from.
    j. Flexible arrangements for the timing and frequency of the delivery of report.
    k. Applying flexibility at the level of individual provisions in the MPGs.
    l. Flexibility in the threshold percentage used to identify which source/sink categories are "key" provides a systematic mechanism to address additional capacity constraints throughout the GHG inventory MPGs.
    m. Use of notation keys for tabular formats such as "NE" (for not estimated), "NA" (not applicable) or "NR" (no reporting).
    n. An option not to report and/or be subject to review on certain elements, with an explanation of the reasons.
    o. By establishing a transition period during which developing countries who need it in light of their capacities will be provided with flexibility, by making available to them a menu of options for each element of the MPGs (e.g. inventories, etc.). This transition period will be governed by the principle of no-backsliding from current transparency arrangements, and each country will be encouraged to move as quickly as possible through this transition period.
13. Developing country Parties' use of flexibility will be nationally-determined. Use of flexibility will be reported, but the choice of flexibility provisions by developing country Parties will not be subject to review.

A.7. Facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Give a direction of travel for the overall improvement of the level of transparency.
2. Improvement in reporting by developing country Parties will take time, and longer for those with limited capacities, and depend on support, and in particular for LDCs and SIDS.

3. The MPGs should result in indication of best practice, and encourage Parties and expert review teams to identify areas for improvement.
4. Prepare and submit an improvement plan to address gaps in reporting, accompanied with a listing of capacity-building needs. Those developing countries that use flexibility explain their use and how they will meet the common MPGs and improve TACCC over time.
5. Prioritising improvements or identifying capacity needs; the review process will be a catalyst for improved reporting and transparency over time.
6. Identification of capacity building needs and any improvement required must be initiated by the Party concerned.
7. Overcoming barriers to reporting is contingent upon provision of new, additional and adequate financial and technical resources to meet agreed full costs.
8. LDCs and SIDS should not be disadvantaged in accessing finance, technical or capacity-building support on the account of discretion afforded to LDCs and SIDS.
9. The Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) is important to facilitate implementation of Article 13 and improvement over time; the relationship between CBIT, PCCB and the CGE is also important.
10. Provide support for transitioning to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

A.8. Avoiding duplication as well as undue burden on Parties and the secretariat

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Parties should not be required to report the same information across several reports, and the same information should not be reviewed twice.
2. Design a practical and efficient system for transparency of action and support.
3. Existing communications and procedures should be adapted to accommodate the different types of contributions under the Paris Agreement.

A.9. Procedural aspects

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. COP and CMA decisions, with annexes. The COP and CMA decisions could address: adopting the MPGs; specifying the date when start using the MPGs; submission of final BRs and BURs; establishing a submission date for the first reports; addressing the frequency of reporting; requesting the secretariat to start the first TER and first FMCP at specific dates; addressing support for reporting, its aims and the link to CBIT; mandating the SBSTA to continue work on tabular reporting formats if such work cannot be completed by COP24; reporting language; and the dates for the first and subsequent review and update of the MPGs.
2. Support to be provided to developing country Parties pursuant to Articles 13.14 and 13.15 of the Paris Agreement.
3. In the year when information is submitted/reviewed both under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, the reports shall be submitted in conjunction, the review/technical analysis process will also be conducted in conjunction.
4. CBIT needs to be guided by COP/Parties to provide sufficient, sustainable support in a durable manner.
5. No need to open discussions on guidance to CBIT in the MPGs.
6. Capacity building is critical for Parties, especially LDCs and SIDS, to improve their GHG inventories with increasing accuracy and coverage over time; focus on challenges for data collection and continuity due to lack of institutional capacity, lack of institutional structures and absence of frameworks for collection of data.

B. National inventory report on anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases

1. Use the common tabular format for the UNFCCC biennial reporting guidelines from table 1 – 9 from decision 19/CP.18. *(Developed country Parties)*
2. Apply all requirements related to national inventory report in the MPGs agreed by Parties under APA 5. *(Each Party)*
3. Develop common MPGs. *(Each Party)*
4. Apply decisions 2/CP.17 (para. 2-3) and 19/CP.18 (table 1 in the annex) together with further COP revisions. *(Developed country Parties)*
5. Apply decisions 17/CP.8 (para. 8-24) and 2/CP.17 (para. 41(g)) together with further COP revisions. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Apply all requirements related to national inventory report established in decision 24/CP.19 mutatis mutandis. *(Each Party)*
7. Flexibility to generally follow requirements on methods and reporting contained in decision 24/CP.19. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
8. Parties implementing REDD-plus (depending on capacity) can choose to build a separate national GHG inventory for REDD-plus alone considering the complexities of the technology required for REDD-plus. *(Developing country Parties)*

B.1. Objectives and principles

- Objectives and principles covered in overarching section.
- No objectives or principles section necessary.
- Objectives and principles covered in individual sections.

1. Assist Parties in meeting their commitments under Article 13.7(a) and applicable paras. of decision 1/CP.21. *(Each Party)*
2. Assist Parties in tracking progress made in implementing and achieving Parties' individual NDCs under Article. 4 of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*
3. Provide a clear understanding of GHG emission levels and trends, underlying data, methodologies and good practices applied and information on climate change action. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
4. Provide a clear understanding of mitigation and adaptation, and information on GHG emission levels and methodologies and good practices and the social and economic consequences of these actions effect. *(Each Party)*
5. Assist Parties in ensuring and improving the quality, coverage and transparency of their national inventory report over time. *(Each Party)*
6. Assist Parties in ensuring and improving coverage and transparency of their national inventory report over time, contingent on the availability of support for developing country parties, and mindful of domestic constraints, national circumstances, and other issues. *(Each Party)*
7. Provide flexibility to developing countries that need it in light of their capacities. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
8. Promote that the information in GHG inventories is transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable. *(Each Party)*
9. Avoid duplication as well as undue burden on Parties and the secretariat. *(Each Party)*
10. Ensure that double counting is avoided. *(Each Party)*
11. Ensure environmental integrity. *(Each Party)*
12. Facilitate the process of considering national inventories, including the preparation of technical analysis and synthesis documentation. *(Each Party)*
13. Facilitate the process of technical expert review and multilateral consideration of the inventory information in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*
14. Serve as input to the Global Stocktake under Article 14 of the Paris Agreement to facilitate the assessment of collective progress towards achieving the purpose and long-term goal of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*
15. Facilitate the identification and prioritization of domestic mitigation measures. *(Each Party)*
16. Definition of TACCC principles in relation to GHG inventories:
    a. Transparency: data sources, assumptions and methodologies used for an inventory should be clearly explained, in order to facilitate the replication and assessment of the inventory by users of the reported information.
    b. Accuracy: emission and removal estimates should be accurate in the sense that they are systematically neither over nor under true emissions or removals, as far as can be judged, and that uncertainties are reduced as far as practicable.
    c. Completeness: coverage of all sources and sinks, as well as all gases, which occur in a country and for which methodologies are provided in IPCC Guidelines for the full geographic coverage of the country.
    d. Consistency: inventory should be internally consistent in all its elements over a period of years. An inventory is consistent if the same methodologies are used for the base year and all subsequent years and if consistent data sets are used.
    e. Comparability: estimates of emissions and removals reported by countries in inventories should be comparable among countries. Countries should use agreed methodologies and formats for estimating and reporting inventories.
17. Provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2, including clarity and tracking of progress towards achieving Parties individually national determine contributions under Article 4, and to inform the global stocktake. *(Each Party)*

B.2. Definitions

- No definitions section is necessary.

1. Definitions of the terms used are as provided in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines/most recent IPCC Guidelines adopted by CMA, and any supplementary guidance provided by IPCC for GHG inventories. *(Each Party)*
   Definitions of the terms used are as provided in other IPCC Guidelines. *(Developing country Parties)*

B.3. National circumstances and institutional arrangements (inventory planning, preparation and management)

- There should be one section relating to national circumstances and institutional arrangements that apply to the MPGs as a whole.

1. Establish and maintain national inventory arrangements, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements for the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national GHG inventory reports in accordance with the reporting provisions defined in the reporting guidelines. *(Each Party)*
2. Follow requirements related to national inventory arrangements established in Decision 24/CP.19 (flexibility in light of their capacities) explaining the reasons, which may include specificities related to collection and processing of data, and support received. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
3. National inventory arrangements can vary depending on national circumstances/preferences, and change over time. *(Each Party)*
4. Report summary information on national inventory arrangements. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
5. Highlight in their national circumstances if flexibility is needed. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
6. Implement the following functions relating to inventory planning, preparation and management: *(Each Party)*
   a. Designate a single national entity/national focal point with overall responsibility for the national inventory.
   b. Plan, establish and maintain the inventory preparation process including division of specific responsibilities of institutions participating in the inventory preparation to ensure that sufficient activity data collection, choice/development of methods, emission factors and other parameters is in accordance with the IPCC and reporting guidelines.
   c. Prepare emission and removal estimates and document them transparently, in accordance with the latest IPCC guidelines and reporting guidelines.
   d. Perform recalculations, in accordance with the IPCC and reporting guidelines, where needed.
   e. Perform uncertainty assessment and key category analysis and use them in identifying needs for inventory improvements and their prioritization.
   f. Elaborate an inventory QA/QC plan and implement QA/QC measures.
   g. Prepare national annual GHG inventories by compiling the NIR and common tabular format/CRF, and establish a process for the inventory consideration and approval/submission.
   h. Archive all information for the reported time series, including all disaggregated emission factors and activity data, and all documentation about generating and aggregating data, including QA/QC. Archive review results and planned inventory improvements.
   i. Provide technical expert review teams with timely access to all archived information used to prepare the inventory.
   j. Establish processes for the official consideration and approval of the inventory.
   k. Facilitate the conduct of the technical expert review process of the national inventory and participation in the FMCP.
   l. Prepare improvement plans to respond to recommendations from the technical expert review process and strengthen the institutional arrangements.
7. Description of national inventory arrangements, including those to collect and archive data and those from mitigation actions that inform the GHG inventory, in the first national inventory report under the Paris Agreement in accordance with the reporting requirements and report any changes to those national inventory arrangements in the subsequent reports, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
8. No flexibility needed for reporting information on arrangements, which is different from the implementation and maintenance of arrangements which require capacity. *(Each Party)*
9. Flexibility needed for reporting information on arrangement, implementation as well as maintenance of arrangements all of which require capacity. *(Developing country Parties)*

B.4. Methods:

a. Methodologies, parameters and data

1. Use the most recent/IPCC 2006 Guidelines and any supplementary/further methodological guidance from the IPCC, including 2013 supplements, as agreed upon by the CMA. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Use the older sets of IPCC guidelines (e.g. Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines in conjunction with other agreed IPCC guidelines in conjunction with IPCC GPG, IPCC LULUCF GPG). *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
3. Use other IPCC Guidelines. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Provide information on the barriers and constraints in fully using the most recent IPCC guidelines and include a timeline for the future application in the improvement plan. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
5. Use different methods (tiers) contained in the IPCC Guidelines and use national methodologies which could reflect better the national situation, and produce the most accurate estimates. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*

6. Apply flexibility according to methodological tiers in the IPCC guidelines with the flexibility to apply a lower tier approach, if justified due to limitations of time and data availability. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
7. Apply flexibility according to methodological tiers in the IPCC guidelines with the flexibility to apply a lower tier approach. *(Developing country Parties)*
8. Apply flexibility by encouraging Parties to apply most recent IPCC guidelines to the extent possible and explain in NIR why Party was unable to implement recommended method, including barriers and constraints, and a timeline for future application. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
9. Use a recommended method (tier level) for key categories in accordance with IPCC Guidelines, and follow IPCC good practice guidance and other good practice guidance relevant to key categories. *(Each Party)*
10. Apply higher tier methods particularly for key categories and for refining estimates in LULUCF sector. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
11. Use default emission factors and activity data in the absence of more robust methods and/or data, but encouraged to use country-specific and regional emission factors and activity data, where available, or, propose plans to develop them in a scientifically sound and transparent manner consistent with the latest IPCC Guidelines. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
12. Where national circumstances prohibit use of a recommended method, provide explanations in the national inventory report, and identify the gap as part of reporting on constraints and inventory improvement planning. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
13. Indicate methodological consistency between communication and implementation of NDCs. *(Each Party)*

b. Key category analysis

1. Identify key categories, using key category analysis consistent with IPCC guidelines as agreed by the CMA with and without Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF) categories. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
2. Identify key categories using approach 1 in accordance with IPCC Guidelines. Encourage to use approach 2. *(Each Party)*
3. Conduct a complete key category analysis for the base year (or period) and the latest reported inventory year, using approach 1, both level and trend assessment, including and excluding LULUCF. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
4. Use methods for KCA provided in the most recent/2006 IPCC Guidelines and agreed upon by the CMA. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
5. Undertake any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC good practice guidance to assist in developing inventories that better reflect their national circumstance *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Apply flexibility in the use of recommended methods by providing explanations in the NIR why recommended method could not be used and explaining planned improvements. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
7. Use approach 2 and add additional key categories to the result of approach 1. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
8. Consider a threshold lower than 95% for key category assessment, allowing to focus improvement on a fewer categories and prioritize resources. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developed country Parties)*

c. Recalculations

1. Perform recalculations in a transparent manner to ensure consistency of time series and improve accuracy and/or completeness; performed in accordance with the most recent IPCC guidelines agreed upon by CMA, ensuring that changes in emission trends are not introduced as a result of changes in methods or assumptions. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Perform complete recalculation across the reporting period when new information is introduced. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
3. Use the same methods and a consistent approach to underlying activity data and emissions factors for each year reported. *(Each Party)*
4. Where not possible to recalculate all years due to capacity constraints and/or data availability, perform recalculations for the base year or reference years of the NDC and the latest reported year. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
5. Apply flexibility by providing explanations for which categories IPCC guidance on recalculation of time series could not be implemented. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
6. Additional flexibility with respect to recalculating estimates for years that are earlier than relevant base years for NDCs. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*

d. Uncertainty assessment

1. Quantitatively estimate the uncertainty for all relevant source and sink categories, GHGs, inventory totals and their trends, using most recent/2006 IPCC guidance agreed by CMA. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*

2. Quantitatively estimate the uncertainty for all relevant source and sink categories, GHGs, inventory totals and their trends for at least the base year and the latest inventory year. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
3. Provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Elaborate/explain errors due to sampling methods, data entry, calculation, data formulation. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
5. Elaborate in the improvement plan the steps and capacities needed to implement this requirement. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
6. Work towards quantitative assessment of uncertainty. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
7. Qualitative discussion of uncertainty for key categories. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
8. Apply flexibility by providing explanation in improvement plan about steps and capacities needed to estimate uncertainties. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*

e. Assessment of completeness

1. Estimate and report emissions and removals from all categories and emission sources (pools and gases) for which estimation methods are included in the latest IPCC Guidelines and indicate the parts of their geographical area covered and provide an explanation for any exclusion. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Clearly indicate the sources and sinks which are not considered in the inventories but which are included in the IPCC 2006 GL and explain the reasons for such exclusion; Use notation keys to fill in blank cells in reporting tables. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
3. Allow the use of the notation key "NE" (not estimated) when the estimates would be insignificant in terms of level and trend and where a disproportionate amount of effort would be required to collect data for a gas from a specific activity. Thresholds will need to be determined considering flexibility. *(Each Party / Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
4. Report in subsequent submissions, emissions and removals estimated once for a category, if they continue to occur. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
5. Apply flexibility by using a different threshold for significant source categories. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Strive to present information which is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, use the notation keys as indicated. *(Developing country Parties)*

f. Quality assurance/quality control

1. Elaborate and report an inventory quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) plan; including information on the inventory agency responsible for conducting QA/QC. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Implement and give information on general inventory QC procedures and QA procedures (e.g. basic peer review) in accordance with its QA/QC plan and the most recent IPCC guidelines. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
3. Implement and give information on general inventory QC procedures and QA procedures (e.g. basic peer review) in accordance with 1996 IPCC guidelines. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Compare the national estimates of CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion with those estimates obtained using the IPCC reference approach, as contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, and report the results of this comparison in the NIR. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
5. Compare the national estimates of CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion with those estimates obtained using the IPCC reference approach, as contained in the 1996 and GPG IPCC Guidelines, if disaggregated data are available, and report the results of this comparison in the NIR. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Elaborate in the improvement plan the steps and capacities needed to implement or report a QA/QC plan and for giving information on QA/QC procedures. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*

B.5. Metrics

- *Placeholder for outputs of APA agenda item 3(c) on further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21 on accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 31, of the Paris Agreement to be incorporated into the MPGs. See < http://unfccc.int/10128.php>.*

1. Use common metrics as agreed by CMA. *(Each Party)*
2. Report aggregate emissions and removals of GHGs, expressed in CO_2 equivalent (CO_2 eq), using the 100-year time horizon global warming potential (GWP) values from the IPCC. *(Each Party)*
3. Report on aggregated GHGs emissions and removals expressed in CO2 equivalents by using the 100-year GWPs values from the IPCC second assessment report. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. As appropriate, report supplemental information on aggregated GHG emissions using other metrics applicable to national circumstances. *(Each Party)*
5. If GWP or GTP are used, provide clarification on which values and IPCC assessment report were utilized. *(Each Party)*

6. Report all estimates of emissions and removals in the mass of each GHG. *(Each Party)*

B.6. Reporting guidance

a. Information on methods

1. Report estimates of emissions and sinks for all IPCC categories, gases and carbon pools considered in the GHG inventory throughout the reported period including a descriptive summary and figures underlying emission trends. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Report all methods, sources of emission factors and activity data used to compile the GHG inventory including descriptions, assumptions, references and sources of information used. Provide an explanation of any methodological or data gaps. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
3. Provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of emissions and removals, including a brief explanation of the sources of emission factors and activity data. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Report information for key categories and document country-specific EF used in tabular formats, if not able to report information for all categories. *(Developed country Parties)*
5. Describe the national key categories, including information on the methodology used for their identification, and information on the level of disaggregation used. *(Each Party)*
6. Report the individual and cumulative percentage contributions from key categories, for both level and trend, consistent with the most recent IPCC guidelines. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
7. Report the QA/QC plan and information on QA/QC procedures already implemented or to be implemented in the future. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
8. Report results of uncertainty analysis as well as methods used and underlying assumptions; at least for base year and the latest inventory year. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
9. Report recalculations for the base year and all subsequent years of the time series, together with explanatory information and justifications with an indication of relevant changes and their impact on the emissions trends. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
10. Report information on the reasons for lack of completeness, if methodological or data gaps exist. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
11. Provide opportunity and flexibility to simplify the template workbook in accordance with its national circumstances. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
12. Report on choice of methodology and data in the context of IPCC good practice, key category analysis and decision trees. *(Each Party)*
13. Provide rationale for selection of data/information sources. *(Each Party)*
14. For Parties preparing estimates using higher tier methods and models, provide transparent verification information on the methods, data and assumptions in line with IPCC good practice. *(Each Party)*

b. Sectors and gases

1. Report all 7 gases (CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3). *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Report CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O at a minimum. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
3. Report CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O mandatorily and PFCs, HFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 subject to certain conditions (e.g. previously reported; included in NDCs; covered by an Article 6 activity; or significant contributor in national emissions). *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
4. Sectors, gases and sources (including the baselines) in the GHG inventory must reflect the diversity of mitigation actions in the Parties' NDC. *(Each Party)*
5. Include all categories of anthropogenic emissions or removals in the NDC and, once a source, sink or activity is included, continue to include it. *(Each Party)*
6. Report gases according to national circumstances. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
7. Report actual emissions of HFCs, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3, providing disaggregated data by chemical (e.g. HFC-134a) and category in units of mass and in CO_2 eq. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
8. Present emissions and removals on a gas-by-gas basis in units of mass, with emissions by sources listed separately from removals by sinks, except in cases where it may be technically impossible to separate information on sources and sinks in the area of LULUCF. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
9. Provide information on the following precursor gases: carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs), as well as sulphur oxides (SO_x). *(Each Party)*
10. Report indirect CO_2 from the atmospheric oxidation of CH_4, carbon monoxide (CO), and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs). For Parties that decide to report indirect CO_2, the national totals are presented with and without indirect CO_2. *(Each Party)*

11. Report indirect CO_2 from the atmospheric oxidation of CH_4. For Parties that decide to report indirect CO_2, the national totals are presented with and without indirect CO_2. *(Each Party)*
12. Indirect N_2O emissions from other than the agriculture and LULUCF sources could be reported as a memo item. These estimates of indirect N_2O are not included in national totals. Parties may provide information on other substances that have an impact on climate. *(Each Party)*
13. Report international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and not include in national totals but reported distinctly. Make every effort to both apply and report according to the method contained in the latest IPCC Guidelines for separating domestic and international emissions. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
14. Report international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and not include in national totals but reported distinctly, if disaggregated data are available. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
15. Clearly indicate how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or industrial processes sector, in accordance with the latest IPCC Guidelines. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
16. Report emissions and removals at the most disaggregated level of each source/sink category, providing that a minimum level of aggregation is needed to protect confidential business and military information. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
17. Allow Parties to determine the coverage of GHG gases, sectors, sources in light of their capacities and based on the best available data and key categories, moving over time to greater coverage *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
18. Allow Parties to determine the coverage of GHG gases, sectors, sources in light of their capacities and based on the best available data and key categories. *(Each Party)*
19. Where estimates are reported for any country-specific category or gas that is not included in IPCC guidance, provide information on the category or gas, and the methodologies, emissions factors and activity data used for their estimation and, and related data references. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
20. Report the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use, Agriculture, Land use, land-use change and forestry, and Waste according to the most recent IPCC guidelines. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
21. Report separately LULUCF and agriculture sectors. *(Each Party)*
22. Report all sectors and gases for which there are methodologies available in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
23. Exclude, if necessary, emission sources/removals categories and/or gases/pools if the necessary information to estimate the emissions/removals is not available according to national circumstances. *(Developing country Parties)*
24. Report information on approach taken, if any, to identification of natural disturbances and corresponding emissions and removals, in accordance with IPCC guidelines. Indicate if these estimates are included in national totals. *(Each Party)*

c. *Time series*

1. Report consistent time series from 1990 to X-2, (X= submission year). *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Report consistent time series from 1990 to X-4. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
3. Report consistent time series from 1990 to X-4 and provide an explanation and a timeline for moving to more recent data in the improvement plan. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
4. Report consistent time series from a later year but as far back as allowed by data availability (e.g. the latest year reported in the NC/BUR or base year in the NDC or 2010 (at a minimum)) to X-4/X-3 in transition to X-2, depending on data availability. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
5. Continue to report a consistent time series of GHG emissions starting from 1990 or other base years, if reported in the past. *(Each Party)*
6. Provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in the previous national communications under the Convention before 2020 and/or reports provided under the Paris Agreement; or use 2010 as base year. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. National inventory report to cover the initial year, the most recent 10 years and any previous years since the initial year ending with 0 or 5. If the information required has not been reported in previous reports and/or is not available, Parties are to provide info of the years available, including the base year and NDC reference year. *(Each Party)*
8. Estimate the inventory time series using the same IPCC methodologies, and the underlying activity data and emissions factors obtained and used in a consistent manner, ensuring that changes in emission trends are not introduced as a result of changes in estimation methods or assumptions over the time series of estimates. *(Each Party)*
9. Use alternative methods (techniques from IPCC guidelines) to estimate the missing values, due to lack of activity data, emissions factors or other parameters, in order to ensure consistent time series. *(Each Party)*

d. *Frequency*

1. Submit national inventory report annually under the Paris Agreement in conjunction with the one under Convention/Kyoto Protocol or as a stand-alone report in conjunction with the submissions of biennial transparency reports. (Each Party / Developed country Parties)

2. Submit national inventory report annually. *(Each Party / Developed country parties / Developing country Parties)*
3. Submit national inventory report on a biennial basis. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
4. Submit national inventory report on a biennial basis, with no specific deadline for the submission within this timeframe. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Submit national inventory report on a biennial basis with no specific deadline for the submission, taking into account paragraph 90 of decision 1/CP.21 and Article 13 paragraphs 2, 14 and 15. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Move to submission of stand-alone annual inventory reports over time. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Submit every two years, a national inventory report following a X-2 approach (and no more than X-4 in a transitional stage). *(Developing country Parties)*
8. Continue with annual national GHG inventory submission, including, as a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than two years prior to the date of the submission. *(Developed country Parties)*
9. Provide flexibility to LDCs and SIDs to submit at their discretion. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*

B.7. Constraints and capacity-building needs

- The section on constraints and capacity-building needs is not necessary.

1. Provide transparent updated information on constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs in the NIR or in the outcome of the support needed process under Article 13, paragraph 10. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
2. Provide information on constraints and any capacity-building needs related to the planning, preparation, management compilation and report of the inventory, including what would be needed to improve transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency of future reports. *(Those developing country parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
3. Identify individual constraints based on national circumstances. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, Developing country Parties)*
4. There are both domestic constraints (available resources; personnel; data availability; lack of institutional capacity) and outside constraints (willingness of Parties to provide support etc.). *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Explain how provision of capacity-building would improve the GHG inventory, and outline the aspects that would be improved, together with proposals on prioritizing improvements. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
6. CBIT and other relevant agencies to provide capacity building support to LDCs and SIDS for the collection and continuity of inventory data. *(Each Party)*
7. Identify challenges that Parties experience using the latest IPCC Guidelines. *(Developing country Parties)*

B.8. Improvement plans

1. Report improvement plans related to the national inventory following the requirements established in decision 24/CP.19. *(Developed country Parties)*
2. Report on constraints, improvement planning and capacity-building needs. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Report on implemented and planned inventory improvements based on the recommendations from the technical expert review. *(Each Party)*
4. Prepare and periodically update an improvement plan that includes improvements related to: completeness; methodologies; activity data collection; preparation of emission factors; key category analysis and uncertainty estimation; QA/QC procedures; and inventory management & include timelines and funding needs. *(Each Party / Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
5. Explain the application of flexibility and address how they plan to meet the common MPGs over time. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
6. Identify planned activities to: improve data quality; improve the TACCC of reporting and move towards full implementation of the MPGs, for those Parties who have made use of the flexibility provided, in light of their capacities. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
7. Identify any capacity building needs, if applicable, to implement identified improvements over time. *(Each Party)*
8. Summary of improvement plan should be included in NIR. *(Each Party)*
9. Improvement plans to become less extensive when reporting improves over time. *(Each Party)*

B.9. Submission process, and reporting formats and tables

1. GHG inventory submission consists of a national inventory report – NIR and the common tabular format/CRF submitted through an electronic reporting system maintained by the secretariat.

a. The NIR to be submitted in one of the official UN languages, but Parties are encouraged to submit an English translation to facilitate TER. The NIP to contain detailed and complete information on inventories and any additional information provided by the Party during TER; MPGs include an annotated outline for the NIR content. *(Each Party)*

b. The electronic common tabular format/CRF includes detailed information by sector, category and gas, in metric tonnes, and CO_2 equivalence and is developed specifically for the biennial transparency reports. *(Each Party)*

2. Report at the minimum the summary of GHG emissions and removals, including the information expressed in CO_2 eq. in emission trend tables provided in the CRF, and provide a complete inventory information. *(Developed country Parties)*
3. Provide summary information tables for the years previously reported in the GHG inventories in their NCs. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Use tables 1 and 2 of 17/CP.8 in reporting its national GHG inventory. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Use tables 1 and 2 of IPCC 1996 guidelines in reporting its national GHG inventory. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Include the inventory sectoral tables and worksheets of the IPCC, in both electronic and hard copy format. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Provide a summary or an update of the information contained in chapter III (national GHG inventories) of the annex to decision 17/CP.8. Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex. *(Developing country Parties)*
8. The national inventory report prepared in accordance with Article 13.7(a) would be a stand-alone report, not one section included in the report submitted biennially under Article 13. *(Each Party)*
9. The national inventory report prepared in accordance with Article 13.7(a) to be submitted annually as a stand-alone report. *(Developed country Parties)*
10. The national inventory report prepared in accordance with Article 13.7(a) to be submitted biennially as part of the biennial reporting under Article 13. *(Developing country Parties)*
11. In the years when other information requested by Article 13 of the Paris Agreement is submitted, the national inventory report could form part of a comprehensive report. *(Each Party)*
12. Inventory to be kept in a national registry, and account for any transfer within the country or from one Party to another in accordance with agreed rules for the application of Articles 6.2 and 6.4 of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*

C. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

- *Placeholder for relevant outputs of the APA agenda item 3 on further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21, to be incorporated into the MPGs. See <http://unfccc.int/10128.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under APA agenda item 3, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*

C.1. Objectives and principles

- Objectives and principles covered in an overarching section
- Objectives and principles covered in individual sections.
- No objectives or principles section necessary.

1. Assist Parties in meeting their commitments under Article 13, paragraph 7(b) of the Paris Agreement and provide information on the progress with implementation and achievement of NDCs for the CMA. *(Each Party)*
2. Assist Parties in tracking progress made in implementing and achieving NDCs. *(Each Party)*
3. Provide a clear understanding of climate change action in the light of the objective of the Convention as set out in its Article 2 and Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and to inform the global stocktake. *(Each Party)*
4. Provide information on the progress with and achievement of NDCs for the CMA and the global stocktake. *(Each Party)*
5. Promote the provision of transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable information. *(Each Party)*
6. In relation to tracking progress with NDCs: *(Each Party)*
   a. Transparency means all elements relevant for tracking of progress and methodologies used should be clearly explained.
   b. Accuracy means the aggregation and summation of individual elements that reflect the overall progress is correct.
   c. Completeness means progress is tracked for all elements of the NDC.
   d. Consistency means methodologies used to establish reference level(s) or base year/periods are consistent with the methodologies used in the period of tracking progress of the implementation and achieving the NDCs.
7. Facilitate advice and knowledge sharing amongst Parties. *(Each Party)*
8. Facilitate the process of technical expert review and multilateral consideration of the inventory information. *(Each Party)*

9. Facilitate improved reporting over time. *(Each Party)*
10. Provide flexibility while allowing improvement over time to implement provisions of the MPGs. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
11. Avoid duplication as well as undue burden on Parties and the secretariat. *(Each Party)*
12. Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention. *(Each Party)*
13. Ensure that double counting is avoided. *(Each Party)*
14. Ensure environmental integrity. *(Each Party)*
15. Take the lead in tracking progress of NDCs. *(Developed country Parties)*
16. Respect each country's sovereignty, step-wise approach in accordance with national circumstances, capacity and capability. *(Each Party)*
17. Based on the use of best available science and existing methods and guidance. *(Each Party)*
18. Draw upon links to the principles in paragraph 92 of decision 1/CP.21. *(Each Party)*
19. The Paris Agreement provides flexibility for LDCs and SIDS to submit, strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emissions development reflecting their special circumstances. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
20. Enable identification of successes and challenges in meeting the objectives of NDCs. *(Each Party)*

C.2. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

- There should be one section relating to national circumstances and institutional arrangements that apply to the MPGs as a whole.

1. Description of national circumstances related to the implementation and achievement of NDCs under Article 4 and to tracking of progress. *(Each Party)*
2. Information on economy-wide emissions. *(Developed country Parties)*
3. Information on how the national circumstances affect GHGs over time, including disaggregated indicators. *(Each Party)*
4. Information that explains fairness and equity of the NDC. *(Each Party)*
5. Information on government structure, population profile, geographical profile, economic profile, climate profile, sector details. *(Each Party)*
6. Institutional arrangements established for the implementation and achievement of its NDC, including those used for tracking units (if applicable); taking into account anthropogenic and natural disturbances, with regard to the level of ambition to reach the peaking of country GHG emission. *(Each Party)*
7. Information on legal, institutional, administrative and procedural arrangements for domestic compliance, monitoring, reporting, archiving information and evaluation of progress towards its NDC; changes in institutional arrangements after the first report describing those arrangements. *(Each Party)*
8. Information on the social and economic impact of response measures, based on full cooperation to enhance understanding of the economic and social consequences of response measures, taking into account the need for information from those affected, and evidence of actual impacts, and of both positive and negative effects. *(Each Party)*
9. Information on mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions and/ or economic diversification plans. *(Each Party)*

C.3. Description of a Party's NDC under Article 4, including updates

1. Short summary description of NDC under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
2. Indication of the web link to the NDC documents. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
3. Description of NDCs/ targets and indicators and quantitative values for base year(s) and target year(s), including data sources and methodologies. *(Each Party)*
4. Description of the most recent NDC, including the update or adjustment of the NDC and any other relevant information including sectors, GHG categories of sources and sinks, gases and carbon pools considered in the NDC. *(Each Party)*
5. Information on the Party's NDC relevant reporting period, and up - front information. *(Each Party)*
6. To facilitate tracking progress, provide information including inter alia: scope, coverage (categories, pools, gases); baseline basepoint, or reference point (metrics, parameters, assumptions, and data sources used); target type (definitions needed to understand target); target date (single year or multiple); quantified value associated with target achievement in absolute or relative terms; expected use of ITMOS. *(Each Party)*
7. Description of NDCs/targets and indicators/CTU information, including the update or adjustment of the NDC and any other relevant information, including quantified information on the reference level (including base year) or period,

scope and coverage, time frames and/or periods for implementation, accounting methodologies, approach(es) and assumptions used, conditions and assumptions relevant to the attainment of NDCs. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*

8. Specification of the components covered by NDCs (mitigation, including mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation action, adaptation, response measures, and means of implementation). *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
9. Information on the mitigation component of NDCs, in accordance with the sections below. *(Each Party)*
10. Guided by paragraphs 12-22 of decision 2/CP.17 and its Annex I, paragraphs 4-7. *(Developed country Parties)*
11. Guided by paragraphs 41-44 of decision 2/CP.17 and its Annex III, paragraphs 11-13. *(Developing country Parties)*
12. Guidance to recognize that some NDCs do not have targets and must accommodate for the different NDCs available. *(Each Party)*
13. Conditions and assumptions relevant to the attainment of NDCs. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
14. Information guided by paragraphs 4-7 of the BR reporting GLs and paragraphs 11-13 of the BUR reporting GLs, but modified to apply to all Parties. *(Each Party)*
15. Conditional and unconditional components, its coverage, scope, reference year, any adjustments/updates to it, and any additional factors. *(Each Party)*
16. Any additional information included in the NDC public registry. *(Each Party)*
17. Information specifying CTU information and any updates of the information necessary for clarity, transparency and understanding in accordance with Article 4.8 of the Paris Agreement provided with the NDC communication and/or previous (biennial transparency reports), while ensuring methodological consistency between the communication and the implementation of the NDC. *(Each Party)*
18. Accounting approach(es) and assumptions used. *(Each Party)*
19. Quantified information on the reference level (including base year) or period and information on the reference level, including scope of coverage, methodology and assumption (and appropriate background information to understand how the reference level was set). *(Each Party)*
20. Time frames and/or periods for implementation, including indication of single year or multiyear target or emission budget. *(Each Party)*
21. Scope and coverage of mitigation commitments, and GWPs used. *(Each Party)*
22. Metrics and methodologies used for NDC, and consistency in the assumptions/methodologies used in NDCs and in reporting progress. *(Each Party)*
23. If methodologies vary by sector, category or activity, provide the applicable information for each. *(Each Party)*
24. An explanation of how double counting will be avoided in tracking progress. *(Each Party)*
25. Planning processes. *(Each Party)*
26. Describe the elements of the NDC relevant for tracking progress. *(Each Party)*
27. Information on mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans. *(Each Party)*
28. Information on the social and economic impact of response measures. *(Each Party)*

C.4. Progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4 to date; a) Indicators to track progress made in implementing its NDC under Article 4

- *Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item on matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. See <http://unfccc.int/meetings/10496.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under this SBSTA agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*

1. Information should be as quantifiable as possible based on its type of NDC. *(Each Party)*
2. Qualitative and quantitative information on the current progress in implementing NDCs. *(Each Party)*
3. A summary table for information on quantified progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
4. Relevant indicators and their quantified values to track progress (for baseline year and reporting years until most recent reporting year). *(Each Party)*
5. Relevant indicators to track progress (flexible base year, base year). *(Each Party)*
6. NDC reference emissions/ removals, and values of other indicators (appropriate/meaningful indicators according to type of NDC) against which progress to the NDC will be tracked, and any updates to these. *(Each Party)*
7. For NDCs depending on non-GHG parameters (e.g. GDP, population, etc.), information on the current level of those parameters and any additional information necessary to track progress made in implementing the NDC. *(Each Party)*
8. Anthropogenic emissions/removals and values of other indicators for each reported year. *(Each Party)*

9. Comparison of anthropogenic emissions / removals, and values of other indicators, against the reference for each reported year. *(Each Party)*
10. Definitions needed to understand these indicators. *(Each Party)*
11. Indicators and source of data use to track progress on mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans. *(Each Party)*
12. Information on the construction of the reference emissions/removals and indicators. *(Each Party)*
13. Information on how outcomes are compared to the reference. *(Each Party)*
14. Information on how the sectors, categories, gases and as relevant, pools, included in the NDC have been addressed in the reference. *(Each Party)*
15. Information on how policies and measures have been included in the reference and their implementation timeframes, reasons for exclusion of relevant policies and measures. *(Each Party)*
16. Information on the contribution to the reference from sub-national or sectoral baselines, reference levels and projections as relevant. *(Each Party)*
17. Information on updates to the reference as a result of more accurate information, and any expansion of coverage, and updates to data and parameters. *(Each Party)*
18. Sources of data used to track progress on these indicators. *(Each Party)*
19. A description on how the methodologies and approaches used in tracking progress in each reporting year is consistent with those used in communicating the NDC under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
20. An explanation of how the information used to track progress is consistent with the Party's most recent NIR. *(Each Party)*
21. Information on emission intensity, including indicators used. *(Each Party)*
22. Projected baseline, if relevant. *(Each Party)*
23. Accounting or tracking balance as a structured summary of all relevant quantified components that were determined as being part of the NDC for the relevant reporting period for each year of the target period. *(Each Party)*
24. Information related to methodological consistency in each reporting year. *(Each Party)*
25. An explanation of how double counting has been avoided in tracking progress towards the implementation and achievement of the Party's NDC under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
26. For quantified mitigation actions, an estimate of their impact and underlying assumptions; for mitigation actions information on progress with implementation, cross-reference to the mitigation actions sub-heading, and indicators to monitor the progress. *(Each Party)*
27. Contribution from the land-use sector (natural disturbance if any) and a description of the accounting approaches used. *(Each Party)*
28. Information on the use and the implementation of cooperative approaches under Article 6. *(Each Party)*
29. Contribution and/or adjustments for each year of the target period in accordance with guidance adopted under Article 6. *(Each Party)*
30. Report on the progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC. *(Developed country Parties)*
31. To be reported annually. *(Developed country Parties)*
32. To be reported regularly. *(Developing country Parties)*
33. Qualitative assessment, and quantitative if possible, for the progress and achievements of key policies and measures. *(Developing country Parties)*
34. Information on applicable indicators, and information necessary to track progress consistent with the level and timely support. Flexibility to determine frequency of submission. *(Developing country Parties)*
35. Information on mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans and how they contribute to achieving the NDC. *(Each Party)*
36. Detailed reference to adaptation policy, strategy, measures, actions that result in mitigation co-benefits. *(Each Party)*
37. Information on the social and economic impact of response measures. *(Each Party)*
38. Progress made in cooperating to enhance the understanding of the economic and social consequences of response measures, taking into account the need for information from those affected, and evidence of actual impacts, and of both positive and negative effects. *(Each Party)*
39. Information on how REDD-plus activities, REDD-plus results-based payments or results from the implementation of joint mitigation and adaptation policy approaches. *(Developing country Parties)*
40. Institutional setting, policy, strategy, measures, actions, and stakeholders' engagement. *(Each Party)*
41. Information on the metrics and emission estimation methodologies used (consistent with CMA decisions). *(Each Party)*
42. Information on approach(es) and assumptions used. *(Each Party)*

43. Describe sectors, gases, categories, pools covered, where they differ from inventory coverage and definitions. *(Each Party)*
44. Approach taken, if any, to natural disturbance in the land sector. *(Each Party)*
45. Information on any expansion of coverage, and updates to data and parameters applied during an NDC implementation period. *(Each Party)*
46. Information on any changes from the previous NDC to coverage, and approach(es), assumptions and definitions used. *(Each Party)*
47. Provide information on how accounting approaches, assumptions and definitions used to track progress toward the achievement of the NDC under Article 4 are consistent with those used in communicating the NDC. *(Each Party)*
48. Information on adaptation component of NDCs, to be reported in accordance with section D below. *(Each Party)*
49. Information on support provided component of NDCs, to be reported in accordance with Section E below. *(Developed country Parties)*
50. Information on support needed related to NDCs, to be reported in accordance with Section F below. *(Developing country Parties)*

C.5. Progress made in achievement of the Party's NDC under Article 4 for the target year/period; indicators to track progress made in achieving its NDC under Article 4

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Information to be reported only in the submission following the end of the target year/period of an NDC. *(Each Party)*
2. Specific, result and impact oriented information in relation to the achievement of their NDCs, and information on support to developing countries. *(Each Party)*
3. Overall assessment of achievement. *(Each Party)*
4. Comparison of the actual values of emissions, removals/sinks and indicators/parameter(s) of target year with those set in the NDC or in the RL. *(Each Party)*
5. Information on the values of emissions, removals/sinks and indicators/parameter(s) of target year with those set in NDC. *(Each Party)*
6. Net sum of transferred ITMOs during the period of NDC, the consequent corresponding adjustment in view of NDCs achievement and other relevant information. *(Each Party)*
7. Updated reference emissions/removals, and values of other indicators to show the progress in achieving NDC for the target year/period. *(Each Party)*
8. Final accounting balance as a structured summary of all relevant quantified components to assess the achievement of NDCS: *(Each Party)*
    a. Time series of total net GHG emissions and removals.
    b. Quantified reference levels and/or based year/period.
    c. Relevant quantified indicators for the base year until the most recent year.
    d. Contribution and/or adjustments for each year of the target period or target year under Article 6 guidance.
    e. Contribution from the LULUCF sector for each year of the target period or target year, if not included in the time series of total net GHG emissions and removals.
    f. Additional quantified parameters for each year of the target period.
9. For NDCs with a peak in GHG, information is needed after the specified peaking year. *(Each Party)*
10. For NDCs with quantified mitigation actions, an estimate of the impact the mitigation actions on GHGs at the end of the target year or period. *(Each Party)*
11. For NDCs with quantified mitigation co-benefits, an estimate of the impacts of the co-benefits at the end of the target year or period and underlying assumptions. *(Each Party)*
12. NDC achievement on adaptation policies and strategies. *(Each Party)*
13. Relevant indicators determined by the Party that show achievement with target. *(Each Party)*
14. Reporting on the social and economic impact of response measures. *(Each Party)*
15. Information on the implementation of Article 5 of the PA and how it contributes to achieving the NDC. *(Each Party)*

C.6. Mitigation policies and measures, actions, and plans, and other actions with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions, related to the implementation and achievement of an NDC under Article 4, including effects (historical and expected), barriers and costs

1. For LDC and SIDS, strategies, plans and actions for low GHG emissions development reflecting their special circumstances. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Information in textual and tabular format on implemented, adopted and planned mitigation policies and measures, including those that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*

3. Level of detail being decided by Parties. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Guided by paragraphs 6-8 of the BR reporting GLs. *(Developed country Parties)*
5. Guided by paragraphs 11-13 of the BUR reporting GLs. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Description of mitigation actions and policies in the CTF could include, inter alia, but not limited to the following: *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
    a. Name and description (max. xx words) of policy, measure or action, including information on quantitative goals, if any and progress indicators.
    b. Objectives.
    c. Activity affected.
    d. Sector(s) and gases affected.
    e. Sources, sinks and carbon pools impacted, as relevant.
    f. Start year of implementation and timeframe.
    g. Type of instrument/nature of the action.
    h. Status: planned, adopted, implemented/progress of implementation.
    i. Methodologies and assumptions.
    j. Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action.
    k. Implementing/responsible entity or entities.
    l. Costs of policy or measure, with definition or explanation of cost.
    m. Non-GHG mitigation benefits.
    n. Results achieved: quantified impacts of emissions reductions or other criteria.
    o. Information on how those policies and measures interact with each other.
    p. Explanation of policies and measures no longer in place.
    q. Those influencing GHG emissions from international transport.
    r. Information on how the policy or measure will be implemented including in relation to public and private sector entities.
    s. Quantification, in terms of CO2, of impacts of mitigation actions and policies.
7. Quantified expected effect (or qualitative description for those places where not feasible) of policies and measures including methodologies used reported in a separate document or an Annex to the CTF, may be presented in aggregate for several complementary measures in a particular sector, gas, source or sink. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
8. Information on the monitoring and evaluation of relevant policies and measures. *(Each Party)*
9. Information on how policies and measures are modifying longer-term trends. *(Developed country Parties)*
10. Information on the social and economic impact of response measures. *(Each Party)*
11. Information on mitigation co-benefits from adaptation actions and/or economic diversification plans. *(Each Party)*
12. Best practice, including policy innovation, pilots and demonstration, key projects and programs. *(Each Party)*
13. A brief description or reference to policies and measures that maintained over time and was reported earlier. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
14. Description of policies and measures (or targets) relevant to achieving the Party's NDC which do not necessarily have climate change mitigation as their primary focus. *(Each Party)*
15. The overall policy context, including any national targets for GHG mitigation, strategies for sustainable development and long-term mitigation strategies. *(Developed country Parties)*
16. Institutional setting, policy, strategy, measures, actions, and stakeholders' engagement. *(Each Party)*
17. Policy reform/alignment, law enforcement, institutional strengthening, incentive and disincentive mechanism. *(Each Party)*
18. Identify and periodically update policies and practices that encourage activities that lead to greater levels of anthropogenic GHG emissions than would otherwise occur. *(Developed country Parties)*
19. Support received and needed related to the mitigation action. *(Developing country Parties)*
20. Gaps, constraints or barriers related to the implementation. *(Each Party)*
21. Reporting only on policies and measures for which information is available, unless the implementation of a policy or measure is itself the target. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
22. Information on mitigation actions in line with the implementation of Article 5 of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*

C.7. Summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Summary of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals as relevant for the NDC for reporting years from the most recent NIR, using the national inventory report MPGs that reflect flexibility for those developing countries that need it in light of their capacities. *(Each Party / Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
2. Parties that submit a stand-alone NIR on an annual basis, provide a summary of the national total GHG emissions and removals from 1990 or the initial reported year to the latest year in the most recent NIR, using the respective summary table in the CTF (Parties encouraged to use the NIR for more detailed information reporting of GHG emissions and removals). *(Developed country Parties)*
3. Parties that include their NIR in the biennial transparency report provide information on total GHG emissions. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Summary to be captured in the sections on progress made with implementation and achievement of targets; as reported in each country's national report, including NC, BUR/BR. *(Each Party)*
5. Summary of GHG intensity changes (per capita and per GDP) the initial reported year to the latest year in the most recent NIR, using the respective summary table in the CTF. *(Each Party)*
6. Description of the summary table of national total GHG emissions and removals, including an explanation of the factors underlying emission trends not included (max. xx words). *(Each Party)*

C.8. Projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals, as applicable

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Not necessary for all types of NDC. *(Each Party)*
2. With existing measures, without measures and with additional measures with clear description (or Party's own definitions) with 5-year time frame (e.g. 2020, 2025, 2030) extending at least the target year of the current NDC, using CTF tables. *(Each Party)*
3. Quantitative information and historical emissions and removals from initial year to the most recent inventory, annually if feasible. *(Each Party)*
4. Projection "with measures" to at least the end point of the NDC. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
5. Other projections as relevant to the NDC under Article 4. (E.g. emissions intensity, hectares reforested). *(Each Party)*
6. Updated projections consistent with the type of scenario used for the NDC. *(Each Party)*
7. Comparison between the projection and the NDC under Article 4, including narrative information on whether the Party is on track towards achieving its NDC under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
8. Cut-off year of the projection. *(Each Party)*
9. Information on whether and which policies and measures are included in the baseline scenario. *(Each Party)*
10. Projections presented on a sectoral basis and by gas, as well as for a national total using GWP. *(Each Party)*
11. Projections of key indicators to determine progress towards their NDC. *(Each Party)*
12. At least include projections covering sectors and gases included in NDCs under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
13. Projections only for key categories of emissions and removals. Other projections as relevant to the NDC under Article 4. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
14. Information on models and methodologies, key underlying assumptions and variables (e.g. GDP growth rate/level, population growth rate/level, etc.) used in their projections. *(Each Party)*
15. Projections presented relative to actual inventory data for the preceding years. *(Each Party)*
16. Sensitivity analysis for projections and a brief explanation of the methodologies and parameters used. *(Each Party)*
17. Uncertainty analysis. *(Each Party)*
18. Changes since the previous report in the models or methodologies used for projections. *(Each Party)*
19. Projections with and without LULUCF. *(Each Party)*
20. Projections to at least the end-point year of the Party's NDC by sector and aggregated, or at least include projections covering sectors and gases included in NDCs. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
21. Projections on a quantitative basis, starting from a recent inventory year and for subsequent years that end in either a zero or a five, extending at least 15 years from the most recent inventory year. *(Each Party)*
22. Detailed basis and assumptions for the projections. *(Developed country Parties)*
23. Relevant information wherever possible. *(Developing country Parties)*

C.9. Information on Parties' accounting under Article 4, paragraphs 13 and 14

- *Placeholder for outputs of the APA agenda item 3(c) on matters relating to accounting for Parties' nationally determined contributions, as specified in paragraph 31. See < http://unfccc.int/meetings/ 10128.php>. The below content does not*

prejudice the negotiations under this agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.

1. Preliminary information in the years when tracking of progress coincide with accounting for NDCs. *(Each Party)*
2. Accounting balance as a structured summary of all relevant quantified components that were determined as being part of the NDC for the relevant reporting period for each year of the target period. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
3. Information related to methodological consistency in each reporting year. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
4. Guidance include environmental integrity, avoid double counting, methodologies, TACCC. *(Each Party)*
5. Guidance to outline existing methods and guidance under the Convention and IPCC. *(Each Party)*
6. Parties have less stringent accounting system. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Identify and confirm the accounting approach under Articles 4.13 and 4.14 and their consistency with agreed guidance. *(Each Party)*

C.10. Information related to Article 6, as applicable

- *Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item on matters relating to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. See < http://unfccc.int/meetings/10496.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under this SBSTA agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*

1. Avoiding double counting of emission reductions. *(Each Party)*
2. Information on the creation and holding of actual and intended transfers and acquisition of ITMOs under Article 6, if applicable, on cooperative approaches and mechanism, consistent with the guidance developed for by SBSTA. *(Each Party)*
3. If applicable, arrangement for the operation of a registry, and rules for and procedures for trading systems. *(Each Party)*
4. To be reported by Parties who choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their NDCs to demonstrate the environmental integrity and good governance underpinning these approaches. *(Each Party)*
5. Institutional and governance arrangements in place for the creation, holding and transfer of mitigation outcomes that may or have become ITMOs. *(Each Party)*
6. Information similar to those reported under the KP and in the current biennial reports. *(Each Party)*
7. Information on how environmental integrity and contributions to sustainable development are ensured and promoted. *(Each Party)*
8. Governance and procedural arrangements that ensure avoidance of double counting. *(Each Party)*
9. Avoiding double claims for financial flow for market and supports. *(Each Party)*
10. Information related to Article 6, if applicable, on cooperative approaches and mechanism. *(Each Party)*
11. How use of cooperative approaches has promoted sustainable development. *(Each Party)*
12. More complete and consistent reporting in connection with the use of market-based units under Article 6. *(Each Party)*
13. Ensuring transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability when reporting the use of ITMOs towards an NDC, or transferring or selling ITMOs that may be used towards an NDC. *(Each Party)*
14. Information on transfers and acquisition of ITMOs under Article 6 during the implementation period of the relevant NDC, consistent with the guidance developed for by SBSTA, including: *(Each Party)*
    a. Agreed units (e.g. ktCO2-eq).
    b. Information of usage for achievement of NDC, mitigation under other UN organizations such as ICAO, climate finance, voluntary cancellation.
    c. Information of ITMOs held in accounts that have not been used towards meeting a NDC, etc.).
    d. Information on the (expected) share (in %) of the mitigation outcomes that are used for achieving the NDC.
    e. Information on the period and/or year (vintage) of the ITMOs with information how those are tracked.
    f. Information on whether Parties have fulfilled eligibility criteria for market participation, such as information on national registry and the designated national authority (DNA).

C.11. Other information, where applicable and appropriate

1. Any other information relevant for progress made in implementing and achieving its NDC. *(Each Party)*
2. Information on the social and economic impact of response measures. *(Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
3. Low carbon and climate resilience development strategies. *(Each Party)*
4. Other information where applicable and appropriate. *(Each Party)*

C.12. Capacity-building needs

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Provide a description of specific gaps, constraints and financial, technical and capacity building needs associated with planning, preparation and tracking of Parties' NDCs. *(Each Party)*
2. Provide a description of specific gaps, constraints and financial, technical and capacity building needs associated with planning, preparation and tracking of Parties' NDCs. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Explanation on how provision of capacity-building improve the quality and transparency of the information to track progress towards implementing and achieving their NDC. *(Each Party)*
4. No need for a specific heading for such information. *(Each Party)*
5. Gaps, constraints and support necessary to implement NDC. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Requirements for both implementing and tracking NDCs. *(Each Party)*

C.13. Improvement plan

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. To facilitate continuous improvement, Parties report an improvement plan, where appropriate. *(Each Party)*
2. Implemented and planned reporting improvements as follow up to the recommendations from the technical expert review as well as other aspects identified by the Party. *(Each Party)*
3. Time and steps to follow to report crucial elements that were not included in the last report. *(Each Party)*
4. Constraints and capacity building needs, if appropriate. *(Each Party)*
5. Review and adjustment of NDCs. *(Each Party)*
6. Information on improvements made since the previous report and capacity-building support provided. *(Each Party)*
7. Improvement strategy to enhance TACCC, data quality, and institutional arrangements. *(Each Party)*
8. Explain the application of flexibility and address how they will improve TACCC over time. *(Developing country Parties)*
9. Clearly indicate planned improvements over time as capacity-building support is provided. *(Developing country Parties)*
10. Improvement plans where applicable. *(Each Party)*
11. Identify planned activities and/or strategies to: improve data quality; improve the TACCC of reporting, data quality, institutional arrangements and move towards full implementation of the MPGs, as follow up to the recommendations from the technical expert review as well as other aspects identified by the Party for those Parties who have made use of the flexibility provided, in light of their capacities. *(Each Party / Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
12. Summary of planned and implemented improvements from improvement plan. *(Each Party)*
13. For those developing country Parties that use flexibility for a provision in light of their capacities, explain the application of flexibility and address how they plan to meet the common MPGS over time. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
14. Identify any constraints and capacity building needs, if applicable, to implement identified improvements over time. *(Each Party)*

C.14. Reporting format

1. Quantitative information to be included in both biennial transparency reports and common reporting tables. *(Each Party)*
2. Qualitative information to be included in the biennial transparency reports. *(Each Party)*
3. Progress report and common reporting tables. *(Each Party)*
4. Tabular reporting formats for description of NDCs, accounting balance, mitigation actions, GHG projections. *(Each Party)*
5. Common reporting tables. *(Each Party)*
6. Narrative report, accompanied by tabular reporting formats. *(Each Party)*
7. Common reporting tables for progress report, description of NDCs, accounting balance, mitigation actions, GHG projects, and narrative report. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
8. Report information under this section using a standard annotated table of contents with chapter and section headings. *(Each Party)*
9. A set of common tabular formats, for upload via a reporting portal to UNFCCC website. *(Each Party)*
10. Tabular and textual formats for reporting on gaps and constraints and any support necessary to implement its NDC; apply common tabular format for reporting of such information upon the adoption by CMA. *(Each Party)*
11. REDD-plus technical annexes to be included in biennial transparency reports. *(Each Party)*

D. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate

- *Placeholder for outputs of APA item 4 on matters relating to further guidance in relation to the adaptation communication, including, inter alia, as a component of nationally determined contributions, referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement to be incorporated into the MPGs. See <http://unfccc.int/bodies/10237.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under APA agenda item 4, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*
- Adaptation communications and reporting on adaptation serve different purposes. Therefore, a placeholder is not necessary.

D.1. Objectives and principles

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Implement Articles 7 and 13.8 of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*
2. Implement Article 13.1, in the context of Articles 13.2 and 13.3.
3. Help countries communicate progress made on priorities, implementation and support needs, and plans and actions. *(Each Party)*
4. Enhance reporting on adaptation actions, their effects, progress made on adaptation needs, and support received, in accordance with national circumstances, capabilities, and in the context of availability of support. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Report progress made on priorities and needs designed to enhance adaptation efforts.
6. Enhance implementation and catalyze action, enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability, contribute to sustainable development, and ensure adequate adaptation. *(Each Party)*
7. Report on implementation of efforts identified in the adaptation communications. *(Each Party)*
8. Provide clear understanding of adaptation actions, including by promoting TACCC in reporting. *(Each Party)*
9. Inform review of the overall progress towards global goal on adaptation. *(Each Party)*
10. Provide input to the GST to enable the recognition of efforts of developing country Parties; the review of adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation and support provided for adaptation and a clear assessment of collective progress made in achieving the Global Adaptation Goal. *(Each Party)*
11. To inform the GST in particular the adequacy and effectiveness of support provided for adaptation.
12. Facilitate learning, cooperation, and support. *(Each Party)*
13. Share evidence, good practice and lessons learned. *(Each Party)*
14. Ensure environmental integrity. *(Each Party)*
15. Recognize adaptation efforts. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
16. Inform future decisions to enhance implementation and strengthen the adaptation framework. *(Each Party)*
17. Understand adequacy and effectiveness of support, provide clarity on support provided and received, including status of funds required and provided to meet the adaptation goal. *(Each Party)*
18. Understand actions, good practices, priorities, needs, and gaps, to inform the global stocktake. *(Developed country Parties)*
19. Flexibility, country-drivenness, consistency with national circumstances, discretion for LDCs and SIDS, participatory nature, gender responsiveness, and attention to vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
20. The information and frequency of submission be nationally determined, taking into account limited capacities. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
21. Avoiding additional burdens and duplication. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
22. Arrangements for adaptation and support must be enhance to ensure balance with mitigation. *(Each Party)*
23. Inclusion of adaptation information does not mean that reports should be part of TER/FMCP. *(Developing country Parties)*

D.2. National circumstances and institutional arrangements

- There should be one section relating to national circumstances and institutional arrangements that apply to the MPGs as a whole.

1. Relevant national circumstances, including biogeophysical characteristics, demographics, economy, infrastructure, including information on adaptive capacity. *(Each Party)*
2. Institutional arrangements and governance, coordination, data governance, decision-making, laws, regulations, institutions for i.a. assessing impacts and implementation, as well as for planning, decision-making, consultation, participation, implementing, monitoring, evaluation, reporting. *(Each Party)*
3. Recognize adaptation efforts and costs incurred by vulnerable Parties. *(Each Party)*

D.3. Vulnerabilities, risks and impacts, and methodologies used

1. Elements under this heading should continue to be reported through national communications if desired to contextualize progress made in reducing vulnerability and increasing resilience. *(Each Party)*

2. Current and projected climate trends, results of relevant scientific research and modelling, projections and scenarios used, and scope of the vulnerability assessment. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties/ Developing country Parties)*
3. Information on observed and potential future impacts of climate change. *(Each Party)*
4. Assessments of key climate hazards for short- and long-term, impacts already experienced, most vulnerable areas, and economic, social and/or environmental vulnerabilities and risks. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties/ Developing country Parties)*
5. Approaches, methodologies, tools, including internationally recognized methods, uncertainties and challenges. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties/ Developing country Parties)*
6. Existing guidelines for national communications can continue to apply. *(Developed country Parties/ Developing country Parties))*

D.4. Adaptation policies, strategies, plans and actions and efforts to mainstream adaptation into national policies and strategies

1. Adaptation goals, actions, undertakings, and/or efforts, plans (including process to formulate and implement NAPs as well as sub-national plans), strategies, policies, priorities (including prioritized sectors), programmes, and efforts to build resilience, and relevant progress made. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
2. Integrated plans for coastal management, water, and agriculture, and progress made towards such plans, as appropriated. *(Developed country Parties)*
3. Steps taken or planned to formulate, implement, publish, update national and regional programmes with adaptation measures; strategies and measures, policy frameworks (e.g. NAPs) and other relevant information, and relevant progress made. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Development objectives and priorities, and co-benefits of adaptation for sustainable development. *(Each Party)*
5. Health and socio-economic benefits of adaptation for sustainable development. *(Each Party)*
6. Information on how climate change is assessed and mainstreams or integrated into policies. *(Each Party)*
7. Economic diversification efforts, and associated mitigation co-benefits. *(Each Party)*
8. Information on adaptation action that result in mitigation co-benefits. *(Each Party)*
9. Sustainable management of natural resources. *(Each Party)*
10. Legal and policy frameworks, decision-making processes, and institutional arrangements to address climate change at sectoral level, to address cross-cutting issues and interdependencies, and to ensure coordination. *(Each Party)*
11. Stakeholder involvement, including efforts from the private sector. *(Each Party)*
12. Information on the use of best available science to guide adaptation action. *(Each Party)*
13. Information on how participation, gender perspective, as well as indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge guide and are integrated into adaptation. *(Each Party)*
14. Monitoring and evaluation, including outcomes, and learning from adaptation plans, policies, programmes and actions. *(Each Party)*
15. If an adaptation communication is submitted, the information provided there can be used, including as a basis to report on progress made in fulfilling the efforts outlined in the adaptation communication. *(Each Party)*
16. Arrangements in place to ensure coordination and adjustment of priorities and activities. *(Each Party)*
17. Information on private sector plans, priorities, actions and programs, if available. *(Each Party)*
18. Coordination activities, activities under adaptation plans, changes in regulation, policies, and planning. *(Each Party)*
19. Progress on mainstreaming and integrating adaptation into developed efforts. *(Each Party)*

D.5. Information related to loss and damage

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs, as this item is outside the scope of Article 13.

1. Information on extreme weather events, slow onset events, early warning systems, non-economic losses, residual damage, irreversible loss, financial instruments, risk transfer, task force on displacement, and rehabilitation plans. *(Each Party)*
2. Information on ongoing and projected loss and damage, and associated costs to avert and address loss and damage. *(Each Party)*
3. Information on current and projected impacts, vulnerabilities and risk assessments, along with national circumstances (including how climate risks impede sustainable development) and associated institutional arrangements. *(Each Party)*
4. Information on activities undertake to build cooperation and facilitation to enhance understanding, action and support with respect to loss and damage. *(Each Party)*
5. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support provided, needed and received with respect to loss and damage. *(Each Party)*

D.6. Adaptation priorities, barriers, costs and needs

1. Domestic priorities and how these are being addressed, and relevant progress. *(Each Party)*
2. Implementation of actions, undertakings and/or efforts, and associated needs. *(Each Party)*
3. Information on challenges, gaps, and barriers. *(Each Party)*
4. Needs for support/means of implementation, including financial, technology and capacity-building needs, and how those needs are being met, as well as relevant progress. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
5. Resources invested, financial instruments used, technical capacity-building activities, as well as support provided, needed, and received. *(Each Party)*
6. Information on quantified costs of adaptation indicative levels of support required, and information on support received. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Costs and needs should be reflected in reporting on support needed and received. *(Each Party)*
8. Information on priorities, needs and actions should not be duplicated. *(Each Party)*
9. If an adaptation communication is submitted, the information provided there can be used. *(Each Party)*
10. Capacity building should be provided to enable LDCs and SIDS to present detailed costs required to meet adaptation needs. The LEG will provide approximate figures to ensure there is no gap in information from LDCs in this regard.

D.7. Progress on implementation of adaptation

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Implementation of actions, undertakings and/or efforts, and associated needs.
2. Summary of progress in adaptation implementation including:
   a. Progress in implementation of plans, policies, strategies, and actions, including information on objectives, time frames and progress made, and outcomes. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
   b. Implementation of efforts identified in the adaptation communication. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
   c. Implementation of supported adaptation actions. *(Developing country Parties)*
   d. Effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures. *(Developed country Parties)*
   e. Capacity-building activities undertaken to integrate adaptation into development planning. *(Each Party)*
   f. Resources invested in reducing climate risks, including sources of finance (domestic, international, private, and funds). *(Each Party)*
   g. Means of implementation provided to meet adaptation needs, and biennial communication of indicative quantitative and qualitative information on projected levels of public financial resources to be provided to developing countries. *(Each Party)*
   h. Financial resources provided to assist particularly vulnerable Parties. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
   i. Coordination activities, activities under adaptation plans, changes in regulation, policies, and planning. *(Each Party)*
   j. Progress on mainstream and integrating adaptation into development efforts. *(Each Party)*
3. If a Party submits an adaptation communication, they can use the information provided there, including as a basis to report on progress made towards the efforts outlined in the adaptation communication. *(Each Party)*

D.8. Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes

1. Monitoring and evaluation, achievements, impact, resiliency, review, effectiveness, and results. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Approaches and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation, including those in place or under development. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
3. Assessments and indicators of how adaptation increased resilience and reduced impacts. *(Each Party)*
4. Assessment and indicators of when adaptation is not sufficient to avert impacts. *(Each Party)*
5. Indicators for effectiveness of adaptation implemented measures. *(Each Party)*
6. Effectiveness of already implemented adaptation measures. *(Developed country Parties)*
7. Information on assessments on transparency of planning and implementation. *(Each Party)*
8. Information on how adaptation is being integrated into development processes and how participation, gender, as well as indigenous, traditional, and local knowledge have been integrated into adaptation. *(Each Party)*
9. Review of adequacy and effectiveness of adaptation actions and support provided. *(Each Party)*
10. Information on how support programmes are meeting specific vulnerability and adaptation needs and concerns. *(Each Party)*
11. Systems in place to measure and track adaptation finance, and their outputs. *(Each Party)*

12. Information on how adaptation actions influence other development goals. *(Each Party)*
13. Good practices, experiences, and lessons learned from policy and regulatory changes, actions, and coordination mechanisms. *(Each Party)*
14. Assessment and indicators of when adaptation is not sufficient to address climate impacts. *(Each Party)*
15. This information should be in national communications instead. *(Each Party)*

D.9. Cooperation, good practices, experiences, and lessons learned

1. Sharing information, good practice, experiences and lessons learned, including as they relate to science, planning, policies and implementation in relation to adaptation actions, policy innovations and pilot and demonstration projects. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
2. Strengthening scientific knowledge on climate, including research, systematic observation of the climate system and early warning systems, in a manner that informs climate services and supports decision-making. *(Each Party)*
3. Scientific research and knowledge management related to vulnerability and adaptation, integrating adaptation into policies, financial mechanisms, and monitoring and evaluation. *(Each Party)*
4. Good practices and lessons learned in relation to planning, policies, and implementation including integration of adaptation actions into planning at different levels. *(Each Party)*
5. Area, scale and types of cooperation and good practices. *(Each Party)*
6. Assisting developing countries in identifying effective adaptation practices, needs, priorities, support provided and received for actions and efforts, and challenges and gaps, in a manner consistent with encouraging good practices. *(Each Party)*
7. Information on improving durability and effectiveness of adaptation actions. *(Each Party)*
8. Strengthening institutional arrangements to support synthesis of relevant information and knowledge and for technical support and guidance to Parties. *(Each Party)*
9. Information on cooperation to strengthen science/institutions and share information and strengthen adaptation. *(Each Party)*

D.10. Effectiveness and sustainability of adaptation action

1. Ownership, stakeholder engagement, alignment of actions into national and subnational policies, replicability. *(Each Party)*
2. Information resulting from monitoring and evaluation, including effectiveness and results. *(Each Party)*
3. Information on results of actions undertaken, and on the sustainability of those results. *(Each Party)*
4. Effectiveness of implemented measures. *(Each Party)*
5. To be provided to extent it is available and useful for fostering good practices and cooperation. *(Each Party)*

D.11. Recognition of adaptation efforts

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.

1. Inclusion of adaptation into national systems (e.g. a national registry), integration into incentive schemes. *(Each Party)*
2. Efforts of developing countries should be recognized and information should feed into the global stock take to fulfil Article 7, paragraph 14, of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*
3. Progress on implementation of adaptation efforts for their recognition. *(Each Party)*

D.12. Reporting formats

1. Flexible and not constrained to a single vehicle or format, to enable and guide, not prescribe. *(Each Party)*
2. Not all information is needed biennially, and reporting could be limited to changes or updates of information. *(Each Party)*
3. Parties already have channels to communication adaptation information (e.g. national communications, and providing information on progress made in the implementation of NAPs), and existing reporting formats should be used. *(Each Party)*
4. Build on existing arrangements with differentiated frequency, scope, level of detail, and vehicles. *(Each Party)*
5. Report at a frequency no less than currently under UNFCCC, based on support. *(Developing country Party)*
6. Biennial reports under Article 13, paragraph 8 are one possible vehicle for an adaptation communication. *(Each Party)*
7. If a Party submits adaptation information under in a biennial transparency report, it should present that information in accordance with the guidance developed under APA item 4 (adaptation communication). *(Each Party)*
8. When submitting an adaptation communication, Parties should clearly indicate where it can be found so that it can serve as a basis to report on progress made in fulfilling the efforts outlined in the adaptation communication. *(Each Party)*
9. The purposes and periodicity of adaptation communication and reporting under Article 13, paragraph 8, are different, and thus the guidelines developed under APA item 4 are not fully applicable to Article 13, paragraph 8. *(Each Party)*

10. National communications continue as a primary vehicle for reporting on adaptation every four years, and the guidelines contained in decision 4/CP.5 *(Developed country Parties)* and decision 17/CP.8 *(Developing country Parties)*, and any relevant revisions should be applied. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
11. National communications should continue to be the main instruments to provide information on adaptation efforts. If Parties want to report on a more frequent basis they should do so under biennial reports, specifically to report: implementation of plans, policies, strategies and actions; adaptation barriers, costs and needs; outcomes of monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes; and cooperation, good practices, experiences, and lessons learned. *(Each Party)*
12. Guidance for national communications could be enhanced by adding "Paris layers." *(Each Party)*
13. Those Parties who wish to provide information more frequently can use biennial reports. *(Each Party)*
14. Reporting on adaptation components of NDCs should be enhanced. *(Each Party)*
15. Adaptation information should be included when submitting, and reporting progress on, NDCs, though this is not mandatory. *(Each Party)*
16. National communications should be replaced by NDC implementation reports submitted every 5 years, which would include information on progress on implementation of adaptation. *(Each Party)*
17. Each Party including adaptation information in their NDC should use a tabular format. *(Each Party)*
18. There is no need for tabular format for adaptation information. *(Each Party)*
19. Information on mitigation co-benefits of adaptation actions and economic diversification could be reported together with progress on NDCs. *(Each Party)*
20. Information on adaptation should be linked to information on support received. *(Developing country Parties)*
21. Not all information may be updated on a biennial frequency; reporting may therefore be limited to changes or updates to the information available to Parties, to avoid repetition of information and reporting burden. *(Each Party)*

E. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

E.1. Objectives and principles

- This section is not necessary in the MPGs.
- There should be one objectives and principles section that applies to the MPGs as a whole.

1. To provide clarity and to ensure commensurability on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, of the Paris Agreement, and to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
2. To provide clarity on support provided and received by relevant individual Parties in the context of climate change actions under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11, and, to the extent possible, to provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake under Article 14. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
3. Reporting of information on support provided and mobilized subject to consent between provider and recipient. *(Developed country Parties)*
4. Enhance clarity and transparency of support provided under Articles 9, 10, 11; and Articles 4 and 7 of the Paris Agreement to the CMA. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
5. Enhance transparency of support provided to build mutual trust and promote effective implementation of NDCs. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
6. Assist in reporting on transparency of support provided and mobilised through public interventions. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
7. Match the needs, priorities and expectations with total available resources; and gender responsive processes. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
8. Contribute, to the extent possible, to have a full overview of aggregated financial support provided that ensures consistency and comparability for the global stocktake and to compare with information presented by developed countries under Article 9.5. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
9. Flexibility must be ensured, flexibility on reporting support is not needed, since the Paris Agreement already contains differentiated obligations. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
10. Even though reporting is voluntary, flexibility needs to be given in the reporting requirement as well. *(Other Parties that provide support)*

11. Promote the provision of transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable information, and ensure Parties maintain at least the frequency and quality of reporting in accordance with their respective obligations under the Convention. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
12. Facilitate reporting provisions over time in the context of Articles 4.5, 9.3, 9.5, 9.7, 11.4 and 13.9 of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*
13. Balance between mitigation and adaptation support, in the context of Articles 9.4 and 10.6, and how to achieve it. *(Developed country Parties)*
14. New accounting system for support provided, mobilized and received should ensure that support provided will not substantially differ from support received. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
15. Avoid duplication and double counting, as well as undue burden on Parties and the secretariat. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
16. A principle of the framework should be to not duplicate information reported between the framework for action and framework for support. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
17. Support should be needs based, provided on the basis of developing country needs and priorities in line with NDCs, NAPs, NAPAs, adaptation processes, TNAs, etc. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
18. Developing common cycle for reporting under the transparency framework, with no gap in Parties reporting to ensure that no information is lost or double counted. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
19. Demarcate support for adaptation and mitigation. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*

E.2. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies

- There should be one section relating to national circumstances and institutional arrangements that apply to the MPGs as a whole.

1. Provide a description of national approach, including institutional arrangements and relevant national circumstances used for tracking and reporting of support provided and mobilized. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
2. Report on scaling up of financial support provided to developing country Parties, building up from "strategies and approaches" submission, which will end in 2020. *(Developed country Parties)*
3. Enabling policies to promote finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. *(Developed country Parties)*

E.3. Underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies:

- *Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item on modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to be incorporated into the MPGs. See <http://unfccc.int/meetings/10496.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under this SBSTA agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*

1. Provide information on (and agree on common) definitions, formats and methodologies used for reporting on support. *(Developed country Parties)*
2. Define climate finance, in particular to clarify what counts as and should be reported as climate finance, identifying what is new and additional to the ODA, building on the 2014 SCF definition. *(Developed country Parties)*
3. Develop clear guidelines and methodologies and methodologies for accounting for support for mitigation activities and support for adaptation activities, as well as how to calculate grant equivalents. At the minimum, clarity on how it is attributed its essential. *(Developed country Parties)*
4. Provide information on definitions and methodologies related to reporting parameters: 'climate-specific', 'core/general', 'Status' 'funding source', 'activity', 'financial instrument', 'type of support', and 'sector'. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
5. Report, on voluntary basis, with flexibility on support provided to developing country Parties. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
6. Methodologies, processes and procedures to estimate financing should be clearly explained and the sources of information identified to facilitate the checking of information. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
7. Methodology used to track the technology transfer and capacity-building support as an element of the financial support provided. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
8. Paragraphs 13-15 of the BR guidelines. *(Developed country Parties)*
9. A report should cover all relevant sources, instruments, and uses of funds (types and locations of projects). *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
10. A report should be internally consistent with reports of other years. A report is consistent if the same methodologies are used for all years. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
11. Provide information on criteria used to determine priority recipients, and how developing country Parties' needs are taken into account. *(Developed country Parties)*

12. Explanation on how Party identified respective financial parameters to be provided. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
13. The financing should not be conditional, and public provision needs to be concessional, and to be determined by the grant component in support provided. *(Developed country Parties)*
14. Assumption used to identify a definition for financial support mobilized. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*

E.4. Information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties

- *Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item on modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to be incorporated into the MPGs. See <http://unfccc.int/meetings/10496.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under this SBSTA agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*
- Since we are developing MPGs for all Parties, this section should cover all Parties that report on support.

1. Information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9, paragraph 7.
   a. Provide information on allocation channels: *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
      i. GEF, LDCF, SCCF, AF, GCF and UNFCCC Trust Fund for Supplementary Activities.
      ii. Other multilateral climate change funds.
      iii. Multilateral financial institutions, development banks.
      iv. Specialized United Nations bodies.
      v. Contributions through bilateral, multilateral, and other channels.
   b. The information should include these parameters: *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
      i. The amount of financial resources (original currency and USD/EUR).
      ii. Sector (OECD classification system).
      iii. Source of funding (ODA, OOF).
      iv. Financial instrument (grant, loan, etc.).
      v. Concessional or non-concessional terms.
      vi. Whether the activity also includes capacity-building and/or technology transfer objectives.
      vii. Type of support (mitigation, adaptation, both).
      viii. Status (committed or disbursed).
      ix. Recipient and/or beneficiary.
      x. Time frame, or agreement period.
      xi. Determination and/or proof of resources as new and additional.
      xii. Enabling policies to promote financial support.
      xiii. Provided in common tabular format (CTF) tables.
   c. Information on financial support mobilized under Article 9 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties
      i. Information on private financial flows mobilized by bilateral, regional and other channels, as well as other public interventions *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*; this data should be different from information by multilateral channels *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*; and measures that scale up private investments towards in developing country Parties. *(Developed country Parties)*
      ii. Mobilization of support reported for a particular project/purpose must be accompanied by a clear reporting of the obligation and value of the contributions from national financial institutions and national projects. *(Developed country Parties)*
      iii. Provide information on financial support mobilized, including these parameters: *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
         - Amount of resources (original currency and USD/EUR).
         - Recipient/ beneficiary.
         - Financial instrument (grant, loan, etc.).
         - Source of funding (ODA, OOF).
         - Status (disbursed and committed).
         - Type of support (mitigation, adaptation, or both).
         - Sector (OECD sector classification system).
         - Allocation channels.
         - Time frame, agreement period.
         - Concessional or non-concessional terms, activity included and/or technology objectives.
         - Type of public intervention used.
         - Mechanisms and partners/ institutions involved.

- Information on methodologies used.
- To the extent possible, support mobilized from private sectors under Article 9.
- Provided in common tabular format (CTF) tables.

2. Information on finance provided and mobilized under Article 9, paragraph 7 to developing country Parties, building upon and enhancing transparency arrangements under the Convention. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
3. Provide information on assistance provided to most vulnerable countries. *(Developed country Parties)*
4. Information on financial support provided and mobilized with respect to loss and damage. *(Developed country Parties)*
5. Paragraphs 16-20 of the BR guidelines, table 7, 7a and 7b of the revised CTF.
6. Information relating to Article 9.5. *(Developed country Parties)*
7. Information relating to Articles 4.5, 7.13, 13.14 and 13.15. *(Developed country Parties)*
8. Developed country Parties should report on the policies and measures that promote the scaling up of private investment for adaptation and mitigation. *(Developed country Parties)*
9. Quantitative information on private financial flows leveraged by public interventions. (This should be done in the same format and with the same level of detail, but separate from what is provided as 'quantitative information on finance provided. *(Developed country Parties)*

E.5. Information on financial support provided and mobilized under Article 9 by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis

- *Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item on modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to be incorporated into the MPGs. See <http://unfccc.int/meetings/10496.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under this SBSTA agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*
- Flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities to be considered in relation to these outputs.
- The section on "Information on financial support provided under Article 9 by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis" should be removed.

1. Use flexibility to choose whether to communicate information on financial support mobilized under Article 9 by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
2. Provide quantitative information on private financial flows leveraged by public interventions, and report on policies to promote its scaling up. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
3. Provide information on the support mobilized. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
4. Enhance the modalities through use of a common definition and methodology for what should be counted as climate finance; modalities that clarify what should be counted as public provision of financial resources (as opposed to private); revise common tabular formats of BRs accordingly including requirement of specific details; agree on common methodologies for information included, particularly e.g. 'climate-specific activities. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
5. MPGs should build upon, but go beyond, existing modalities for national reporting processes. *(Other Parties that provide support)*

E.6. Information on technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties

- *Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item on Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement to be incorporated into the MPGs. See <http://unfccc.int/meetings/10496.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under this SBSTA agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*

1. Information on technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 to developing country Parties, building upon and enhancing transparency arrangements under the Convention. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
2. Information on technology development and transfer support provided with respect to loss and damage. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
3. Provide qualitative information on technology support provided along all stages of technology cycle, including development, measures taken to promote, facilitate and finance transfer of, access to and the deployments of technologies for the enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
4. To report more detailed information and guidance to identify gaps and needs in technology development and transfer efforts. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
5. To report on success and failure stories. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*

6. Information on how encourage private sector activities related to technology development and transfer, and how they help developing country Parties. *(Developed country Parties)*
7. Measures and activities related to technology transfer implemented or planned since its previous report. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
8. A description of the strategy and approach a Party has taken to support technology development and transfer, including case studies and activities that include available qualitative and quantitative information. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
9. Categories of the information on technology development and transfer support provided should be based on experience and information from the work done by existing entities of the Technology Mechanism and the Technology Framework to establish the structure of the reports of technology development and transfer. *(Developed country Parties)*
10. Provide information in textual and tabular format, on technology transfer implemented or planned. The information should include these parameters: *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
    a. Recipient/ beneficiaries.
    b. Targeted area of mitigation or adaptation, sector, sources of technology transfer from the public or private sectors, activities undertaken by the public and private sectors.
    c. Types of technology, benefits of technology, ways and means of technology transfer, benefits/ risks and consequences, values and technology performances and sustainability, replication as appropriate.
    d. Enabling policies to promote technology development and transfer.
    e. Description of the strategies and approaches to technology development, including case studies with qualitative and quantitative information.
    f. Information to show how this support is new and additional.
    g. Should distinguish, to the extent possible, between support provided to non-Annex 1 Parties for mitigation and adaptation activities.
11. Paragraphs 21-22 of the BR guidelines, table 8 of CTF.

E.7. Information on technology development and transfer support provided under Article 10 by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis

- *Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item on Technology framework under Article 10, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement to be incorporated into the MPGs. See <http://unfccc.int/meetings/10496.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under this SBSTA agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*
- Since we are developing MPGs for all Parties, this section should be removed.

1. Use flexibility to choose whether to communicate this information. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
2. Provide information on technology development and transfer support provided in line with requirements for developed countries to the extent possible. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
3. To be submitted in accordance to technology framework with the view of by building upon the work of Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
4. Modalities should capture earmarking of funding for CTCN, TEC, PCCB and LEG. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
5. Information to be more qualitative, all quantitative aspects to be addressed in financial support provided. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
6. Reporting on technology development and transfer support provided should include: activities that promote developing indigenous technologies; accelerating, encouraging and enabling innovation; undertaking research, development and deployment; facilitating simplified access to technology, in particular for early stages of the technology cycle; and building research capacity for the development of technologies; technology for adaptation or mitigation with the view of achieving a balance between support for mitigation and adaptation, or if it was cross-cutting; support provided on technology for adaptation or mitigation, types of activities such as hard or soft technology transfer and the channel used for such support. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
7. Categories of the information on development and technology transfer support provided should be based on experience and information from the work done by existing entities of the Technology Mechanism and the Technology Framework to stablish the structure of the reports of technology development and transfer. *(Other Parties that provide support)*

E.8. Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties

1. Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 by developed country Parties to developing country Parties, building upon and enhancing transparency arrangements under the Convention. *(Developed country Parties)*
2. Provide information, to the extent possible, on how it has provided capacity-building support, including quantitative and qualitative information, that responds to needs identifies by developing country Parties. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*

3. Information on successful case studies to facilitate mutual learning and sharing of best practices. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
4. Report more detailed information on capacity-building to identify gaps and needs in reporting. *(Developed country Parties)*
5. Categories of the information on capacity building support provided should be based on experience and information from the work done by existing Capacity building institutions under UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.
6. Information on capacity-building support with respect to loss and damage. *(Developed country Parties)*
7. Information on capacity-building provided under Article 11 to developing country Parties. A description of the strategy and approach a Party has taken to support capacity building, including case studies and activities that include available qualitative and quantitative information. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
8. Information on capacity-building support to include these parameters: *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
   a. Measures and activities related to recipient country and targeted area, sector of mitigation and adaptation, project title and descriptive information.
   b. Objectives and type of support, results achieved, financial disbursement.
   c. Value, institutional arrangements/channelling, effectiveness and sustainability.
   d. Enabling policies to promote capacity-building.
   e. Description of the strategies and approaches to capacity-building, including case studies with qualitative and quantitative information.
   f. Information to show how this support is new and additional.
   g. Should distinguish, to the extent possible, between support provided to non-Annex 1 Parties for mitigation and adaptation activities.
   h. Knowledge generated, stakeholders involved and respective roles.
9. Information to be provided in tabular format and include a description of activities.
10. Paragraph 23 of the BR guidelines, table 9 of the CTF.

E.9. Information on capacity-building support provided under Article 11 by other Parties that provide support to developing country Parties, on a voluntary basis

1. May use the flexibility and choose whether to communicate this information. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
2. Other Parties should provide information on capacity building support provided in line with requirements for developed countries to the extent possible. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
3. Information to be more qualitative, all quantitative aspects to be addressed in financial support provided: *(Other Parties that provide support)*
   a. Objectives, recipients, types of, status, type of support, descriptive information, results achieved, financial disbursement, stakeholders involved, knowledge in a disaggregated manner.
   b. Values, institutional arrangements, channelling, mechanisms, effectiveness (consistency with the needs, outcomes, impacts), and sustainability.
4. Provide information illustrated under E4, E5, and E6. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
5. Use flexibility to choose whether to communicate information on E4, E5, E6 on a voluntary basis. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
6. Information on technology development and transfer support provided to be submitted in accordance to technology framework with the view of by building upon the work of Technology Executive Committee and the Climate Technology Centre and Network. *(Other Parties that provide support)*
7. Information to be more qualitative on technology and capacity building, all quantitative aspects to be addressed in financial support provided. *(Other Parties that provide support)*

E.10. Reporting format

- *Placeholder for outputs of the SBSTA agenda item on modalities for the accounting of financial resources provided and mobilized through public interventions in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 7, of the Paris Agreement to be incorporated into the MPGs. See <http://unfccc.int/meetings/10496.php>. The below content does not prejudice the negotiations under this SBSTA agenda item, and discussion on the below elements is not necessary until clear guidance from such agenda item is given.*

1. Integrating quantitative reporting of technology transfer and capacity-building into climate finance CTFs by adding dedicated columns, for example in the form of a tick box. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)* This might lead to overlapping and double-counting in reporting, rather keep quantitative and qualitative reporting in separate form. *(Developed country Parties)*
2. Reporting obligations from decision 2/CP.17, decision 19/CP.18, and decision 9/CP.21 to be applied under the Paris Agreement, including further revisions adopted by the COP. *(Developed country Parties)*

F. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

F.1. Objectives and principles

- No objectives and principles sections necessary.

1. Provide clarity and commensurability on support needed and received under Articles 4, 7, 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. To the extent possible, provide a full overview of aggregate financial support provided, to inform the global stocktake. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Identify gaps in support needed and received by developing country Parties, referring to the amount, the type of support, sector, instrument. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Promote the provision of transparent, accurate, complete, consistent and comparable information, and facilitate the process of TER and FMCP in accordance with Article 13, paragraphs 11 and 12. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Facilitate, and assist reporting over time, under Articles 9.7, 11.4, 13.10 of the Paris Agreement. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Assist in reporting on transparency of support needed and received, to implement Article 13.10 of the Paris Agreement. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Balance between mitigation and adaptation support, in the context of Articles 9.4 and 10.6, and how to achieve it. *(Developing country Parties)*
8. Support strategies and actions, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing country Parties and participatory and gender responsive processes. *(Developing country Parties)*
9. A principle of the framework should be to not duplicate information reported between the framework for action and framework for support. *(Developing country Parties)*
10. The framework should have the aim of offering support to enable developing countries to comply with this objective. *(Developing country Parties)*
11. Define climate finance, in particular to clarify what counts as, and should be reported as climate finance; identifying what is new and additional to ODA, building on the 2014 SCF definition. *(Developing country Parties)*
12. Demarcate support for adaptation and mitigation. *(Developing country Parties)*
13. Support needed and received to be reported in terms of grant equivalents. *(Developing country Parties)*
14. Support should be needs based, provided on the basis of developing country needs and priorities in line with NDCs, NAPs, NAPAs, adaptation processes, TNAs, etc. *(Developing country Parties)*

F.2. National circumstances, institutional arrangements and country-driven strategies

- There should be one section relating to national circumstances and institutional arrangements that apply to the MPGs as a whole.

1. Provide description of its national approach for tracking support, include information on assumptions, definitions and methodologies. If information was reported in previous reports, the biennial submission should only report changes to this information. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Establish national plans and strategies to track support needed received, under Articles 9-11. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Information on country priorities and strategies, and on any aspects of Parties' NDCs that are conditional on support being provided. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Support provided to countries should match needs set out in NDCs, NAPs, NAPAs, other adaptation processes or TNAs. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to reporting on the receipt or need of support, including: a description of the systems and processes used to identify, track, and report on support needed and received; and a description of national circumstances for attracting climate finance. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Information on prioritization and programming of domestic budgetary resources. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Need to register and report support needed and received under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the implementation of Article 3 of the Paris Agreement. Have the flexibility to submit information on support needed and received in the BRs, NCs, CTCN. *(Developing country Parties)*

F.3. Underlying assumptions, definitions, and methodologies:

1. Matters related to clarity, transparency, understanding:
   a. Information on assumptions, definitions and methodologies, processes and procedures, sources of information related to national approach for tracking and reporting financial support received and needed including the use, impact and estimated results thereof.
   b. Information on and/or definition used to identify reported instruments, channels, currencies, including the exchanged rated applied, sources of support received, purpose of support needed and received, sector and instrument of support needed and received.

c. Clear definitions and enhanced guidance and methodologies for reporting processes.

2. The MPGs should allow for consistency between information on support received and provided. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. How country-specific incremental costs for adaptation and mitigation have been calculated. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. How a Party has identified the climate-specific portion of an activity and excluded costs associated with general social and economic development. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Methodologies, processes and procedures to estimate support needed and received should be clearly explained and the sources of information identified. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Definition used for support needed and received. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Definition and assumptions used to identify financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support. *(Developing country Parties)*
8. Clear definitions and enhanced guidance and methodologies for reporting processes. *(Developing country Parties)*
9. Information on and/or definition used to identify reported instruments, channels, currencies including the exchange rate applied, source of support received, purpose of support needed and received, sector and the instrument of support needed and received. *(Developing country Parties)*

F.4. Information on financial support needed by developing country Parties under Article 9

1. Support needs and priorities should be determined by developing countries in a country driven manner in accordance with Article 9.3. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. All Information on support needed to implement support required in particular outcomes/goals. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Updated information on gaps, constrains and financial needs. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Information on support needed, including planned investment and the use, impact and estimated results. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed for activities relating to climate change through bilateral, regional, multilateral and other channels for activities relating to climate change, including for preparation of the biennial submission. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Information on proposed and/or implemented activities for overcoming the gaps and constraints. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Provide updated information on gaps, constraints and financial needs, including costs to be covered when information is available. *(Developing country Parties)*
8. Information on financial and technical support that complement international finance by domestic resources and expected private co-financing. *(Developing country Parties)*
9. Area, project, sector that needs support, and associated methodologies. *(Developing country Parties)*
10. Description of planned activity, the purpose of the support needed, instruments to be used, capacity-building and/ or technology transfer component, activity is anchored in national strategy and/ or NDC, and expected time frames. *(Developing country Parties)*
11. Information to be provided in common tabular format (CTF). Information on financial support needed with respect to loss and damage, including type of support: financial, capacity, technology, needs to address loss and damage and other in qualitative and quantitative terms. *(Developing country Parties)*
12. Information on the support needed and received for activities undertaken to build cooperation and facilitate enhanced understanding, action and support, with respect to loss and damage under Article 8.3 and specifically in relation to the sub-elements described in Article 8.4, should be provided. *(Developing country Parties)*
13. Qualitative information on sectors for which a country wishes to mobilize finance, existing barriers to mobilization, and which type of financial instrument is most relevant to the sector. *(Developing country Parties)*
14. Specific Information may include: *(Developing country Parties)*
    a. Planned investment and the use, impact and estimated results.
    b. Through bilateral, regional, multilateral and other channels for activities relating to climate change, including for preparation of the biennial submission.
    c. Proposed and/or implemented activities for overcoming the gaps and constraints.
    d. Area, project, sector that need support, and associated methodologies.
    e. Amount of financial support (original currency and its equivalent in USD).
    f. Expected time frame.
    g. Type of instrument.
    h. Channelling, recipient countries, and status of disbursement, programme.
15. Information on financial and technical support that complement international finance by domestic resources. *(Developing country Parties)*

F.5. Information on financial support received by developing country Parties under Article 9

1. Quantitative information on financial, technological, and capacity-building support should be reported in an integrated manner. *(Developing country Parties)*

2. Information on the use, impact and estimated results of support, consistent with paragraph 94(d) of decision 1/CP21. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Provide updated information on financial support received for climate change activities, including reports provided under the Paris Agreement. Consistent with the level/ timely support from developed Parties. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Provide information if the results of the support received activity were accounted towards the achievement of the recipient country's NDC. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Information on support received from multilateral institutions, such as: *(Developing country Parties)*
   a. GEF, CBIT, LDCF, SCCF, AF, GCF.
   b. Other multilateral climate change funds.
   c. Multilateral financial institutions, including regional development banks.
   d. Specialized United Nations bodies.
6. Information to be provided in common tabular format. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Information on support received through bilateral and regional channels. *(Developing country Parties)*
8. For each multilateral, bilateral and regional activity, provide, to the extent possible: *(Developing country Parties)*
   a. Descriptive information of the projects.
   b. Amounts of support received (local currency and USD).
   c. Timeframe/years or periods to which the information applies.
   d. Source of support, implementing institution of support received.
   e. Financial instrument (grant, loan, guaranteed, equity) and targeted sector, including details of the financial instruments (for example, for reimbursable instruments, information such as: interest rate, term, grace period, when information is available.
   f. Type of support (mitigation, adaptation, bot ı, loss and damage).
   g. Disbursed or committed.
   h. Co-contributions from domestic sources.
   i. Qualitative and quantitative information on support received.
   j. Results and impacts of support received.
   k. Related private co-financing mobilized.
   l. If activity contributed to capacity-building and/or technology transfer.
   m. Payments received on reimbursable financial instruments
   n. Status of support received and status of action
9. Information to be provided in common tabular format. *(Developing country Parties)*
10. Information on financial support received with respect to loss and damage. *(Developing country Parties)*

F.6. Information on technology development and transfer support needed by developing country Parties under Article 10

1. Description of planned investment and information on the use, impact and estimated results. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Provide description of the approach to enhance technology development and transfer with support, including case studies and activities that include available qualitative and quantitative information. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Provide updated information on constraints, gaps, and related technology needs consistent with the level and timely support provided by developed country Parties for preparation of such information. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Qualitative Information on measures needed for the access and deployment of climate friendly technologies and for the enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies of the reporting Parties. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Information on country-specific technology needs which must be nationally determined; based on Technology Needs Assessments, where applicable. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Information on technology development and transfer support needed with respect to loss and damage. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Information on technology development and transfer support needed (Parties may set out the relevant section of their Technology Needs Ass in which the support can be provided where relevant): *(Developing country Parties)*
   a. Planned investment and information on the use, impact and estimated results.
   b. Project description, sector or area.
   c. Time-frame. description of technology needed, and the reason of need.
   d. Benefits of technology, ways and means of technology transfer, beneficiaries, benefits and risks, consequences, values, technology performances, sustainability, and replication as appropriate.
   e. Expected results of the project.

F.7. Information on technology development and transfer support received by developing Parties under Article 10

1. Information of use, impact and estimated results of support received consistent with paragraph 94(d) of decision 1/CP.21. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Information on technology development and transfer support received and, as appropriate, how the Party has used it in support of the enhancement of endogenous capacities, technologies and know-how. *(Developing country Parties)*

3. Information on technology development and transfer support received with respect to loss and damage. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Provide updated information on technology support received along all stages of the technology cycle, including development, transfer, deployment and dissemination for climate activities and preparation of reports under the Paris Agreement, consistent with the level and timely support provided by developed country Parties. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Description of the approach a Party seeks to enhance technology development and transfer with support received, including case studies and activities that include available qualitative; and quantitative information. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Information on technology development and transfer support received: *(Developing country Parties)*
   a. Objective, and descriptive information of support received.
   b. Types of technology, benefits and beneficiaries, ways and means of technology transfer, risks/consequences, values, technology performances, sustainability, and replication as appropriate.
   c. Financial instrument used, donor/ source of funding, area, project, sector.
   d. Recipient/implementing entity, results and impacts of support received; total amounts of climate finance received, time frame, funding.
   e. Key success and failure projects.

F.8. Information on capacity-building support needed by developing country Parties under Article 11

1. Description of the planned investments and information on the use, impact and estimated results. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Description of the approach a Party seeks to take to enhance capacity-building support, including case studies and activities that include available qualitative and quantitative information. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Provide updated information on constraints and gaps, and related capacity-building needs, including related to national GHG inventories, projections and tracking of progress of NDCs consistent with level and timely support provided by developed country Parties. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Information on capacity-building support needed with respect to loss and damage. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Qualitative; information on country-specific capacity building support needs. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Provide information on capacity constraints and gaps in communicating needs, and an explanation of how the provision of capacity building support would improve a Parties' ability to provide information. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Specific information on capacity-building support needed: *(Developing country Parties)*
   a. Planned investments and information on the use, impact and estimated results.
   b. Type of support, area, project, sector.
   c. Objectives, values, beneficiaries, status, institutional arrangements, channelling, effectiveness and sustainability.
   d. Description of support needed, expected time-frame.
   e. Results expected.
   f. Constraints and gaps, and related capacity-building needs, including related to national GHG inventories, projections and tracking of progress of NDCs consistent with level and timely support provided by developed country Parties
   g. development of systems to track implementation and application of lessons learned, thus enhancing analytical capacity and understanding of policies and actions that work best
   h. capacity building measuring, reporting and verification systems;
   i. monitoring and review of the effectiveness of capacity building with a view to achieve enhanced transparency
   j. processes for enhancing public awareness, participation and access to information
   k. Strengthening the links between regional, national and subnational government policies, plans and actions on climate change development and creation of capacity to analyse, develop and implement climate policy consistent with national development planning and reporting system

F.9. Information on capacity-building support received by developing country Parties under Article 11

1. Information of use, impact and estimated results of support received consistent with paragraph 94(d) of decision 1/CP.21. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Information on how capacity-building activities are being implemented at national and, where appropriate, at sub-regional and regional levels. This could include inter alia: options, priorities, participation, the involvement of stakeholders etc. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Provide updated information on capacity-building support received for climate activities and preparation of reports under the Paris Agreement. Consistent with the level and timely support provided by developed country Parties. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Information on capacity-building support received with respect to loss and damage. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Qualitative information and successful case studies on capacity-building support received in the areas of mitigation, adaptation and technology transfer. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Description of the approach a party has taken to enhance capacity building with support, including case studies and activities that include available quantitative and qualitative information. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Specific information on capacity-building received: *(Developing country Parties)*

a. Type of support received and sector, area, project, description of the need.
b. Objectives, descriptive information; values, types of capacity-building, beneficiaries, status, institutional arrangements, channelling, mechanisms, consistency with the needs, impacts and sustainability.
c. Donor, source of funding, funding institution, financial instrument, recipient, implementing entity, results and impacts of support received.
d. Total amounts of climate finance received, time in which period support has been received.
e. Implementation at national and, where appropriate, at subregional and regionals levels, including inter alia: options, priorities, participation, the involvement of stakeholders etc.

F.10. Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for implementation of Article 13 and transparency related activities

1. Provide updated information on support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 and for the building of transparency related capacity in a transparent manner. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Specific information on support received: *(Developing country Parties)*
   a. Funding source; support received from the GEF, the CBIT, developed countries, or other sources, for the preparation of the biennial submissions.
   b. Amount expressed in local currency and USD in case of financial support; type of support, description of planned activity or sector where support is needed and results expected.
   c. Financial instruments used, qualitative information on improvements on the information reported based on the support received.
   d. Report information separately related to the preparation of GHG inventories, tracking of progress with the NDCs, implementation of adaptation actions and reporting on support received.
   e. Provide summary information tables for previous submitted years

F.11. Information on support needed and received by developing country Parties for the building of transparency-related capacity

1. Provide summary information tables for previous submitted years. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Information on support received for the building of transparency-related capacity and the preparation of the reporting under Article 13 in a transparent manner. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Information on funding source; support received from the GEF, the CBIT, developed countries, or other sources of funding for the building of transparency-related capacity. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Information on the recommendations received, elements and improvements of the information reported and institutional arrangements of the recipient, based on support received. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Type of support, amount expressed in local currency and USD, activity implemented. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Report information separately related to the preparation of GHG inventories, tracking progress with the NDCs, implementation of adaptation action and reporting on support received. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Provide updated information on support received for the building of transparency-related capacity. *(Developing country Parties)*
8. Types of support received in grant equivalents. *(Developing country Parties)*

F.12. Reporting format

1. There should be one reporting format section that applies to the MPGs as a whole. *(Developing country Parties)*
2. Develop tabular formats/CTF for reporting on financial support needed and received, upon the adoption by the CMA. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. The Consultative Group of Experts (CGE) has developed tables for reporting on this information. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. Needs and priorities can be communicated through a wide variety of instruments, such as NDCs, NAPs, Adaptation Communications or other assessments under Article 13.10. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Easy and simple to complete by the developing country Parties. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. Reports should be provided in UN languages and on a biennial basis. *(Developing country Parties)*

G. Technical expert review

G.1. Objectives, functions and purposes

1. Promote the provision of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate information by Parties. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Increase transparency of information provided under Articles 13.7 and 13.9. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Ensure that the CMA and relevant bodies and mechanisms have accurate, consistent and reliable and relevant information on the implementation of Paris Agreement NDCs under Article 4 by each Party and the provision of financial, technology transfer and capacity-building support to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*
4. Ensure environmental integrity. *(Each Party)*

5. Build mutual trust and confidence in scientific methods. *(Each Party)*
6. Improve the quality of data used to design and implement effective domestic policies and measures to achieve NDCs. *(Each Party)*
7. Share good practices and lesson learned and to assist in identifying best practice examples. *(Each Party)*
8. Identify good practices and lesson learned. *(Each Party)*
9. Identify capacity-building. *(Each Party / Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
10. Provide a thorough and comprehensive technical review. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
11. Review consistency of the information with the MPGs. *(Each Party)*
12. Facilitate improvement of reporting over time. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
13. Identify areas for improvement. *(Each Party)*
14. Facilitate the implementation of improvements. *(Each Party)*
15. Implementation is to be determined by Parties, with the necessary support for developing country Parties. *(Each Party)*
16. Confidentiality clause as per paragraph 13 of the Annex to Decision 23/CP.19 and paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Annex to Decision 20/CP.19. *(Each Party)*
17. IAR/ICA guidelines to be implemented. *(Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*

G.2. Principles

- No principle section necessary.

1. To be conducted in facilitative, non-intrusive, non-confrontational non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty and avoid placing undue burden on Parties. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
2. Open and transparent, detail-oriented process that is mindful of the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties. *(Each Party)*
3. Pay particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of developing country Parties. *(Each Party)*
4. Open, transparent, rigorous, detail-oriented and consequential process. *(Each Party)*
5. Review the same information submitted by a Party only once. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
6. To be a dialogue amongst the reviewers and national specialists and experts. *(Each Party)*
7. Support country-driven strategies and actions to implement and achieve the country's NDC. *(Each Party)*
8. Consider the need to identify support needed together with the Party. *(Each Party)*
9. The need to identify support needed in the implementation of this provision. *(Each Party)*
10. Focus on the interlinkages between transparency report and the achievement of the country's NDC. *(Each Party)*

G.3. Scope

1. As defined in Articles 13.11 and 13.12.
2. Flexibility to be defined to developing country Parties. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
3. Assessment of the consistency of the information with the provisions of the MPGs under Article 13. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
4. Assessment of consistency of information with the provisions of the MPGs with regard to flexibility provisions made use of by Parties. *(Developing country Parties)*
5. Assessment of the transparency, completeness, consistency, accuracy, and timeliness of the reported information *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)* and identify issues. *(Developed country Parties)* This assessment only relates to the GHG component of the review. *(Each Party)*
6. Assess progress made in:
   a. Implementing and achieving its NDC under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
   b. The provision of support to developing country Parties under Articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Paris Agreement, as appropriate. *(Each Party)*
   c. The implementation of methodological and reporting requirements, taking into account national circumstances and capacities. *(Each Party)*
7. Assessment of progress limited to the elements already established by the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party)*
8. Examination of the consistency of the reports under the Paris Agreement with information submitted under the Convention. *(Developed country Parties)*
9. Identification of barriers to implementation of NDCs and sources of support to help overcome these barriers. *(Each Party)*

10. A consideration of the Party's support provided and mobilized, as relevant, and its implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
11. Identification of good practice. *(Each Party)*
12. Identification of capacity-building needs. *(Developing country Parties)*
13. Provide assistance in identifying capacity-building needs to those developing country Parties that need flexibility in light of their capacities, including by considering areas for improvement identified by the TERT and by the Party, as included in their improvement plans prepared per the relevant sections of the Reporting MPGs, helping Parties to identify specific activities to implement these and related capacity building needs. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
14. Identification of areas of improvement:
    a. In relation to capacity-building needs, taking into account available domestic capacities and linked with support needed. *(Developing country Parties)*
    b. Based on reporting requirements and relevant recommendations and encouragement by the review team. *(Each Party)*
    c. The implementation of the improvement identified by the review team is nationally determined. *(Each Party)*
    d. The implementation of the improvement identified by the review team are consistent with the support provided by developed country Parties for such improvement. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
    e. The improvement plan to be primarily used for domestic purposes in prioritizing actions and be of a facilitative nature and should not be a focus for the TER. *(Each Party)*
15. Scope of the review to be determined by Parties themselves. *(Developing country Parties)*
16. The appropriateness of a Party's NDC is not within the scope of the review. *(Each Party)*
17. The appropriateness of the use of specific flexibility provisions by the Parties and advising the Parties on the use of these provisions is not within the scope of the review. *(Developing country Parties)*
18. Focus on issues that have an impact on the level and/or trend of total national GHG emissions and removals and financial support provided to developing country Parties. *(Each Party)*
19. Depth of review contingent of time of review with respect to when NDCs were communicated as a form of flexibility. *(Developing country Parties)*
20. Assessment of the consistency of the information with the accounting guidance, as referred to Article 4.13. *(Each Party)*
21. Assessment of the consistency of the information with the accounting guidance, as referred to Article 6.2. *(Each Party)*

G.4. Information to be reviewed

1. As defined under Articles 13.11 and 13.12 Flexibility should be defined to developing country Parties. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
2. Information on all aspects of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. *(Each Party)*
3. Information on all aspects of the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including mitigation, mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification, adaptation, social and economic impacts of response measures, loss and damage, finance, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building. *(Each Party)*
4. Information submitted under Articles 13.7 and 13.9 the Paris Agreement. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
5. Parties may opt to have other information submitted under the transparency framework reviewed, on request (for instance, adaptation information) in addition to information submitted in terms of Articles 13.7 and 13.9. *(Each Party)*
6. Any additional technical information that may be provided by the Party. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
7. Information on support provided to developing country Parties under Article 10. *(Each Party)*
8. Information on mitigation co-benefits resulting from Parties' adaptation actions and/or economic diversification. *(Each Party)*
9. Information on the social and economic impacts of response measures. *(Each Party)*
10. Information reported under mandatory requirements only, "should" requirements for reporting, shall not be subject to the TER and Parties should not be allowed to request other information to be reviewed. *(Each Party)*
11. National inventory report to be reviewed by using relevant IPCC guidelines; information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving NDC and for financial support provided by developed country Parties to be reviewed by using relevant MPG guidelines. *(Each Party)*
12. Information that is unchanged from one transparency report to the next need not undergo in-depth review more than once. *(Each Party)*

13. Confidential data identified by Parties should be treated confidentially and maintain confidentiality after review. Review experts should be bound by agreements of confidentiality. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
14. Placeholder for specific information and guidance related to Article 6. *(Each Party)*

G.5. Format and steps, including those related to specific types of information reported under Article 13, and the role of Parties, and the roles and responsibilities of the TER and the secretariat

G.5.1. Format

1. The review format needs to be agreed or consulted prior to the review with the Party concerned. *(Each Party)*
2. The review format to address the need to develop capacities for reporting. *(Developing country Parties)*
3. Formats:
   a. A desk review. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
   b. A centralized review in line with current procedures. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
   c. An in-country review. *(Each Party)*
      i. In-country review could be made available as a priority to those Parties who need flexibility in light of their capacities. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
      ii. In-country reviews optional for developing countries that need it in light of capacities. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
   a. Simplified review
      i. Simplified review for reports of Parties with national emissions below an agreed threshold, that do not contain either initial or final information on an NDC. *(Each Party)*
   b. Peer reviews in regional groups of Parties. *(Each Party / Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
      i. The TER team composed from experts from Parties in a region and outside the region.
      ii. Provides for more regional exchange and capacity building through the regional experts participating in the TER, for the reduction of travel costs and for the participation of sufficient experts with relevant language skills. *(Each Party)*
4. Reviews to include consultation meetings between the review team and the Party concerned via teleconference or any other means. *(Each Party)*
5. GHG inventory report should be reviewed separately. *(Each Party)*
6. Developing countries may request in-country reviews, fully funded in terms of Article 13.14. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. Parties can request review formats such as in-country review. *(Each Party)*
8. Coordinate with relevant UNFCCC review processes. *(Developed country Parties)*

G.5.2. Procedures/Steps

1. Steps and their timelines to be based on the "steps" of current review/analysis arrangements. *(Each Party)*
2. The review cycle to include initial check of timeliness and completeness by the secretariat and review of individual reports. *(Each Party)*
3. Flexibility in the deadlines for responding to questions, providing additional information and commenting in the draft technical expert review report. *(Developing country Parties)*
4. The review to commence after the submission of the transparency report:
   a. Within two months. *(Each Party)*
   b. Within six months. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
5. Review procedures:
   a. The review team, in preparation for review, to conduct a desk review of the transparency report. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
   b. A status report on the initial check should be published within [1] month after the submission of the reports. *(Each Party)*
   c. The review team to notify the Party concerned of any questions at any stage of review, the team has regarding the information provided in the transparency report. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
   d. The Party concerned to respond to questions and provide additional information. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
   e. The technical review team to submit draft main findings of review to Party for comment. *(Each Party)*
   f. The technical review team to offer suggestions and advice on how to resolve issues identified, taking into account the national circumstances of the Party under review. *(Developed country Parties)*
   g. The technical review team can communicate to the Party preliminary "recommendations" and/or preliminary "encouragements". *(Each Party)*

h. Party to provide the information within two weeks after the review. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*

i. The Review team to produce a draft technical expert review report to be sent to the Party under review: *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*

i. Within 2 months after the review. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*

ii. Within 3 months after the review. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*

j. The Party concerned to comment on the draft technical expert review report: *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*

i. Within 1 months of receipt of comments. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*

ii. Within 3 months of receipt of comments. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*

k. The review team to produce the final version of the technical expert review report, taking into account the comments: *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*

i. Within 1 months of receipt of comments. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*

ii. Within 3 months of receipt of comments. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*

6. The technical expert review report to be completed within:
   a. 15 months of the transparency report submission due date. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
   b. 10 months after the submission date of the transparency report. *(Each Party)*
   c. 12 months of the transparency report submission date of the transparency report. *(Each Party)*
   d. 15 months after the submission date of the transparency report. *(Developing country Parties)*
7. The Party under review to provide the review team with information necessary to substantiate and clarify the implementation of their commitments under the Paris Agreement. *(Developed country Parties)*
8. The review team to provide technical advice to the CMA or the SBI, upon request. *(Developed country Parties)*
9. For those Parties that need flexibility in light of their capacities, the review report includes a section on capacity-building needs, developed in consultation with the Party, taking into account areas for improvement identified by the Party in their improvement plans and the TERT, and related identified capacity building need. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*

G.5.3. Role and responsibility of the secretariat

1. Based on the existing relevant provisions for the secretariat roles and responsibility. *(Each Party)*
2. Organize, coordinate and provide administrative support for the TER. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
3. Develop review tools and materials. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
4. Design and implement training activities for TERs. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
5. Facilitate meetings of the lead reviewers. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
6. Prepare a biennial report to the SBSTA on the conduct of the review. *(Each Party)*
7. Compile and edit final review reports together with lead reviewers. *(Each Party)*

G.5.4. Role of the Party

1. Participate in the review process, cooperate with the review team and secretariat. *(Each Party)*
2. Make best reasonable effort to provide comments and/or additional information based on the request of review team. *(Each Party)*

G.5.5. Roles and responsibilities of TER

1. Conduct the TER in accordance to the common MPGs for TER. *(Each Party)*
2. Based on the current relevant provisions related to the review team. *(Each Party)*
3. Prioritise areas of significance of improvements, provide recommendations that are consistent across the review cycles years and practical to implement. *(Each Party)*
4. To prepare technical expert review reports under their collective responsibility. *(Each Party)*
5. Experts to serve in a personal capacity. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*

G.6. Technical expert review team and institutional arrangements

G.6.1. General

1. Each transparency report submitted to be assigned to a single review team. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Two successive reviews of a Party's submission cannot be performed by the same ERT. *(Each Party)*
3. Review teams to refrain from making any political judgement. *(Each Party)*
4. Nominated by Parties to the UNFCCC roster of experts and, as appropriate, by intergovernmental organizations *(Each Party / Developed country parties)* and non-Party stakeholders. *(Each Party)*

5. Experts in the roster to be nominated from Parties. *(Each Party)*

G.6.2. Competences

1. Collective skills and competencies of the review team to address the areas under review. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
2. Relevant knowledge and understanding on national circumstances of the country being reviewed. *(Each Party)*

G.6.3. Composition

1. Composed of experts selected from the UNFCCC roster of experts and include lead reviewers with one reviewer to be from a developed and one from a developing country Party. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
2. May vary in size and composition, taking into account various criteria. *(Each Party)*
3. A sub-set of the review team to be dedicated to reviewing the GHG inventory. *(Each Party)*
4. Balance between experts from developed country Parties and developing country. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
5. Balance of geographical representation. *(Each Party)*
6. Balance of gender among the experts. *(Each Party)*
7. Balance of experts from Parties at different level of expertise. *(Each Party)*
8. At least one team member is fluent in the language of the Party under review, to the extent possible. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
9. Every effort to be made to select lead reviewers who have participated in previous reviews of Convention or Paris Agreement reporting. *(Each Party)*
10. Experts to have recognized competence in the areas to be reviewed. *(Each Party)*
11. For Parties engaging in the transfer of ITMOs, the review team to include an expert on markets and for Parties that include AFOLU, or engages in REDD-plus, the review team to include a LULUCF expert. *(Each Party)*
12. Review experts reviewing a Party's transparency report shall neither be nationals of the Party under review, nor participated in preparing the reports of the Party under review, nor be nominated or funded by that Party. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country parties)*
13. Review experts from Parties from developing countries and Parties with economies in transition shall be funded according to the existing procedures. Experts from other Parties shall be funded by their governments. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
14. The secretariat shall prepare an annual report to the SBSTA on the composition of ERTs.

G.6.4. Lead reviewers

1. Ensure that the reviews are performed according to the relevant review guidelines and consistently across Parties. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Ensure the quality and objectivity of the reviews and provide for the continuity, comparability and timelines of the reviews. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
3. Ensure that the reviewers have all the necessary information; monitor the progress of the review; coordinate the submission of queries of the review team to the Party under review and coordinate the inclusion of the answers in the technical expert review report; gives priority to issues raised in previous technical expert review reports provide technical advice to the members of the review team. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
4. One lead reviewer to lead the members reviewing the GHG inventory, and the other lead reviewer to lead the members reviewing the other information. *(Each Party)*
5. Collectively prepare a biennial report to the SBSTA, containing suggestions on how to improve the quality, efficiency and consistency of the reviews. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
6. Produce reports of lead reviewers' meetings that could be used by Parties as an input for the review of the MPG. *(Each Party)*

G.7. Frequency and timing

1. Each transparency report submitted under the Article 13 of the Paris Agreement to undergo review. *(Each Party)*
2. Each transparency report for developed country parties submitted under Art 13 of PA will undergo review. *(Each Party)*
3. Flexibility for frequency and timing to be applied particularly for the LDCs and SIDS. *(Each Party / Those developing country parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
4. Flexibility for frequency and timing to be applied for the LDCs and SIDS. *(Those developing country parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*

5. The frequency and timing will be a direct consequence of the frequency and timing of the submission of the transparency report. *(Developing country Parties)*
6. The frequency depends on different criteria and approaches, including the thresholds for the national GHG emissions levels quality of TR and the use of cooperative approaches under Article 6. *(Each Party)*
7. The frequency depends on support to prepare the transparency report, including agreed full costs. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
8. Reference to agreed full costs of the preparation of the transparency report. *(Each Party)*
9. Additional requirements may apply for Parties cooperating under Article 6. *(Each Party)*
10. The frequency to allow Parties adequate time between reviews to implement recommended improvements. *(Each Party)*
11. Frequency:
    a. Annual for national GHG inventory report. *(Each Party)*
    b. Annual initial check of national GHG inventory report. *(Each Party)*
    c. Every 2 years. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
    d. for the reports that are due in that year (national GHG inventory and the TR). *(Each Party)*
    e. No less than once in 5 years. *(Developing country Parties)*
12. The first transparency report submitted to be reviewed. *(Each Party)*
13. The first transparency report submitted after the communication of a NDC and the first report submitted after the time period of the NDC to be reviewed. *(Each Party*
14. Frequency of the review to be determined by Parties themselves. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*

G.8. Technical expert review report

G.8.1. Structure and elements

1. Be short and concise, streamlined using checklists and tabular formats. *(Each Party)*
2. Not exceed a certain number of pages. *(Each Party)*
3. Follow a format and outline agreed. *(Each Party)*
4. Include the specific elements described in these guidelines. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
5. Findings in the technical expert review report to be limited to the technical assessment vis-a-vis the relevant MPG and guidance's and presented together with the relevant recommendations and/or encouragements. *(Each Party)*
6. Report be limited to the review of accuracy of the data reported under the relevant categories. *(Each Party)*
7. Include an examination of progress in achieving its NDCs. *(Developed country Parties)*
8. Elements of the initial status report in tabular format: *(Each Party)*
    a. Date of receipt of the reports.
    b. Indication if the submission is complete and identification of gaps.
9. Self-identification of capacity-building needs. *(Developing country Parties)*
10. Recommendations for improvements in reporting if solicited by the developing country Party. *(Developing country Parties)*
11. If selected by parties to provide the sources of information used in the formulation of the final report. *(Each Party)*
12. Elements of the technical expert review report:
    a. An introduction and a summary. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
    b. A description of elements reviewed. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
    c. A description of potential issues identified, assessment of efforts made to address any potential issues identified by the review team. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
    d. Identification of capacity-building needs. *(Each Party / Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities)*
    e. Recommendations for improvements in reporting. *(Each Party)*
    f. The sources of information used in the formulation of the final report. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*

G.8.2. Reporting

1. Technical expert review reports to be published by the secretariat. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
2. To facilitate the work of the compliance mechanism and feed the global stocktake. *(Each Party)*
3. Forwarded to the Party concerned and
    a. The SBs. *(Developing country Parties)*
    b. The CMA and Committee under Article 15, as appropriate. *(Each Party)*
    c. Review to be completed in less than three months. *(Each Party)*
4. It is important to define which information to be provided for the consideration of the Committee under Article 15. *(Each Party)*

5. Allow for other Parties and non-Party stakeholders to provide written feedback. *(Each Party)*
6. The secretariat to produce a synthesis report of transparency report. *(Each Party)*

H. Facilitative, multilateral consideration of progress

H.1. Objectives, functions and purposes

1. Consideration of efforts under Article 9 and a Party's respective implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution. *(Each Party)*
2. Non-intrusive, non-punitive, respectful of national sovereignty, facilitative, non-confrontational, open, transparent, and facilitate multilateral consideration of progress. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
3. Share experiences, lessons learned and best practices amongst Parties and registered Observers. *(Each Party)*
4. Build trust and confidence among Parties that each party is making progress across all areas of the Paris Agreement (mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and support). *(Each Party)*
5. Facilitate improved reporting over time. *(Each Party)*
6. Ensure environmental integrity and avoid double counting. *(Each Party)*
7. Promote transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability. *(Each Party)*

H.2. Scope

1. All emissions and removals related to the NDCs and assumptions, conditions and methodologies related to the attainment of its NDC, including participation in voluntary cooperation under Article 6. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties)*
2. Progress towards the implementation and achievement of the NDC. *(Each Party)*
3. Financial support provided and mobilized through public interventions to developing countries. *(Developed country parties)*
4. Other information, such as climate change impacts and adaptation included on voluntary basis, upon request by the Party. *(Each Party)*
5. All thematic areas under the Paris Agreement, including mitigation, adaptation, loss and damage, and support. *(Each Party)*
6. Special considerations for LDCs and SIDs.
7. Allow for other Parties and non-Party stakeholders to provide written feedback. *(Each Party)*

H.3. Information to be considered

1. Progress with respect to efforts under Article 9 and its respective implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
2. Relevant chapters of the transparency report submitted under Articles 13.7(a), 13.7(b), and information provided under Article 13.8 in relation to Article 9. *(Each Party)*
3. Technical expert review reports transparency report submitted under the Paris Agreement, and additional information provided by the Party for the purpose of the FMCP. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
4. Technical experts review reports, if available. *(Each Party)*
5. Reporting on, and TER report sections covering, efforts under Article 9. *(Developed country Parties / Other Parties that provide support)*
6. Implementation and achievement of a Party's NDC under Article 4. *(Each Party)*
7. Inputs by Parties or non-Party stakeholders on technical expert review reports. *(Each Party)*

H.4. Format and steps, including events to be convened, the roles of Parties and the secretariat

1. During the SBI session. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
2. The FMCP occurs either during sessions of the SBI, or as an online conference. *(Each Party)*
3. Two phases: (1) Q&A on transparency report, and (2) workshops parallel to negotiation sections similar to FSV/MA. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
4. Dedicated on-line platform for each Party where the biennial transparency report and other relevant information shall be posted and where on-line tools should be used, based on Parties discretion. *(Each Party)*
5. An FMCP session entails a presentation by the Party on the information within the scope of the FMCP, followed by a discussion session, focused on advance questions and topics covered by the presentation. Additional responses may be provided by the Party undergoing the FMCP in writing after the session. *(Each Party)*
6. Participation in the FMCP:
   a. Each Party is considered under FMCP. *(Each Party)*
   b. A Party may elect to participate. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
   c. Undergo FMCP as a group of Parties, and SIDS and LDCs may at their discretion. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
7. Actors involved in the FMCP: *(Each Party)*
   a. All Parties. *(Each Party)*

b. All Parties, relevant stakeholders, and registered Observers. *(Each Party)*

8. Role of the Secretariat: *(Each Party)*
   a. Coordinate the practical arrangement for the FMCP process.
   b. Prepare a record of questions and response for publication on the UNFCCC website with presentations of Parties.
9. Role of Parties: *(Each Party)*
   a. Participate fully in the FMCP process, including by giving a brief presentation during the FMCP session and making every reasonable effort to respond to written questions within agreed time frames. *(Each Party)*

H.5. Frequency and timing

1. FMCP frequency:
   a. Nationally determined by participating Party. *(Those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities / Developing country Parties)*
   b. FMCP to be conducted for a Party:
      i. At regular intervals. *(Each Party / Developing country Parties)*
      ii. Once for achievement of NDC, at the end of the NDC cycle. *(Each Party)*
      iii. At least once during its NDC implementation. *(Each Party)*
      iv. Twice during each NDC implementation cycle. *(Each Party)*
      v. Every 2 years. *(Each Party)*
      vi. Once in every two transparency reports. *(Each Party)*
      vii. FMCP for the progress every 2 years, FMCP of NDCs every 5 years. *(Each Party)*
      viii. Parties activate through a self-trigger. *(Each Party)*
2. FMPC to start within 4/6/12 months after the submission of the transparency report. *(Each Party)*
3. FMCP to be completed:
   a. Within 12 months after submission of the transparency report. *(Each Party)*
   b. Within 9 months after the publication of the technical expert review report. *(Each Party)*
4. Sequence of TER and FMCP:
   a. FMCP to start after the completion of the TER. *(Each Party)*
   b. TER and FMCP could be conducted independently, with the FMCP starting before the conclusion of the TER. *(Each Party)*

H.6. Summary report content and format

1. Content of FMCP summary report:
   a. Focus on TER reports for each Party's: national inventory report, implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4, and support provided and mobilized, as relevant. *(Each Party)*
   b. Focus on the possibilities of collaboration and/or improvements identified during the process. *(Each Party)*
   c. A record of the FMCP session. *(Each Party / Developed country Parties / Developing country Parties)*
   d. Questions submitted by Parties and responses provided by the Party including the presentations by the Party. *(Each Party)*
2. FMCP Summary reports presentation of Parties, and record of Q&A and recording on session to be made publicly available on the UNFCCC website. *(Each Party)*
3. Presentations of Parties and a record of written questions and answers published on the UNFCCC website by the secretariat. *(Each Party)*
4. SBI role in relation to FMCP summary report:
   a. SBI to note FMCP summary reports in its conclusions. *(Developing country Parties)*
   b. SBI to forward conclusions based on the record to relevant bodies under the Paris Agreement. *(Developed country Parties)*

14 November 2017 @ 15:30

Draft elements for APA agenda item 6

Matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement:

a) Identification of the sources of input for the global stocktake

b) Development of the modalities of the global stocktake

Informal note by the co-facilitators – final version

These draft elements have been prepared by the co-facilitators of the negotiations on this agenda item under their own responsibility, on the basis of the deliberations by Parties at this session and the views they have submitted. These elements are preliminary and should not be considered as final in any way; they are offered as a basis for work and do not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time. It is recognized that the outcome of deliberations on this item will form part of the overall outcome under the Paris Agreement Work Programme.

I. Introduction / mandate / purpose

Article 14 of the Paris Agreement requires the CMA to periodically take stock of the implementation of the Paris Agreement in order to assess the collective progress towards achieving its purpose and its long-term goals (the global stocktake), in a comprehensive and facilitative manner, considering mitigation, adaptation and the means of implementation and support, and in the light of equity and the best available science.
The CMA is to undertake the first global stocktake in 2023 and every five years thereafter, unless otherwise decided by the CMA.

The COP requested the APA to identify the sources of input for the global stocktake, to develop its modalities and to report to the COP, with a view to the COP making a recommendation to CMA 1 for consideration and adoption.

At this fourth part of the resumed first session, Parties have had a total of nine hours of informal consultations on this agenda item. In addition to working extensively on developing building blocks for a possible negotiating text under this agenda item, Parties also dedicated two hours of meeting time to discuss what it means to conduct the GST in the light of equity and spent some time on discussing the nature of the GST outcome in relation to climate action and moving forward.

The left column below reflects our understanding of possible headings and subheadings for the building blocks that Parties can further develop as the consideration of this matter progresses. The right column reflects our understanding of the issues, options, concepts and views that have been presented by Parties in their submissions, inputs and statements at this and previous sessions.[1] The content of the columns does not necessarily reflect consensus among Parties and is without prejudice to future negotiations among Parties on this matter. The building blocks can be combined in various ways to construct elements of the text. The final outcome might also not include some of the building blocks as they may not be needed.

In preparing the building blocks we focused on capturing our understanding of the key elements of Parties' proposals. This note seeks to reflect the range of views and options expressed by Parties with regard to various items in the left column below without prejudice to further work to identify commonalities and differences in the views of Parties.

[1] The written inputs provided for this session are available at http://unfccc.int/10159.php. The submissions from Parties on this agenda item for this and previous sessions are available at http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/SitePages/sessions.aspx?showOnlyCurrentCalls=1&populateData=1&expectedsubmissionfrom=Parties&focalBodies=APA.

While, in our view, many important details of specific proposals made in submissions and interventions by Parties at this and previous sessions[2] have not been included at this stage, we believe that the current building blocks will allow Parties to add these details during the next steps, with views expressed over the course of next year having equal validity.

II. Modalities

Overarching elements

[Guiding ...]
- Recall Articles 14 and 2 and other relevant Articles of PA and paragraphs of decision 1/CP.21
- The GST will be guided by three general questions: where are we; where we want to go; and how to get there?
- Relevant principles and characteristics and in the light of equity and best available science
- ...

[Equity]
- The GST will give full consideration to equity in terms of process, themes and outcome (mitigation, adaptation and finance flows and means of implementation and support, ...), in a cross-cutting manner and will be informed by best available science (equity will inform how Parties will consider fairness and ambition in their NDCs in nationally determined manner)
- ...

[Overall process]

- [Governance]
  - The GST will be conducted by the CMA with the assistance of:
    - the SBI and SBSTA, which will establish a joint contact group on this matter
      - Technical/crosscutting workstreams (mitigation, adaptation, finance flows and means of implementation and support, crosscutting, ...) will be established under the guidance of the SBs
      - SED under the SBSTA and SBI
    - a subsidiary body similar to the SED, which will be established by CMA
  - The GST will be supported by expert inputs from relevant constituted bodies (AC, LEG, TEC+CTCN, SCF, PCCB)
  - The GST will be conducted in an effective and efficient manner, avoiding duplication of work, taking into account the results of relevant work conducted under the Convention, PA and KP
  - ...
- [Timing and duration]
  - The GST is a process lasting:

  Views:
    - for more than half a year and less than one year/ at least one year/ 12 to 18 months
    - adequate time to conduct the GST in a comprehensive manner with fixed milestones along the way to ensure completion of each GST
    - short, in order to avoid undue burden on Parties, and concise in order to ensure durability and resilience of the process
    - not more than six months in total and should be kept to a minimum
    - ...
- [Structure (phases/activities)]
  - The GST process will consist of:

    Activity A - a preparatory phase | information gathering and compilation | technical input

    Activity B - a technical phase | technical consideration of inputs, take stock, assess collective progress and prepare outputs | technical consideration

    Activity C - a political phase | consideration of outputs | closure of the GST – Outcome partially overlapping/running in parallel/sequential
  - ...
- [Management of inputs]
  - Prepare and consider the information sources identified for the GST, taking into account the information needs for addressing the overall questions, with a view to ensuring a balanced consideration of the information taking into account the

[2] See footnote 1.

	comprehensive scope of the GST and in the light of equity and best available science • Parties to prepare and consider the information sources identified for the GST • ...
• [Support for effective and equitable participation]	• The GST will be conducted in a transparent manner and with full participation of Parties and non-Parties stake holders, provision of adequate funding for the participation and representation of eligible developing countries in in all activities under the GST, meetings, technical dialogues, workshops, round tables and sessions of the Subsidiary Bodies and CMA that are part of the GST process • Developed country Parties to mobilise capacity-building support for effective participation by LDCs, SIDS and other developing countries • The level of participation, in particular in the exchange of views, should be determined by the Parties concerned • ...
• [Adjustment of modalities]	• Have the possibility to refine elements of the overall GST process on the basis of experience gained, including from the FD2018, after the first and subsequent GSTs • ...
• [Post GST / during the ambition cycle events]	• *Placeholder* on possible events outside the CMA or UNFCCC during the course of the ambition cycle • Invite Parties to submit their NDCs at a special event organized by the Secretary General of UN

[...]

Activity A[3] **- Preparatory phase | Information gathering and compilation | Technical input**

[Aim]
- To gather and compile the information for GST

[Timing and duration]
- *Activity A* should start

Views:
  - in 2021 or 2022 to ensure the adequate and timely consideration of the input from AR6
  - before or after the SB sessions of the year in which the GST will be conducted, bearing in mind that Parties and relevant stakeholders may start to prepare for the GST several years earlier
  - in 2023 with sufficient time for preparing the information for GST
  - ...
- For the first GST, *activity A* should run continuously from 2021 (or previous year to be agreed if pre-2020 inputs could be considered) and should end no later than [six][X] months before the CMA in 2023, unless critical information that requires consideration emerges after the cut-off date
- Special provisions for the first GST
- Should allow for adequate time with a deadline for preparing the inputs
- ...

[Preparing inputs]
- [Call for inputs]
  - Invite Parties, constituted bodies under the Convention and the Paris Agreement, UN Agencies, IPCC and other scientific bodies, regional groups, civil society organizations and other identified sources of input, including on equity, to provide input
  - The deadline for submission of information could be one month before the plenary of the relevant session of the CMA, in order to give Parties enough time to digest these inputs
  - Inputs should be ready at least 2 months prior to their consideration
  - Sources of inputs should be limited to Parties, constituted bodies under the convention and Paris Agreement
  - Parties would be able to upload their submissions online

[3] Can be combined with *Activity B*.

	• ...
• [Compilation and synthesis]	• Request: *Views:* ○ the SBSTA and SBI/secretariat to compile information for *Activity B* the year in advance ○ the secretariat to collate information into an agreed format and make it available on a GST web platform ○ the secretariat to upload all submissions and other sources of input via UNFCCC website using a dedicated GST portal 1 to 2 months prior the CMA session ○ ...
• [Identification of gaps and call for additional inputs]	• Invite the SBSTA and SBI to identify potential information gaps and, where necessary and feasible, make requests for additional input, bearing in mind the cut-off date for *Activity A* and the need to consider critical information • Synchronize the identification of information gaps with the IPCC AR6 • ...
• [Guidance for preparing inputs]	• Invite SBSTA to develop guidance for preparing inputs for GST, including common format to capture information • Invite Co-facilitators and secretariat prepare guidance on how the information will fit into the technical considerations • Constituted/responsible bodies will define the format [and content] of their input • ....
[Outputs] • [...]	• The secretariat to collate the input, in balanced manner by themes, into an agreed format and make it available on a GST web platform • How the information gathered is passed to *Activity B* and what are the information gaps and how they will be filled in
***Activity B*[4] - Technical phase | Technical consideration of inputs, take stock, assess collective progress and prepare outputs | Technical Consideration**	
[Aim]	• Build a strong foundation for *Activity C* by considering all inputs in a facilitative, transparent and comprehensive manner • Inform Parties in updating and enhancing in a nationally determined manner, their actions and support as well as in enhancing international cooperation for climate action • ...
[Timing and duration]	• Could commence at the SB sessions in the year prior to the stocktake year and conclude prior to the *Activity C* • At the SB session in the year in which the GST will be conducted • In conjunction with the CMA of the year in which GST will be conducted • Will start the year(s) prior to the stocktake year (organizing events in 2022) • 12-6 months before any "due"; needs to be over prior to the CMA in 2023 • To make effective use of time, this activity could run in parallel with *Activity A* • ...
[Structure]	• *Activity B* will comprise a series of: ○ technical dialogues under the technical workstreams ○ technical/thematic workshops/roundtables under the joint contact group (e.g., thematic roundtables on climate action; climate support; and impact of climate action including the impact of response measures) • A technical committee • ...
[Practical arrangements]	• SBI and SBSTA chairs will appoint two co-facilitators [per workstream] to organize the technical dialogue (e.g., facilitate (only if new info will be produced on the

[4] Can be combined with *Activity A*.

	basis of inputs), moderate, and contribute to their work) • SBI and SBSTA will designate the SBs Chairs and Co-Chairs to moderate thematic roundtables • SBI and SBSTA chairs will facilitate within each technical dialogue discussions among Parties, including the participation from observers • The joint contact group will organize the work of *Activity B* (e.g., deadline for submission of the inputs; additional inputs and themes; schedules for the events; keynote speakers, further preparatory work) • A technical committee will be established to assess and review the information • ...
[Guidance]	• Substantive ToR/guidance for each workstream/theme (e.g., specific questions to be addressed) • Substantive guidance for thematic roundtables should be developed by Parties • ...
[Consideration of inputs]	• All the inputs and topics should be discussed in a, balanced, holistic and comprehensive manner, in particular the linkage among various issues, with a balanced allocation of time between workstreams/themes
[...]	
[Outputs]	• The Co-facilitators will summarize each technical dialogue in factual reports • Workshops/thematic roundtable reports will be prepared for consideration by the joint contact group • Synthesis reports will be prepared for each element of the scope (themes) • The report of the SED for consideration by the joint contact group • Should be neutral without recommendations / should provide clarification in terms of technical advice/recommendations for *Activity C* • ...
[Participation]	• The *Events* will be open, inclusive, transparent and facilitative and will allow Parties to engage and discuss with IPCC and other experts and relevant non-state stakeholders outside the UNFCCC and to consider inputs and assess the collective efforts • ...
[*Placeholder for relevant ongoing work*]	• Operationalization of the advice from SBSTA on how the assessments of IPCC could inform the GST • Modalities developed by AC and LEG pursuant to Article 7.14 and decision 1/CP.21 (note that these modalities could be also be relevant for Activity A and C) • ...
[...]	
***Activity C* - Political phase | Consideration of outputs | Closure of the GST - Outcome**	
[Timing and duration]	• Will be held at the CMA session in the year when the GST will end • During the closing Plenary of CMA • The GST should be ramped-up and closed before the closing plenary of the CMA • ...
[Practical arrangements]	• Define the roles of the Presidencies / latest four out-going Presidencies of the four sessions of COP/CMA • The GST will be closed by CMA Presidency during the high-level segment • The GST will be opened early in the CMA and be carried out over the entirety of the session • ...
[Structure]	• A dedicated political ministerial segment at its session in 2023 and every five years thereafter • A high-level dialogue or a high-level roundtable(s), where Ministers discuss the implications of the findings from the *Activity B* • A final statement on the GST by the CMA Presidency • ...

[Presentation and consideration of inputs]	• The output of the Activity B will be presented and discussed at the Events, including adaptation, mitigation and means of implementation and support
[Output]	• Outputs include identified gaps, possible measures and good practices to enhance action • CMA will provide a summary of key messages and recommendations for strengthening action and scaling up support in accordance with identified needs • The Presidencies will provide a summary of key messages from *Activity C*, including key political messages and general policy recommendations from Events • Adopt a decision / formal declaration agreed by all Parties or final statement by the Presidency and co-moderators and closing interventions by the participants in the last plenary of the joint contact group / decided by the Presidency...
III. Sources of input	
[Guiding...]	• (similar to modalities)
[Existing sources of inputs]	• Reconfirm 1/CP21, para 99 • Recall relevant provisions of PA on enhanced transparency framework, adaptation communication, ...
[non- exhaustive list]	• Submissions from Parties, national communications, biennial reports Parties, national inventories, reports on international consultation and analysis, international analysis and review, and other relevant reports from Parties and processes under the Convention and from constituted bodies, relevant for the GST, including information on best practices and experiences and lessons learned. • *Placeholder* for other sources of input (information that is reported, communicated or both) – generic, mitigation-specific, adaptation-specific (Adaptation Communication), means of implementation and support (separated by finance, technology, capacity building) • Other relevant reports from United Nations agencies and other international organizations • Information from regional groups and institutions • ...
[Other inputs (information needs)]	• Add to 1/CP21, para 99: ○ Parties' long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies as described in 1/CP.21 Paragraph 35, presented in an aggregated format ○ Information on finance flows in relation to 2.1(c) ○ Information on regional impacts provided by agencies from the respective regions (will complement information on status of adaptation efforts) ○ Information on loss and damage ○ Information on social and economic impacts of response measures and on economic diversification and adaptation co-benefits ○ Information for all themes in the light of equity (including on equity indicators and frameworks) ○ Information related to equitable access to sustainable development, historical responsibilities, development gaps between north and south, sustainable development including SDGs, leadership by developed countries in achieving low emission and climate resilient development, poverty eradication, food security, job creation, and social justice in developing countries, climate refugees and displaced people ○ ...
[Additional sources of inputs] • [Management of sources of inputs]	• SBSTA will review the list at its session in May/June 2021 and agree to update the list prior to each GST • CMA will update the non-exhaustive list prior to each GST, as appropriate, taking into account best available science, importance of leveraging national level reporting, and the value of authoritative third-Party analysis • CMA will complement the non-exhaustive list prior to each GST, unless critical information that requires consideration emerges after the cut-off date

- ...

• [Guidance for identifying additional sources of inputs]	• The information from any source of input should be: ○ Appropriate to assess collective implementation and or progress and address the information needs of the GST ○ Directly relevant to the technical stream under discussion ○ Presented in a concise, easily digestible and accessible format ○ Open access ○ Of high standard of quality and integrity (current, drawing from relevant expertize, and peer reviewed where appropriate ○ Technical in nature ○ ...

Draft elements for APA agenda item 7
Modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15.2 of the Paris Agreement

Informal note by the co-facilitators – final version

These draft elements have been prepared by the co-facilitators of the negotiations on this agenda item under their own responsibility, on the basis of the deliberations by Parties at this session and the views they have submitted. These elements are preliminary and should not be considered as final in any way; they are offered as a basis for work and do not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time. It is recognized that the outcome of deliberations on this item will form part of the overall outcome under the Paris Agreement Work Programme.[1]

I. Introduction / mandate / purpose

Article 15, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement established a mechanism to facilitate implementation and promote compliance with the provisions of the Agreement. In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Agreement, this mechanism will consist of a committee (hereinafter 'the Committee') that shall be expert-based and facilitative in nature and function in a manner that is transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive, paying particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties.

Article 15, paragraph 3, of the Agreement specifies that the Committee operate under the modalities and procedures to be adopted at CMA1 and is to report annually to the CMA.

Paragraph 102 of decision 1/CP.21 specifies that the Committee is to have 12 members to be elected on the basis of equitable geographical representation.

The COP, through paragraph 103 of the same decision, requested the APA to develop modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the Committee, with a view to the APA completing its work on such modalities and procedures for consideration and adoption at CMA1.

During the fourth part of the first session of the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1.4), held in November 2017, Parties continued to discuss possible modalities and procedures for the effective operation of the Committee to facilitate implementation and promote compliance referred to in Article 15.2 of the Paris Agreement.

II. Cross-cutting and overarching considerations / relevant context / general elements

National capabilities and circumstances

Parties were of the view that national capabilities and circumstances (NCCs) will apply to the modalities and procedures of the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Paris Agreement. Parties have different views on how NCCs can be operationalized by the modalities and procedures of the Committee. Some were of the view that NCCs will apply through guidance to the Committee in its modalities and procedures, while others consider that the Committee will apply NCCs on a case-by-case basis. Some Parties consider that the modalities and procedures will differentiate between developed and developing country Parties, while others were of the view that this is not appropriate as the distinction is not made in the text of Article 15.

Interlinkages with other arrangements

[1] Narrative and commentary are displayed in *italics* and include clarifications provided by Parties, they do not necessarily reflect the degree of support.

Parties recognize that the Committee may have direct and indirect linkages with other arrangements under the Paris Agreement, and established under the Convention. Parties also recognize the relationship between the Committee and support arrangements. How this relation can be operationalized needs to be explored. Some Parties consider there to be strong linkages to arrangements under other Articles of the Paris Agreement – including, but not limited to, the enhanced transparency framework (Article 13), the global stocktake (Article 14) and under Article 6. Some Parties also consider there to be strong linkages to bodies that serve the Paris Agreement as provided by decision 1/CP.21, including but not limited to the Forum for Response Measures, the Standing Committee on Finance, the Technology Executive Committee, and the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts. Parties recognize that further work is required to understand how these potential linkages can be operationalized through the modalities and procedures of the Committee, but some note that it was too early to consider this in detail.

Discretion

Parties also consider what degree of discretion the Committee will have, and how this may be bounded through the modalities and procedures. Some Parties feel that the Committee should be given the mandate to keep its modalities and procedures under review, while others consider this to be a matter for the CMA alone. Some Parties consider that the modalities and procedures should prescribe the actions and processes of the Committee, for example that all stages of the process should flow from how action by the Committee was initiated. While other Parties consider that much of this work on the rules of procedure can be left for the Committee to determine – within boundaries.

Level of detail for CMA1

Parties consider whether the modalities and procedures to be considered and adopted by CMA1 will address all possible elements in a comprehensive way, or whether some questions would be best resolved after CMA1 and/or when the Committee begins to meet. Some Parties consider that full and comprehensive modalities and procedures must be adopted by CMA1, while others consider that these will continue to be developed as appropriate over time.

Principles

Some Parties are of the view that the modalities and procedures require a section on principles that should guide the Committee. Some consider that this should include equity and common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, in the light of different national circumstances. Others consider that this section would not be required as differentiation is embedded in the provisions of the Paris Agreement, and that the principles that should guide the Committee are included in Article 15. Some Parties also raised other principles, such as transparency, complementarity, independence, and the need to add value and avoid duplication of other arrangements, should also form part of any principles.

III. Elements of relevant guidance [2]

A. Purpose, Principles and Nature

A.1. Purpose

- Facilitate implementation and promote compliance (Art 15.1)
- *Encourage, assist and enable Parties to implement provisions and comply with their obligations*
- *Prevent situations of non-implementation or non-compliance*
    - *Preventive role is inconsistent with the facilitative and non-adversarial nature of the Committee*
- *Thereby:*
    - *Enhance effectiveness and durability of the Agreement*

[2] Headings, subheadings and formatting are without prejudice to the eventual modalities and procedures and are intended as a tool to collect and organize issues for the purposes of this document.

- *Enhance credibility, confidence, consistency and effectiveness of actions, and trust among Parties*
- *Complement other processes and mechanisms under the PA and the Convention*
- *Avoid politicization*

A.2 Principles

1. Established under the Paris Agreement (PA)

- *Nothing in the design or operations of the Art 15 Mechanism can change the content or legal character of the PA's provisions.*

2. Paris Agreement and Convention principles:

Views:

- (1) Art 15 Mechanism must reflect equity and the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities (CBDR-RC) in line with the Convention
  - *The modalities need to respect and be informed by the principles, including with regard to nature, scope, functions, commencement, measures/outputs, and procedures*
  - *This includes differentiation between developed and developing countries*
- (2) The PA already reflects CBDR-RC in the light of different national circumstances: no further reflection in the modalities
  - *Differentiation is already embedded in the PA provisions, and is embedded in Article 15 in a particular way.*
  - *Art 15 mechanism is applicable to all Parties*
- (3) Reference to Articles 2 and 15

3. Other relevant principles:

Views:

- *transparency*
- *non-duplication of effort/complementarity*
- *effectiveness*
- *independence*
- *inclusiveness*

A.3. Nature

- Functioning in a facilitative, transparent, non-adversarial, non-punitive manner (Art 15.2)
- Expert-based and facilitative (Art 15.2)
- Paying particular attention to the respective national capabilities and circumstances of Parties (Art 15.2)
- *Transparent (see below: Procedural matters) (Art 15.2)*
- *Non-punitive (Art 15.2), i.e.:*
  - *No enforcement*
  - *No penalties or sanctions*
- *Non-adversarial, (Art 15.2), i.e.:*
  - *Not a mechanism to settle disputes*
  - *Respecting national sovereignty*
- *Consultative*
- *Advisory*

B. Institutional arrangements

1. Structure: a single committee of 12 members

2. Composition and Membership:

- Expert-based (Art 15.1)
- Membership as agreed and specified in Decision 1/CP.21 para.102:[3]
    - *Due regard to the members' expertise and equitable geographic representation*
    - *Taking into account the goal of gender balance*
- Composition to represent diversity of fields of expertise
    - *Any further guidance on proportion and/or fields of expertise (beyond 1/CP.21 para 102)*
- Length of mandate (possibly 3 years)
- Committee members serve:

Views:

    - in their personal capacity
    - in expert capacity
- Whether there should be alternate members
- Promote smooth transition following changes in membership (staggering of terms)

3. Election:

- Members to be elected by CMA (decision 1/CP.21 para 102)
- Resignation and replacement
- Timing of first election

4. Conflict of interest

- Members to abstain from participation in deliberations and decision-making with respect to their own Party

5. Bureau

- Consisting of a Chair, Vice-Chair and 3 Committee members (representation from 5 UN regional groups); Chair and Vice Chair elected from amongst Committee members with periodical rotation on a geographical basis; rules for replacement of Chair and Vice Chair

6. Meetings

- Frequency
- Attendance

7. Conduct of meetings

    a. Transparency of proceedings

    Views:

[3] 12 members with recognized competence in relevant scientific, technical, socioeconomic or legal fields to be elected by the CMA on the basis of equitable geographical representation, with two members each from the five regional groups of the United Nations and one member each from the small island developing States and the least developed countries, while taking into account the goal of gender balance.

- Presumption of openness of meetings and documents
- Committee to deliberate and adopt decisions in a closed session
- Confidentiality of proceedings

b. Main decision-making rules

- Decisions – *Views*:
- (1) by consensus only
- (2) by consensus or a 2/3 majority members present and voting as a last resort
- (3) by consensus or at least 3/4 majority members present and voting as a last resort
- Quorum (3/4 of the members)
- Procedures for intersessional (electronic) decision-making to enhance efficiency and reduce cost

- Any decisions to be supported by reasoning

8. Rules of procedure:

Views:

- To be developed by the Committee for consideration by the CMA
- To be part of the modalities and procedures

C. Scope

Views:

- (1) Comprehensive scope (all provisions):
  - *All provisions of the Agreement, without restricting scope*
  - *Covering (not necessarily mutually exclusive):*
    - (1.1) *Mandatory provisions and non-mandatory provisions*
    - (1.2) *Individual and collective obligations*
    - (1.3) *Also recurrent, repetitive and systemic issues of implementation, either individually or collective*
- (2) Scope in light of function:
  - Facilitation of implementation for all provisions
  - and promotion of compliance for legally binding provisions
    - (2.1) *only individual*
    - *(2.2) only individual and objectively identifiable/assessable*
    - (2.3) *also collective*
- (3) Obligations

(3.1) Obligations under Articles 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 13

- *Common or collective obligations (obligations shared among certain Parties) should not be per se excluded*
  - *E.g. under Art 9 (several "shall" provisions)*
  - *But collective aspirations (Art 2.1) or collective assessment (Art 14), are not subject to the Art 15*
- *Not possible to assess 'compliance' of an individual Party with a common or collective obligation*

(3.2) All "shall" provisions

(3.3) Legally binding provisions on individual obligations of Parties

- *As the start/as a minimum*
- *Objectively assessable individual obligations only*
- *Should be prioritized (noting small size of Committee)*
- *May be broadened if/as gaps are being identified*

- (4) Differentiation of scope in line with the differentiations in the PA provisions (*e.g. Art 9.1, 9.3 and others)*
- (5) One of the above (1-4) as well as relevant provisions of decisions by the CMA (*e.g. modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs))*

- *Provisions relating to domestic action, contributions made by Parties in their NDCs:*
  - *Not appropriate under Art 15 due to the nationally-determined character of NDCs and sovereignty over their content*
  - *There are "shall" provisions related to NDCs that fall within the scope of the Committee, such as Articles 4.2, 4.8, 4.9 and 4.13*

NCC: Whether and how to operationalize this element under this section to be explored.

Scope may/will depend on how the procedure was initiated.

D. Functions

Facilitate implementation and promote compliance (Art 15.1):

Views:

- (1) Two distinct functions:

  With differences based on scope, triggers, and/or measures;
  - (1.1) As a dual function; distinct but complementary; may not be mutually exclusive;
  - (1.2) Two distinct roles, reflecting differentiated approach throughout PA and national circumstances;
- (2) Continuum within the spectrum of functions:
  - *With the difference being determined by the legal nature of the provision in question:*
    - *Facilitation and compliance for legally binding provisions; only facilitation for non-legally binding*
  - *With the difference being determined by what is the appropriate measure/output in each case*
- (3) One function: with no difference in measures/outputs as its outcomes are advisory and non-binding

NCC: to be taken into account in the exercise of its functions /Whether and how to operationalize this element under this section to be explored

E. Initiation of consideration

Views:

1. Self-referral only: Committee activity may be initiated by the Party concerned
   - *Only self-referral is consistent with facilitative nature*
   - *Other referrals would risk the Committee becoming politicized, adversarial, intrusive and redundant*

- *Only self-referral as a start, further types of referral to be considered depending on elaboration of other elements under the PA*
- *Self-referral alone is insufficient; shown by experience of other mechanisms*
- *Other referrals by a neutral third party possible under certain conditions and clear guidance*
- *Possibility of voluntary Party's self-referral based on outputs from the transparency framework under Art 13 ←→[4] [Possible elements reflecting any linkages to transparency arrangements (could be further explored)]*

2. Self-referral and other means of initiation may include (*views below are not necessarily mutually exclusive)*:

Views:

- (1) Self-referral

  Views:
  - for facilitation of implementation
  - for facilitation of implementation and promotion of compliance
- (2) By another Party/by a group of Parties:
  - *Any Party should be able to submit with regard to another Party*
  - *Possible under certain conditions and safeguards*
  - *If follows consultation and with consent of Party concerned*
  - *Could be adversarial, too political, open to misuse*
- (3) By the Committee itself:
  - With respect to:
    - (2.1) All provisions of the PA
    - (2.2) Legally-binding individual obligations, for clearly identifiable 'binary' issues (yes/no)
      - *E.g. whether Party submitted a NDC (recorded in registry) or a report required under Art 13 PA ←→ [Possible elements reflecting any linkages to transparency (could be further explored)]*
    - (2.3) Legally-binding individual and objectively identifiable/assessable obligations for clearly identifiable 'binary' issues (yes/no)
    - (2.4) For systemic issues:
      - Committee has discretion itself or
      - Committee has the mandate on certain areas or
      - Committee seeks the mandate from the CMA or
      - Committee starts work under request by large numbers of countries
    - With respect to:

      Views:
      - All Parties
      - Developed countries only
    - (2.5) For recurrent and/or significant inconsistencies with the guidelines developed under Art. 13 PA
  - On the basis of:
    - Objective verifiable information:

[4] The symbol ←→ indicates areas where the modalities and procedures for the operation of the Art 15 Committee may have linkages to other areas of the PA that some Parties considered could be further explored. The respective area of interlinkages is either identified in the relevant sub-bullet or may need to be further explored.

- Gathered and provided by the Secretariat
- From transparency arrangements of Art 13 ←→ *[Possible elements reflecting any linkages to transparency (could be further explored)]*
- Provided by other bodies, mechanisms and arrangements under PA ←→ *[Possible elements reflecting any linkages to support arrangements (could be further explored)]*
  - Party consent
- *Ensuring the neutral, transparent, non-adversarial, non-punitive nature*
- *As a preventive approach, to help a Party before getting in a situation of non-compliance*
  - *Preventative approach is inconsistent with the facilitative non-adversarial nature of the Committee*

- (4) By the CMA:
  - a. For systemic issues
  - b. CMA to retain competence to request an activity by the Committee

  Views:
  - With respect to activities in relation to individual Parties, the Party concerned should recuse itself from participation in decision-making by the CMA
  - Consideration in relation to individual Parties is inconsistent with the nature of the Article 15 mechanism

- (5) By other bodies and arrangements established under or serving the Paris Agreement

- (6) Differentiated approach: *For developed countries also other referrals possible (e.g. automatic/objective trigger); for developing countries self-referral only, recognizing special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS.*

NCC: to be taken into account with respect to the initiation of Committee activities /Whether and how to operationalize this element under this section to be explored

F. Sources of information

1. Drawing on additional expertise
2. Safeguards for confidential information
   - In particular, for how to engage with Party concerned, and specific facilitative measures
3. Possible sources of information
   - Information provided by the Party concerned
   - Registries under the Paris Agreement
   - Information from the transparency framework, e.g. from the technical expert teams ←→ *[Possible elements reflecting any linkages to transparency (could be further explored)]*
   - Information from the support arrangements ←→ *[Possible elements reflecting any linkages to support arrangements (could be further explored)]*
   - Information from other institutional arrangements ←→ *[Possible elements reflecting any linkages to support arrangements (could be further explored)]*
   - Only validated sources of information, e.g. subsidiary bodies, bodies under UNFCCC, NDCs, Parties' communications
   - Information from the forum on response measures

- Information from the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage associated with Climate Change Impacts
- Information from the Secretariat

Modalities and procedures could identify information required at the initiation stage. For other information, certain degree of discretion could be given to the Committee.

G. Process

- Steps/phases *(not necessarily consecutive)*
  - Determination of admissibility
    - *E.g. for self-referral, Party concerned to provide information on efforts made to use other arrangements and mechanism*
    - *Exhaustion of efforts not required*
  - Invite Party to provide written inputs/comments
    - Flexibility regarding timelines for response
  - Obtaining information from the relevant sources *(see section F)*
  - Dialogue with Party concerned
    - Possibility of support to enable participation
  - Invitation of other bodies when needed
  - Determination of measures/outputs
    - Initial outputs; seek comments from Party; final outputs

- *Consent of the Party concerned:*
  - *Is required at every stage*
  - *Some steps/phases do not require the consent of the Party*

- Participation of the Party concerned *(can be operationalized through the elements of the process)*
  - *Participation in all stages of the process, including:*
    - *At the time of initiation*
    - *Identification of causes, challenges and constraints*
    - *In identification of measures, conclusions or recommendations*
    - *Development of action plans*
    - *Consideration of national capabilities and circumstances*
    - *Prior to any decision*
    - *In the follow-up*
  - *Forms*
    - *Consultation at different stages*
    - *Dialogue with Party of facilitative nature*
    - *Written inputs*
    - *Representation at meetings, including right to make representations and opportunity to respond*
  - *Natural justice and due process*
    - *Right to fair hearing and recourse*

        - *Concepts similar to judicial hearings are inconsistent with the non-judicial, facilitative, non-adversarial nature of the Committee*
    - *NCC: to be taken into account with respect to treatment of the Party concerned/ Whether and how to operationalize this element under this section to be explored*

- **National capabilities and circumstances of Parties (NCC)** *(can be operationalized through the elements of the process)*:
    - *To be taken into account in procedural and substantive matters, including with regard to the treatment and participation of the Party concerned, in the output, and in the context of corresponding obligations (e.g. Art. 13.14 and 13.15)*
    - *Special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS to be taken into account*
    - *Other relevant national circumstances, e.g. force majeure*
    - *Impact of response measures*

- **Areas and types of flexibilities** that can be afforded to Parties in the light of NCC might include *(can be operationalized through the elements of the process)*:
    - Consultations/process, *e.g. timelines for the Party concerned to respond or provide information*
    - Assistance provided to a Party during the process before the Committee;
    - Measures and outputs, *e.g. by considering the Party's NCC when determining the measures and outputs, including support*
    - *Flexibility with regard to substantive standards (e.g. by applying a lower burden in standard of action)*
    - *Need to balance proportionality, predictability and flexibility.*

- *Process may/will depend on how the procedure was initiated.*

- *[Placeholder for any additional elements of the Committee's process for considering an issue]*

- *Rules of procedure:*

  Views:
    - *To be developed by the Committee for consideration by the CMA*
    - *To be part of the modalities and procedures*

H. Measures and outputs

1. General considerations:

- Nature and principles of the mechanism to inform any measures and outputs
- Guidance to the Committee could be provided to inform its approach and its exercise of discretion in selecting measures, and rules of procedure (could be developed by the Committee for consideration by the CMA)
- Committee, when identifying appropriate measures/outputs, to take into account:
    - National capabilities and circumstances (NCC)
    - Causes, degree, nature and frequency of non-compliance
    - Lack of capacity versus lack of will
    - Taking into account capacities and technology needs of developing countries

- Legal nature of the provision concerned
- Based on whether developed country, developing country
- Special circumstances of LDCs and SIDS
- Impact of response measures

Relationship between measures/outputs and the respective functions:

Views:

- *(1) Measures and outputs depending on the functions of facilitating implementation and promoting compliance*
- *(2) Measures and outputs as incremental steps along a continuum, while keeping in mind the facilitative and non-punitive nature*
  - *Depending on the scope (e.g. a narrow scope could mean a wider range of measures)*
  - *For promoting compliance, measures such as statements of concern should be only a last resort*
  - *Not depending on functions, but rather case-specific*
- *(3) Measures and outputs are of a facilitative nature only*
  - *They are non-binding, advisory and are not of an incremental nature as this would be inconsistent with the nature of the Committee as non-adversarial and non-punitive.*

Range of measures may/will depend on how the procedure was initiated.

2. Range of measures

Views (not necessarily mutually exclusive or consecutive):

- Sharing of information, experience and lessons learned;
- Identification of challenges faced by the Party concerned;
- Action plan/Implementation plan/Compliance plan
  - Initiation/request for elaboration of implementation/compliance plan – *Views:*
    - (1) Whether only upon request by the Party concerned
    - (2) Whether also by the Committee
      - (2.1) With consent of the Party concerned
      - (2.1) Without need for consent in case of non-compliance
  - Overall purpose of the plan
    - Facilitative
    - A roadmap developed in collaboration with the Party concerned to assist the Party with implementation or compliance with the PA
    - Advisory
  - Possible elements of the plan:
    - Description of implementation challenges/causes of non-compliance
    - Description of measures the Party intends to take to improve implementation/achieve compliance
    - Timelines
    - Follow-up arrangements (including information to Committee about progress)
  - Development of the plan
    - With Committee's assistance, if requested by the Party concerned
    - In a way that is respectful of the nationally determined nature of the NDCs
- Recommendations and suggestions (to the Party concerned)

- Information and advice
- Facilitating access to finance, technology and capacity-building support ←→ *[Possible elements reflecting any linkages to support arrangements (could be further explored)]*
    - Information on accessing support, e.g. types of support available promote compliance
        - Safeguards to avoid creating perverse incentive to be considered
        - Possible requirements to exhaust efforts under other arrangements
        - No requirement to exhaust efforts or placing the burden on the Party. Party shall be able to initiate the facilitation by the Committee without prejudice to any other efforts
- Referring to appropriate bodies for finance, technology and capacity-building support ←→ *[Possible elements reflecting any linkages to support arrangements (could be further explored)]*
- Access to/refer to/send technical experts to assist Party concerned
        - Recommendations/referral to relevant bodies related to support; focus on gaps in the provision of technology, finance and capacity-building
- Early warning / Notification to the Party concerned:
    - To preempt situations of non-compliance
    - Inconsistent with facilitative, non-punitive nature
- Statements of concern / Cautionary statements:
    - To preempt situations of non-compliance
    - Inconsistent with facilitative, non-punitive nature
- Confidential letter
- Declarations/Findings/Communications in relation to compliance:
    - Conclusion that a Party has not complied with a provision is not punitive
        - Including identification of causes of non-compliance and frequency of non-compliance
        - May be issued if non-compliance continues after expiry of timeline specified in the plan
    - Would not be consistent with facilitative and non-punitive nature
- Factual findings related to compliance without an affirmative statement of non-compliance
- Any measures related with Article 6 PA:

    Views:
    - *Possible elements reflecting any linkages to Article 6 (could be further explored)*
    - *No linkages to Article 6*

3. Follow-up by the Committee

- *Should be facilitative in nature*
- *Discretion would be needed to allow Committee to decide on its working methods*
    - *Additional guidelines would be necessary with some further steps and measures for the Committee*
- *May depend on measures taken*
- *Initiation of a follow-up may/shall require consent by the Party concerned*

I. Identification of systemic Issues

Views:

- Initiation: *see E.2*
- Based on systemic challenges identified in the course of the Committee's work

- Systemic issues involving a number of Parties in aggregate form only
- Also recurring implementation/compliance issues of a Party or group of Parties
- *Could serve as background information for Global Stocktake ←→ [Possible elements reflecting any linkages to the GST (could be further explored)]*
- Could inform and/or be informed by support arrangements ←→ *[Possible elements reflecting any linkages to support arrangements (could be further explored)]*
- *Could take into account the impact of response measures and other relevant factors*
- Possible outputs:
    - To be reflected in the reports to CMA
    - Recommendation to CMA
    - Recommendation to groups of Parties concerned

- *Issuing advisory opinions on interpretation of provisions would not be appropriate in light of the non-judicial nature*

J. Relationship with the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

- Committee under the guidance of CMA
- Reports annually to CMA (Art 15.3)
- Content of reporting *(views not necessarily mutually exclusive)*:

  Views:
    - (1) Reports on its work
        - *Not individualizing*
    - (2) Reporting on findings/measures in individual cases:
        - (2.1) Reports on all to CMA
        - (2.2) Informs CMA only if requested by the Party concerned
    - (3) A summary of its activities and actions taken
    - (4) Reports to flag systemic issues
        - (4.1) Systemic issues involving a number of Parties
        - (4.2) Recurring implementation/compliance issues of a Party
- Recommendations to the CMA *(views not necessarily mutually exclusive)*:
    - (1) If Committee considers the measures implicate important issues under the PA or the authority of other PA bodies
    - (2) In case of non-compliance of Party concerned: to provide technical assistance; capacity-building
    - (3) In cases of repeated non-compliance
    - (4) In cases of systemic issues regarding implementation and compliance
    - (5) On overcoming systemic barriers to implementation and compliance
    - (6) Only at the request of the Party concerned; and the CMA is not required to take any decision
- CMA to take note of *(views)*:
    - Committee's findings in individual cases
    - Taking note of Committee's findings in individual cases is inconsistent with the nature of the Article 15 Committee

K. Review of the modalities and procedures

Views

- Built-in review based on the experience with the Article 15 Committee and other relevant arrangements
- Periodic review of the modalities and procedures by CMA
- Review by the Committee itself, with recommendations subject to approval by the CMA

L. Secretariat

- Secretariat support

Draft elements for APA agenda item 8

Preparing for the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Adaptation Fund

Informal note by the co-facilitators – revised final version

These draft elements have been prepared by the co-facilitators of the negotiations on this agenda item under their own responsibility, on the basis of the deliberations by Parties at this session and the views they have submitted. These elements are preliminary and should not be considered as final in any way; they are offered as a basis for work and do not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time. It is recognized that the outcome of deliberations on this item will form part of the overall outcome under the "Paris Agreement Work Programme".

I. Introduction / mandate / purpose

By decision 1/CMA.1, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) decided that the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement, following and consistent with decisions to be taken at CMA 1.3, to be convened in conjunction with the twenty-fourth session of the Conference of the Parties (COP), and by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP) that address the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities of the Adaptation Fund.

By decision 1/CP.22, the COP requested the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement in its consideration of the necessary preparatory work on the Adaptation Fund to address the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement. By the same decision, Parties were invited to submit their views on the aforementioned areas.

At APA 1.3, the co-facilitators produced an informal note to capture the discussions, which took place during the informal consultations. The informal note from APA 1.3 captures in its Annex I a list of options and elements identified by Parties in response to the guiding questions posed by the co-facilitators. In addition, at APA 1.3 Parties "requested the secretariat to compile and make available on the UNFCCC website, by 15 September 2017, a list of all previous decisions that have been taken on the Adaptation Fund that touch on governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities ".[1] This compilation has been made available on the secretariat's website[2].
This note captures further discussions which took place during APA 1.4.

II. Cross-cutting and overarching considerations / relevant context / general elements

At the first and second informal consultations held during APA 1.4, a number of Parties were of the view that the options and elements identified during APA 1.3 served as a good basis on which to build and which could be further elaborated during APA 1.4. The co-facilitators invited and received four inputs from Parties which are contained in annex I to this note. Parties had some discussion on these inputs and held differing views on their legal status.

Some Parties were of the view that the task at hand for the APA 1.4 was to develop text for both a CMP and a CMA. Parties also raised a question as to whether decisions by both the CMP and the CMA were required.

A number of Parties also noted that making progress on the Adaptation Fund serving the Paris Agreement should take the form of decision text. Some Parties were of the view that a decision should be taken by

[1] FCCC/APA/2017/2
[2] http://unfccc.int/bodies/apa/items/10436.php

CMP13/CMA1.2 to confirm that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement and that the necessary arrangements required to give effect to that decision should take place over the course of the next year. To this effect, a group of Parties provided written inputs on updated text containing a draft CMP and CMA decision as input to the discussion, contained in annex 1 to this note. There was no agreement amongst Parties to use this agree to use this text as a basis for discussion.

Parties also discussed whether the AF should fall under the authority of the CMP or the CMA or be under the guidance of and be accountable to both the CMP and the CMA, only to the CMA, or only to the CMP. Parties also raised the issue of timing for these options and whether a transition period should be considered.

Other issues that Parties raised relate to the Adaptation Fund Board membership and functions, resource mobilization potential relationship to Article 6.6 of the Paris Agreement, innovative sources of funding, management of the existing project pipeline and concerns about the sustainability of funding for the Adaptation Fund. Some Parties also noted that outcomes on the negotiations on Article 6.6 should not serve as a condition to a decision on the Adaptation Fund. A number of Parties intervened to note that reference to "innovative sources of funding" should not be used until further defined.

A number of Parties also expressed the view that the current safeguards applied by the Adaptation Fund are fit for purpose and referred to the technical paper prepared as an input to the 3rd review of the Adaptation Fund and information contained therein on the Adaptation Fund's safeguards policies.

Parties also suggested that a useful output of the discussions could be the identification of work that needs to take place, when certain tasks could or should start and the appropriate body to carry out that work. Parties also noted that some of this could possibly be undertaken by the Adaptation Fund Board, but also noted that this could take place after deciding that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement.

At the third informal meeting, Parties highlighted that in light of the inputs and discussions, there was room for streamlining the options "a" and "d" identified in the informal note produced during APA 1-3, and this has been reflected in section III of this informal note.

At the fourth informal consultation, the co-facilitators presented Parties with a set of guiding questions: Which issues need to be addressed and when do they need to be addressed? What further information may be needed on these issues? and, what is the appropriate way to address the issue?

At the fifth informal consultation the co-facilitators invited Parties to reflect on what might be included as part of CMP/CMA decisions.

On the question of what issues need to be decided and when, Parties identified a number of issues that may need to be decided "first". These included decisions related to guidance, reporting and accountability between the Adaptation Fund and the governing bodies (CMP/CMA). Many Parties also identified that decisions regarding the composition of the Board and eligibility to access the Adaptation Fund could be included in a decision confirming that the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement. Some Parties identified that issues related to safeguards, arrangements for the trustee and secretariat services and operating modalities could be taken at a later stage. Some Parties also noted that the Adaptation Fund Board could be requested to take up some of these issues.

A number of Parties also added to previous discussions regarding sources of funding for the Adaptation Fund, including securing diverse, steady and predictable sources of funding to address current and future

demand. A number of Parties also spoke to the need to ensure that the income from the current pipeline of share of proceeds was not lost.

Parties discussed their understanding that decisions could be taken by the CMP and the CMA simultaneously or sequentially. Some Parties understand that the CMP could decide that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, and that the CMA could decide on all other issues. Some Parties were of the view that the CMP could decide that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement and could also decide on many other issues, such as eligibility, share of proceeds, board constitution and a workplan for completing work by the CMA.

III. Elements of relevant guidance

A. Options

a. Adaptation Fund is under the authority or guidance of, and is accountable to the CMA and serves the Paris Agreement

b. Adaptation Fund is under the authority or guidance of, and is accountable to both the CMP as well as the CMA (either indefinitely or ad-interim until PA institutions and mechanisms are fully operational) and serves the Paris Agreement

B. Governance and institutional arrangements

- Authority or guidance under which the Adaptation Fund operates
  - Adaptation Fund should only serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to the CMA
  - Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, and shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the CMA
  - Decide to what extent which past guidance to the Adaptation Fund from CMP applies *mutatis mutandis*
- Reporting of the Adaptation Fund Board to which governing body/bodies?
  - The Adaptation Fund Board reports annually to the CMA
  - CMP and CMA to make appropriate arrangements for projects approved under CMP and still within the pipeline.
- Composition of the Board
  - Appropriate legal personality to the Adaptation Fund to enable a new or revised relationship with the interim trustee, the Fund's secretariat, and any other contractual arrangements
  - Link the constitution of the Board to sources and levels of funding
  - Only Parties to the Paris Agreement sit on the Board, with a more appropriate balance of representation (between developed and developing countries) – such as measures related to geographic, gender and other relevant considerations – and preserves a specific role for SIDS and LDCs. Need to decide on the necessary number of board members
  - To undertake further work on governance by CMP 16

- Arrangements for secretariat services and services of the trustee
  - Need to deliberate on whether Adaptation Fund should continue to have its own secretariat and need to decide on whether current administrative arrangement with the GEF could continue
  - The Board (as comprised by the CMA decision) would take subsequent actions to establish new agreements with regards to trustee and secretariat arrangements
  - Need to define whether to establish permanent Trustee arrangements
  - To undertake further work on governance by CMP 16

C. Operating modalities

- Operational policies and guidelines for Parties to access funding from the Adaptation Fund shall apply mutatis mutandis
- To undertake further work on operating modalities by CMP 16

- Role in the climate international architecture
  - Contributes to an effective and coherent climate finance architecture
  - Adaptation Fund has the potential to play an important role in the broader framework to support enhanced adaptation action for those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change
  - Adaptation Fund to focus on its comparative advantages: small scale adaptation projects, innovative approaches, engagement with subnational entities and the private sector, direct access modality
  - Ensure complementarity in the support provided by the Adaptation Fund with the support provided by other funds
  - Adaptation Fund makes a unique contribution including its direct access modalities, capacity to finance small projects, and innovative finance streams
  - Adaptation fund as a key and innovative funding institution for supporting developing countries with regards to adaptation, including enhanced direct access modalities
- Eligibility of Parties to the Paris Agreement and/or Kyoto Protocol (pending governance arrangement)
  - Developing country Parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible to receive resources from the Adaptation Fund
  - Eligibility restricted to Parties to the Paris Agreement from the date the Fund begins to serve the Paris Agreement
  - Prioritisation given to Parties that are particularly vulnerable – especially SIDS and LDCs
- Sources of funding to the Adaptation Fund
  - Primary source of funding will be the share of proceeds in line with the relevant provisions under Art. 6.4 of the PA (linkage to other negotiations)
  - Ensure link to Article 6.4 (linkage to other negotiations)
  - Ensure that the share of proceeds of the market mechanism under the KP will flow to the AF during the "transitional period"
  - Financing model of the Adaptation Fund to be flexible and diverse.
  - No obligatory replenishment of the Adaptation Fund
  - Adaptation Fund not an operating entity of the Financial Mechanism
  - Clear definition of "innovative of sources of funding" and no link to Article 6

- Linkages with other bodies and institutions
  - Adaptation Fund should coordinate with other funds supporting Adaptation Projects and Programmes in Developing Countries, the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Paris Agreement, to ensure coherence and complementarity

D. Safeguards

- Coherence of the Adaptation Fund's safeguards policies to serve the Paris Agreement
  - To undertake further work on safeguards by CMP 16
  - Alignment of the social and environmental safeguards of the Adaptation Fund with the safeguards of the world bank group taking a tier approach and recognizing the small scale of the projects and programmes funded by the AF
  - Ensure that National Implementing Entities and Multilateral Implementing Entities currently accredited by the Adaptation Fund are compliant with the Environmental and Social Safeguards policy
  - Enhanced fiduciary standards
  - Enhanced Environmental and Social Safeguards System (also called an Environmental and Social Risk Management System) with:
    - A robust Adaptation Fund environmental and social safeguards policy articulating the Adaptation Fund's responsibiiities and commitments, including for oversight of Accredited and Implementing Entities
    - Accredited/Implementing Entity requirements that are in line with best practices such as the IFC Performance Standards or the World Bank's new Environmental and Social Standards
    - Adaptation Fund organizational structure for overseeing the Accredited Entities and their activities
  - Enhanced disclosure policy in line with international best practice (e.g., GCF). System and process by which activities that are funded are regularly monitored and evaluated by the AF and, as appropriate, by independent entity(ies)
  - Independent accountability mechanism that allows Parties that are negatively affected by Adaptation Fund - funded projects to have recourse to a responsible authority that can recommend remedial action
  - Robust/Enhanced Anti Money Laundering / Countering Financing for Terrorism (AML/CFT) policy that is commensurate with the type of risks that the Adaptation Fund faces
- Accreditation process
  - Continuation of direct access modality in particular for NIEs
  - Compliance of the IEs with the new policies

IV. Options for possible transitional period

a. Decide on whether a transitional period for the arrangements are needed and the length thereof

b. Decide on transitional period for specific elements of the decision and the related length such as authority and guidance of CMP from 2018 to 2020

A transitional period could be used to ensure continued revenue streams from the share of proceeds from the CDM, ensure continued access by countries to the Adaptation Fund, and allow for any adjustments in operating modalities.

VI. Decision sequencing and timing

- CMP decision first, giving up the authority over the existing Adaptation Fund Board from a specified date and clarifying what will happen to its existing finance and receipt of future share of proceeds under the Kyoto Protocol.
- Both CMP and CMA decision, deciding in 2018 that the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement from the same date specified in the CMP decision, and addressing elements.
- CMP decision to be taken at COP23 and CMA to endorse later as per the draft decision text submitted by a group of Parties.
- Some Parties identify that there are issues to solve from here to 2018 and then others issues that could be solved after 2018 such as operational policies adopted by Adaptation Fund Board, trustee and secretariat.

Annex I. Inputs by Parties

Input by the G77 and China

Draft CMP decision

The Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol

Recalling decisions 1/CP.10; 1/CMP.3 and related decisions;

Recalling Articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the Paris Agreement;

Recalling paragraphs 59 and 60 of Decision 1/CP.21; paragraphs 8 and 9 of Decision 1/CMP.11; and paragraph 11 of Decision 1/CMA.1

1. Decides that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement, and shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to

the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement, following a decision by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement;

2- Decides to undertake further work on the current arrangements related to the governance, safeguards and operating modalities of the adaptation fund [by CMP16]

Draft CMA Decision

The Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

Recalling decisions 1/CP.10; 1/CMP.3 and related decisions;

Recalling Articles 2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 11 of the Paris Agreement;

Recalling paragraphs 59 and 60 of Decision 1/CP.21 and paragraphs 8 and 9 of Decision 1/CMP.11;

Further recalling paragraph 11 of Decision 1/CMA.1;

Highlighting the importance of the Adaptation Fund as a key and innovative funding institution for supporting developing countries with regards to adaptation, including through enhanced direct access modalities;

Recognizing that the Adaptation Fund is already enhancing the implementation of the Paris Agreement, in particular with regard to supporting developing country Parties actions in adaptation through financial support received and capacity building, in line with articles 2, 6, 7, 9, and 11 of the Paris Agreement;

Acknowledging that the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement shall ensure, in accordance with Article 6.6 of the Paris Agreement that a share of the proceeds from activities under the mechanism referred to in Article 6.4 is used to cover administrative expenses as well as to assist developing country Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change to meet the costs of adaptation;

Also acknowledging the relevant experience of the Adaptation Fund Board in monetizing carbon assets;

1. Welcomes the decision of the Conference of the Parties serving as meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement and shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to the CMA

2. Confirms that the Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement and shall function under the guidance of and be accountable to CMA;

3. Decides that the operational policies and guidelines for Parties to access funding from the Adaptation Fund, including Operational policies and guidelines for Parties to access resources from the Adaptation Fund, results-based management framework (and that of the readiness programme), risk management framework, environmental and social policy, gender policy, open information policy, knowledge management strategy, resource mobilization strategy, and medium-term strategy shall be applied *mutatis mutandi* when the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement;

APA 8 - future role of the Adaptation Fund

EU submission on textual elements for the CMA and CMP decisions in 2018

8 November

Introduction

This submission is a contribution to the preparatory work mandated by decisions 1/CP.21, 1/CMP.11 and 1/CMA.1. It is our understanding that this preparatory work covers both the CMA and the CMP decision envisaged in the mandate for 2018.

The EU considers that there are some essential elements that would have to be decided in 2018 as part of these CMA/CMP decisions. This would be necessary in order to fulfil the mandate that the Adaptation Fund "should serve the Paris Agreement" (1/CMA.1). Other, non-essential elements can be mandated to be sorted out after these decisions.

Textual input for the CMA/CMP decisions envisaged for 2018

From 2020 the AF should serve *only* the Paris Agreement in accordance with the CMA/CMP decisions in 2018 (and subsequent decisions).

From the date the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement, the Adaptation Fund operates under the guidance of, and reports annually to, the CMA.

The Adaptation Fund is not an operating entity of the financial mechanism.

The Adaptation Fund contributes to an effective and coherent climate finance architecture.

From the date AF should serve the Paris Agreement, developing country parties to the Paris Agreement are eligible to receive resources from the Adaptation Fund.

Placeholder on funding, which would cover, inter alia:

The financing model of the AF should be flexible and diverse.

The EU does not support any obligatory replenishment to the Adaptation Fund.

Placeholder on Board Composition

The current composition of the Board has worked well. Potential revision of the composition depends on outcome of preparatory work, for instance sources and levels of funding.

Potentially: Decide to what extent the previous guidance to AF in relevant decisions of the CMP, including those agreed before adoption of the Paris Agreement, shall apply mutatis mutandis to the Adaptation Fund when it serves Paris Agreement

Placeholder regarding Secretariat

Placeholder regarding Trustee

Mandates for issues that do not have to be decided in 2018:

Mandate to the Adaptation Fund Board to check their operational policies, and if appropriate revise them. Adaptation Fund Board reports back to CMA/CMP so that also non-KP parties can participate in the discussion.

Potentially: Secretariat and Trustee to check their arrangements with the Adaptation Fund Board

Other...

Swiss Proposal for Headings, Sub-Headings and Elements of Text on the future of the AF under APA item 8

Switzerland supports the Adaptation Fund because of the following comparative advantages:

- The fund was created with the understanding that the main source of funding should be share of proceeds from market mechanisms.
- The fund has championed the direct access modalities.
- The fund has filled a niche in the climate finance architecture by funding small scale adaptation projects and therefore addressing a clear need of developing country parties, by increasingly focusing on innovative approaches and by engaging with subnational entities and the private sector.
- Due to its unique source of funding, the fund has a different constitution of the board than for example the GCF, with a balanced geographic representation.

Switzerland fully supports the Adaptation Fund and believes it should serve the Paris Agreement under the common understanding that it will continue to focus on its comparative advantages.

In our understanding, the Fund should, in order to serve the Paris Agreement, be under the guidance of the CMA and therefore be shifted from the Kyoto Protocol to the Paris Agreement. The primary source of funding should continue to be share of proceeds from market mechanisms.

The shift of the Fund to serve the Paris Agreement is a critical item for its continued vitality. Therefore, as the Parties discuss transitional periods, the discussions should hold the principle that transitional periods for various elements of the Fund--or single transitional period for all elements--should be kept reasonably short.

Our following proposals for headings, sub-headings and elements of text should be understood within the afore described context.

1. Governance and institutional arrangements

1.1 Authority under which the Adaptation Fund operates

- information on how the AF can be shifted from under the authority of the CMP to under the guidance of the CMA
- information on how the guidance to the AF should be delivered during a transitional period and whether a transitional period is needed for this provision and for how long

1.2 Reporting of the AFB

- information on the changes needed to ensure that the AFB will report to the CMA
- Information to ensure that the information on the financial outflows of the AF included in the report of the AF Board to the CMA is in line with the modalities for accounting climate finance provided and mobilized elaborated under SBSTA as part of the new transparency framework
- information on whether a transitional period is needed for this provision and whether the CMP will to continue to be informed by the AFB
- information on how to ensure efficiency and avoid double reporting

1.3 Guidance to the AFB

- Information to ensure that the AFB does not receive guidance from multiple bodies
- information to ensure that the AF will receive guidance from the CMA
- information on the needed procedures to ensure that the SCF will provide draft guidance to be considered by the CMA for the guidance to the AF

1.4 Composition of the AFB

- Information to ensure that only Parties to the Paris Agreement will be serving on the Board
- Information on the geographic balance of the board
- Information on the necessary number of board members
- information on the balance between developed and developing country representatives in the AF Board
- Information to link the constitution of the board to the source of funding

1.5 Eligiblity Criteria

- Information to ensure that only Parties to the Paris Agreement will be eligible for funding
- Information on whether a transitional period is needed for this provision

1.6 Secretariat Services

- Information and clarity on whether the AF should continue to have its own secretariat
- Information and clarity on whether the current adminstrative arrangement with the GEF could continue
- Information on whether a transitional period is needed for this provision and for how long

1.7 Services of the Trustee

- Information to establish a permanent Trustee for the AF
- Informaton on whether a transitional period is needed for this provision and for how long

2. Operating Modalities

2.1 Role of the Adaptation Fund

- Information to ensure the AF will focus on its comparative advantages: small scale adaptation projects, innovative approaches, engagement with subnational entities and the private sector, direct access modality
- Information to ensure the support provided by the AF will be complementary to the adaptation support provided by other funds

- Information on the existing policies of the AF, which have to be adjusted to make them coherent with the language of the Paris Agreement and ensure the focus on the comparative advantages of the AF

2.2 Sources of funding to the AF

- Information to ensure that the primary source of funding will be share of proceeds in line with the relevant provisions under Art. 6.4 of the PA
- Information on how the transitional period could be organized to ensure that the share of proceeds from market mechanisms under the KP will continue to flow to the AF
- Information on the source of funding to ensure the continuation of the fund during a transitional period and how long the period would be

2.3 Linkages with other bodies and institutions

- Information on how the AF should coordinate with other funds supporting Adaptation Projects and Programmes in Developing Countries, in particular the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism of the Paris Agreement, to ensure coherence and complementarity

3. Safeguards

3.1 Coherence of the AF's safeguards policies to serve the PA

- Information to ensure the standard of the social and environmental safeguards are in line with the safeguards of the world bank group, while taking a tier approach and recognizing the small scale of the projects and programmes funded by the AF
- Information to ensure all NIEs and MIEs currently accredited by the AF are compliant with the social and environmental safeguard policy
- Information on whether a transitional period is needed for this provision and for how long

3.2 Accreditation Process

- Information to ensure that the direct access modality in particular for national implementing agencies will continue
- Information to ensure that the already accredited entities would be compliant with all the provisions mentioned above
- Information on whether a transitional period is needed to allow the existing accredited entities to become compliant with the new policies of the AF to serve the PA; if yes, information on the length of such a transitional period

4. Overarching Considerations

4.1 Transitional Period

- Option 1: provide information on whether a transitional period is needed under each sub-heading and information on the length of this transitional period
- Option 2: agree on one transitional period overall and provide the length of this transitional period

Further we would like to clarify and get common understanding by all parties during this session, whether a CMP and a CMA decision is needed and how they would have to be sequenced. We would also like to get legal guidance from the secretariat and agreement by all Parties whether any other legal decisions would be needed to ensure that the decision on the Adaptation Fund can be taken in 2018.

APA 1.4 AGENDA ITEM 8(a) - Matters relating to the Adaptation FundSubmission by Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States of America

NB: non-exhaustive list of issues identified to date

FRAMING

- Parties decided in Marrakech that the Adaptation Fund should serve the Paris Agreement following and consistent with decisions to be taken at CMA 1.3 that address the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities (paragraph 11, 1/CMA.1).

- Parties also requested the APA to take forward the necessary preparatory work to address the governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement (paragraph 14, 1/CP.22).

- We consider that the Adaptation Fund should only serve the Paris Agreement and the elements and considerations below reflect that outcome.[3]

- The Adaptation Fund has the potential to play an important role in the broader framework to support enhanced action for adaptation by those Parties that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change in a manner that complements rather than duplicates existing architecture.

- We value the elements of the Adaptation Fund that see it make a unique contribution including its direct access modalities, capacity to finance small projects, and innovative finance streams.

OVERARCHING CONSIDERATIONS[4]

Decision Sequencing

- The CMP would take the first decision - giving up all authority over the existing Adaptation Fund Board from a specified date and clarifying what will happen to its existing finance and future share of proceeds receipts under the Kyoto Protocol.

- The CMA would decide in 2018 that the Adaptation Fund serves the Paris Agreement from the same date specified in the CMP decision, and address:

    - Board composition that reflects the Paris Agreement.
    - Transitional arrangements between the CMA and the Board, which would see the Board operating 'under the guidance of and accountable to' the CMA. o The mandate of the Standing Committee on Finance to prepare draft guidance to the Adaptation Fund from the CMA, and
    - Governance and institutional arrangements, safeguards and operating modalities (including as specified herein.)

- The Board (as comprised by the CMA decision) would take subsequent actions to:

    - Establish new agreements with regards to trustee and secretariat arrangements.

[3] We reserve the right to submit further information in the event Parties wish to explore alternative options.

[4] The following is a non-exhaustive list of considerations made with a view to advancing technical discussions on the preparatory work necessary for the Adaptation Fund to serve the Paris Agreement. We intend for this to inform the co-facilitators in their efforts to produce an informal co-facilitators note, and any preliminary material developed in line with the outcome of the first APA Contact Group at this session.

ELEMENTS TO BE ADDRESSED Governance and

Institutional Arrangements

- The Adaptation Fund serves only the Paris Agreement, and stops serving the Kyoto Protocol from the date specified in both the CMA and CMP decisions a date to be specified by the CMA and CMP in their respective capacities.

- The CMP and CMA address reporting arrangements for projects approved under the CMP and within the project pipeline, in light of their respective capacities.

- Board composition reflects the Paris Agreement, including a more appropriate balance of representation - such as measures related to geographic, gender and other relevant considerations - and preserves a specific role SIDS and LDCs.

- The Adaptation Fund enjoys appropriate legal personality to enable a new or revised relationship with the interim trustee, the Fund's secretariat, and any other contractual arrangements.

Operating Modalities

- Eligibility restricted to Parties to the Paris Agreement from the date the Fund begins to serve the Paris Agreement.

- Prioritisation given to Parties that are particularly vulnerable - especially SIDS and LDCs Safeguards

- Enhanced fiduciary standards.

- Enhanced Environmental and Social Safeguards System (also called an Environmental and Social Risk Management System) with:

    o A robust AF environmental and social safeguards policy articulating the AF's responsibilities and commitments, including for oversight of Accredited and Implementing Entities. o Accredited/Implementing Entity requirements that are in line with best practices such as the IFC Performance Standards or the World Bank's new Environmental and Social Standards. o AF organizational structure for overseeing the Accredited Entities and their activities.

- Enhanced disclosure policy in line with international best practice (e.g., GCF).

- System and process by which activities that are funded are regularly monitored and evaluated by the AF and, as appropriate, by independent entity(ies).

- Independent accountability mechanism that allows parties that are negatively affected by AF-funded projects to have recourse to a responsible authority that can recommend remedial action.

- Robust/Enhanced Anti Money Laundering / Countering Financing for Terrorism (AML/CFT) policy that is commensurate with the type of risks that the AF faces.

- How to ensure current accredited entities satisfy more robust safeguard policies?

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS

- *Without prejudice to the development of the mechanism established under Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement, what is the relationship between the Adaptation Fund and Article 6.6?*

- *Who would manage the existing project pipeline and how would this be reported to the CMA and*

CMP in their respective capacities?

- *Who is responsible for giving effect to the necessary changes in policies and procedures? Would a time-limited transitional body be necessary?*

APA agenda item 8

Further matters related to implementation of the Paris Agreement:

(a) Preparing for the convening of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement

(b) Taking stock of progress made by the subsidiary and constituted bodies in relation to their mandated work under the Paris Agreement and section III of decision 1/CP.21, in order to promote and facilitate coordination and coherence in the implementation of the work programme, and, if appropriate, take action, which may include recommendations

Informal Note by the Co-Chairs

Final iteration (14 November 2017@16:30 hrs)

This Informal Note has been prepared by the Co-Chairs of the negotiations on this agenda item under their own responsibility, on the basis of the deliberations by Parties at this session and the views they have submitted. This Informal Note is preliminary and should not be considered as final in any way; they are offered as a basis for work and do not prejudge further work or prevent Parties from expressing their views at any time. It is recognized that the outcome of deliberations on this item will form part of the overall outcome under the Paris Agreement Work Programme.

I. Introduction / mandate / purpose

At the second part of the first session of the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1.2), Parties identified nine possible additional matters relating to the implementation of the Paris Agreement, which some Parties were of the view are not yet being addressed under the Paris Agreement Work Programme (possible additional matters). Parties noted the list of possible additional matters contained in the annex to the Informal Note[1] issued by the Co-Chairs during the Marrakech Conference has no particular status. There was a common understanding among Parties that some of these are mandated issues for the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA) to address.

Parties recalled that at the first part of the first session of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA 1.1), the CMA referred to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at its forty-seventh session (SBI 47), two of the possible additional matters[2] that were identified by Parties at APA 1.2.

At the third part of the first session of the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1.3), Parties continued consideration of the list of possible additional matters and recommended a way forward on two more possible additional matters as contained in the report on APA 1.3.[3]

[1] The possible additional matters identified by Parties are contained in the annex II to the Informal Note issued by the Co-Chairs during the Marrakech Conference, and available at http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/marrakech_nov_2016/in-session/application/pdf/apa_item_8__informal_note_by_co-chairs_v02.pdf

[2] See paragraph 9 of the report of CMA 1.1 available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2016/cma1/eng/03a01.pdf

[3] See FCCC/APA/2017/2, paragraphs 29 and 30, available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/apa/eng/2.pdf and the Informal Note by the APA Co-Chairs issued during APA 1.3, available at: http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_may_2017/in-session/application/pdf/apa_ir formal_note_by_the_co-chairs_item_8ab_final_version_2017.05.17.pdf

At the Informal Consultations held at the fourth part of the first session of the Ad-hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA 1.4), Parties have so far discussed the following possible additional matters, namely:

a) Modalities for biennially communicating finance information on the provision of public financial resources to developing countries in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5;
b) Initial guidance by the CMA to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (GCF & GEF) under Article 9, paragraph 8, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 58 and 61 to 63;
c) Initial guidance by the CMA to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 58;
d) Guidance by the CMA on adjustment of existing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 4, paragraph 11; and
e) Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53.

Each of these possible additional matters was discussed in light of the following three guiding questions posed by the Co-Chairs in their Reflection Note[4]:

a) Is preparatory work on this matter currently being undertaken? If so, where?
b) If there is no preparatory work being undertaken on this matter, is preparatory work required, and if so, by which body?
c) What should be the timeframe for this work?

Parties also considered further questions posed by the Co-Chairs specific to each of the possible additional matters by Parties. These questions are contained in a Note[5] published on the UNFCCC website by the secretariat on 7 November 2017 and are outlined in the subsequent section.

II. General elements

a. Modalities for biennially communicating finance information on the provision of public financial resources to developing countries in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5 of the Paris Agreement

With respect to the possible additional matter "Modalities for biennially communicating finance information on the provision of public financial resources to developing countries in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5," Parties also considered the following additional questions posed by the Co-Chairs:

1. What are those specific additional procedural matters concerning Article 9, paragraph 5, that are not being addressed by the COP under its agenda item 10(f)?
2. What is the appropriate forum for considering these additional procedural matters?

During the discussions, Parties noted that the COP, under item 10(f) of the agenda of COP 23, is considering the "Process to identify the information to be provided by Parties in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement."

Some Parties were of the view the Paris Agreement is already a carefully crafted and balanced Agreement and this balance is respected by the current agenda items on the Paris Agreement Work Programme, in particular the fact that a large number of climate finance related matters are being

[4] See Reflections Note by the Co-Chairs, dated 16 October 2017, available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2017/apa/eng/3rnlnot.pdf

[5] See Note by the Co-Chairs, dated 7 November 2017, available at http://unfccc.int/files/bodies/apa/application/pdf/co_chairs_additional_questions.pdf

addressed across the work of all bodies. They noted that the COP is the place for discussion on all matters relating to Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement.

Other Parties were of the view that the modalities for communicating finance information under Article 9, paragraph 5, are of critical importance for developing countries. They were also of the view that consideration of the modalities, including on methodologies, assumptions, common reporting format and timeframes, for communicating such information in a format that is comparable and aggregable could be undertaken by the APA.

Some Parties referred to a submission[6] containing their views for the outcome of work on this additional matter, which highlighted that the operationalization of Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement is an important element of the comprehensive outcome of the work of the APA.

Possible way forward: Parties have identified the following options as ways forward on this possible additional matter:

- Option 1: Conclusion of the COP's consideration on its agenda item 10(f) would provide clarity for the APA's consideration of this matter. Based on the outcome of COP 23's work, the APA could conclude its consideration of this possible additional matter or the APA could continue discussions in 2018;
- Option 2: The APA could recommend to the COP that the APA be mandated to define modalities for biennially communicating information on the provision of public financial resources to developing countries, in accordance with Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement, with a view to making recommendations for consideration and adoption at CMA 1.
- Option 3: There is no additional matter concerning Article 9, paragraph 5, of the Paris Agreement that needs to be addressed, beyond the work currently being undertaken by the COP

b. Initial guidance by the CMA to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism – Green Climate Fund and Global Environment Facility, under Article 9, paragraph 8 of the Paris Agreement, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 58, 61–63.

Regarding the possible additional matter "Initial guidance by the CMA to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism (GCF & GEF) under Article 9, paragraph 8, and decision 1/CP.21, paragraphs 58 and 61 to 63", Parties also considered the following additional questions posed by the Co-Chairs:

1. When should the mandate be issued to the SCF to prepare the draft guidance to the GEF and GCF for consideration by the CMA? And what considerations have you taken into account in proposing this timing?
2. Which governing body should issue this mandate to the SCF? The COP or the CMA?
3. What could be the timeline for the SCF to complete its work on this initial draft guidance for adoption by the CMA?

Parties recognized that the legal and procedural mandates for the provision of guidance by the CMA to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism are contained in the Paris Outcome in decision 1/CP.21. Parties also noted the interlinkages with the work of the COP on matters relating to climate finance and guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism, which could provide clarity on the specific guidance to be provided by the CMA on financial arrangements for the implementation of the Paris Agreement.

[6] This submission is available at the following link: http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/bonn_nov_2017/in-session/application/pdf/article_9.5_crp_draft_decision_text_.pdf

Parties had a shared understanding that the Standing Committee on Finance (SCF) is the appropriate body to prepare the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism on implementation of the Paris Agreement for consideration and adoption by the CMA. Parties were of the view the mandate to the SCF should be triggered by the CMA at a later stage after adoption of the Paris Agreement Work Programme outcome.

Possible way forward: The APA could recommend to the CMA, through the COP, that the SCF be mandated to prepare the draft guidance to the operating entities of the Financial Mechanism at a future date (e.g. at CMA 1 or CMA 2) after the adoption of the Paris Agreement Work Programme outcome.

c. Initial guidance by the CMA to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 58.

On the possible additional matter "Initial guidance by the CMA to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and the Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 58," Parties also considered the following additional questions posed by the Co-Chairs:

1. When should the mandate be issued to the SCF to prepare the draft guidance to the LDCF and SCCF for consideration by the CMA? What factors are relevant to your views on timing?
2. Which governing body should issue this mandate to the SCF? The COP or the CMA?
3. What could be the timeline for the SCF to complete its work on this initial draft guidance for adoption by the CMA?

Parties noted the interlinkages with the work of the COP on matters relating to climate finance, as well as the work of the SBI on matters relating to the least developed countries.

Parties understanding expressed the view that the draft guidance to the LDCF and SCCF would focus on issues of relevance to the Paris Agreement (e.g. on NDCs). Some Parties expressed the view that any guidance to the LDCF and SCCF would be provided in the context of draft guidance to the GEF, as is current practice. Other Parties were of the view that the SCF should be the body to prepare the draft guidance for consideration by the CMA, as stated at APA 1.3. Other Parties were of the view that the SBI would be the appropriate body to do so and that the mandate to the SBI to prepare the draft guidance (for conclusion at its fiftieth session) could be triggered at CMA 1.

Possible way forward: The APA could recommend to the CMA, through the COP, that CMA 1 could mandate the SBI to prepare the draft guidance to the LDCF and the SCCF and conclude this work at its fiftieth session. Parties, however, have asked for time to consider this suggestion.

d. Guidance by the CMA on adjustment of existing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 4, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement

On the possible additional matter "Guidance by the CMA on adjustment of existing Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 4, paragraph 11, of the Paris Agreement", Parties also considered the additional questions posed by the Co-Chairs:

1. Which subsidiary body could be mandated to take this work forward to prepare draft guidance for consideration and adoption by the CMA?
2. What could be the timeline for work on this matter to be completed for the CMA to adopt this guidance?

Parties noted the interlinkages between this additional matter and the work currently being undertaken by APA agenda item 3: "Further guidance in relation to the mitigation section of decision 1/CP.21" and SBI agenda item 6: "Development of modalities and procedures for the operation and use of a public registry referred to in Article 4, paragraph 12, of the Paris Agreement".

Parties noted that while the Paris Agreement mandated the CMA to adopt guidance on the adjustment of NDCs, it did not state the timeline for the CMA to adopt such guidance or that guidance specific to Article 4, paragraph 11, could be required at all in view of the interlinkages with other items. Conclusion of work by the two subsidiary bodies on the above agenda items would provide clarity for the CMA's consideration of this matter. Some Parties were also of the view that it is not within the mandate of the CMA to give guidance on NDCs, as these are nationally determined, and any CMA guidance on adjustment of NDCs should be limited to operational or procedural aspects.

Some Parties were of the view it would be premature to initiate discussions at this stage and this issue could be considered by the CMA at a later session after the adoption of the Paris Agreement Work Programme outcome.

Possible way forward: The APA could recommend to the CMA, through the COP, to consider this matter at a future date after the adoption of the Paris Agreement Work Programme outcome.

e. Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53

On the possible additional matter "Setting a new collective quantified goal on finance in accordance with decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 53", Parties were invited by the Co-Chairs to consider one additional question:

1. At such time as the work to set a new collective goal is initiated, which body should be mandated to take this work forward?

Some Parties noted the interlinkages between this additional matter and ongoing work under the UNFCCC process, such as the work of the COP on long-term climate finance and the 2018 facilitative dialogue, as well as the work of the APA on modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and matters relating to the global stocktake referred to in Article 14 of the Paris Agreement. Some Parties noted that work on this additional matter would benefit from the experiences of these processes and negotiations. Other Parties were of the view that there are no interlinkages with ongoing work under the UNFCCC process.

Parties recalled the shared views of Parties from APA 1.3 (May 2017) that this is an important matter and one that is mandated to the CMA. There are divergent views on the timing of work.

Some Parties noted that this matter was already included under item 3 of the agenda of CMA 1, and therefore work could be launched at CMA 1. Other Parties interpreted the footnote on the CMA 1 agenda differently and were of the view that this possible additional matter is not included on the agenda of CMA 1.

On the timing of work by the CMA, some Parties were of the view that the CMA could launch work on this possible additional matter as early as possible so that the outcome is completed in time for the CMA to set this goal in 2025. They were of the view that the APA could make a recommendation to the CMA, through the COP, to this effect. Other Parties noted there is no timeline for the CMA to launch work on this matter and that it is premature for work to be launched on this matter at this time, instead work may be launched after 2020.

Some Parties expressed the view that there is a gap with regards to "the needs and priorities of developing countries" as contained in paragraph 53 of decision 1/CP.21.

Possible way forward: The APA to continue consideration of this additional matter at its resumed session in 2018.

III. General way forward on the remaining five possible additional matters

As there was no agreement on the possible way forward on any of the remaining five possible additional matters, the APA will continue its consideration of these matters at its resumed session (APA 1.5). Some Parties have provided additional views and suggestions after the conclusion of the Informal Consultations at this session, and these will serve as input for the discussions at APA 1.5.